

## Chapter 02 Sociological Research

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following terms is used to describe a systematic, organized series of steps that ensures maximum objectivity and consistency in researching a problem?

- A. scientific method
- B. social science
- C. experiment
- D. value neutrality

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Explain how sociologists use the scientific method to answer questions of interest.*

*Topic: Scientific method*

*Type: Definition*

2. What is commonly the second step in the scientific method?

- A. defining the problem
- B. selecting the research design
- C. reviewing the literature
- D. collecting and analyzing data

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Scientific method*

*Type: Information*

3. If you were interested in studying the relationship between date and acquaintance rape victims and the characteristics of the rapist, your first step would be to
- A. review the literature on date and acquaintance rape.
  - B. define the problem.**
  - C. create a hypothesis.
  - D. choose a research design.

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*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Scientific method*

*Type: Application-Concept*

4. After a sociologist reviews the literature, what is the next step in the process?
- A. define the problem
  - B. generate ideas for future research
  - C. create a hypothesis**
  - D. choose a research design

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*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Scientific method*

*Type: Application-Concept*

5. An operational definition is
- A. a speculative statement about the relationship between two variables.
  - B. the extent to which a measure provides consistent results.
  - C. an explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the concept.**
  - D. a relationship between two variables whereby a change in one coincides with a change in the other.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Operational definition*

*Type: Definition*

6. A sociologist who is interested in examining racism in sports might determine what percentage of team owners, general managers, coaches, and managers are members of each racial group. This would be an example of developing a(n)

- A. research design.
- B. operational definition.**
- C. hypothesis.
- D. theory.

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*Bloom's: Apply*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Operational definition*

*Type: Application-Concept*

7. Which sociological perspective would most likely suggest that education is necessary for people to earn more money and advance in society for the purpose of social stability?

- A. functionalist perspective**
- B. conflict perspective
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Sociological research*

*Type: Application-Perspectives*

8. What sociological perspective would most likely suggest that educational inequalities are purposeful and set up to reinforce the position of those in power?

- A. functionalist perspective
- B. conflict perspective**
- C. interactionist perspective
- D. feminist perspective

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Sociological research*

*Type: Application-Perspectives*

9. Sociologists conduct a "review of the literature" to
- A. refine the problem under study.
  - B. clarify possible techniques to be used in collecting data.
  - C. eliminate or reduce the number of avoidable mistakes they make.
  - D.** All these answers are correct.

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Scientific method*

*Type: Information*

10. A speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables is known as a
- A. correlation.
  - B.** hypothesis.
  - C. sample.
  - D. research design.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Hypothesis*

*Type: Definition*

11. The statement "Women who receive welfare are less likely than other women to have babies" is an example of
- A. an operational definition.
  - B.** a hypothesis.
  - C. a research design.
  - D. causal logic.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Hypothesis*

*Type: Application-Concept*

12. A researcher finds that those who have children at a young age are significantly more likely to have lower levels of education as a result of early childbearing. This would be an example of

- A. a hypothesis.
- B. a correlation.**
- C. causal logic.
- D. an effect.

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*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Cause*

*Type: Application-Concept*

13. A variable is

- A. a measurable trait or characteristic that is subject to change under different conditions.**
- B. the extent to which a measure provides consistent results.
- C. the unintended influence that observers or experiments can have on their subjects.
- D. a speculative statement about the relationship between two traits.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Definition*

14. Income, religion, race, gender, and marital status can all be examples of

- A. indexes.
- B. scales.
- C. variables.**
- D. operational definitions.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Application-Concept*

15. The variable that is hypothesized to cause or influence another variable is referred to by social scientists as a(n)  
**A.** independent variable.  
B. dependent variable.  
C. spurious variable.  
D. operational variable.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Definition*

16. Researchers find that pet owners live longer, healthier lives. Within this study, pet ownership is the  
**A.** independent variable.  
B. dependent variable.  
C. spurious variable.  
D. operational variable.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Application-Concept*

17. Sociological studies have indicated that people who are married are less likely to commit suicide than people who are divorced. In this example, marital status is a(n)  
A. hypothesis.  
**B.** independent variable.  
C. dependent variable.  
D. index.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Application-Concept*

18. Sociological studies have indicated that people who are married are less likely to commit suicide than people who are divorced. In this example, suicide is a(n)

- A. hypothesis.
- B. independent variable.
- C. dependent variable.**
- D. index.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Application-Concept*

19. The race of a criminal offender is found to determine the frequency with which capital punishment is administered. In this example, the frequency of administered capital punishment would be considered the

- A. hypothesis.
- B. independent variable.
- C. dependent variable.**
- D. index.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Application-Concept*

20. The relationship between a condition or a variable and a particular consequence, with one event leading to the other, is known as

- A. observation.
- B. causal logic.**
- C. a correlation.
- D. an index.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Cause*

*Type: Definition*

21. The statement "Eating fewer fats and carbohydrates will lead to weight loss" is an example of

- A.** causal logic.
- B. a dependent variable.
- C. an independent variable.
- D. a cross tabulation.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Cause*

*Type: Application-Concept*

22. The relationship between two variables whereby a change in one coincides with a change in the other is known as a(n)

- A. index.
- B.** correlation.
- C. operational definition.
- D. scale.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Correlation*

*Type: Definition*

23. "Data indicate that people who prefer to watch televised news programs are less knowledgeable than those who read newspapers and newsmagazines." This statement is an example of a(n)

- A. causality.
- B.** correlation.
- C. independent variable.
- D. law.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Correlation*

*Type: Application-Concept*



24. In which type of sample does each member of the entire population being studied have the same chance of being selected?

- A.** random sample
- B. quota sample
- C. index sample
- D. Roper sample

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Definition*

25. If researchers wanted to examine the opinions of people listed in a city directory, they might call every tenth or fiftieth or hundredth name listed. This would constitute a

- A. scale.
- B. control variable.
- C. quota sample.
- D.** random sample.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Application-Concept*

26. A research measure that provides consistent results is considered

- A. valid.
- B.** reliable.
- C. an index.
- D. a scale.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Definition*

27. *Validity* refers to

- A. the provision of consistent results.
- B. independent, rather than dependent, variables.
- C.** the accurate measurement of the phenomenon under study.
- D. the ethical standards that are followed by sociologists.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Information*

28. Which of the following would be considered a valid measure of an individual's intelligence?

- A. his or her age
- B. the researcher's opinion
- C. the number of years of school completed by the individual
- D.** None of these answers is correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Application-Concept*

29. What type of sample is specifically used for gathering information about clandestine or difficult-to-identify groups?

- A.** snowball sample
- B. random sample
- C. valid sample
- D. blind survey

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Information*

30. A factor held constant to test the relative impact of the independent variable is known as a **A.** control variable.
- B. dependent variable.
  - C. correlation.
  - D. cross-tabulation.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Definition*

31. A research design is a(n)
- A. explanation of an abstract concept that is specific enough to allow a researcher to measure the concept.
  - B. speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables.
  - C. indicator of attitudes, behavior, or characteristics of people or organizations.
  - D.** detailed plan or method for scientifically obtaining data.

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*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Definition*

32. A study, generally in the form of an interview or a questionnaire, that provides sociologists with information concerning how people think or act is known as
- A. observation research.
  - B.** a survey.
  - C. secondary analysis.
  - D. an experiment.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Definition*

33. To conduct a cross-cultural study of job discrimination against women, a sociologist interviews 75 women between the ages of 20 and 40 in an American city, and 75 women in the same age group in a Canadian city. This study would be classified as
- A. a secondary analysis.
  - B. participant observation.
  - C. a survey.**
  - D. a content analysis.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Application-Concept*

34. Ethnography is the most common form of \_\_\_\_\_ research, which relies on what is seen in the field and in naturalistic settings more than it does on statistical data.
- A. quantitative
  - B. qualitative**
  - C. observational
  - D. experimental

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Definition*

35. When a researcher collects information about a group through direct involvement and inspection, this is known as
- A. a survey.
  - B. observation.**
  - C. secondary analysis.
  - D. an experiment.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Definition*

36. A sociologist attends meetings at all the schools and churches in his community over several years, and meets as many residents as he can for the purpose of exploring all facets of the community's social life. He then compiles a detailed description of the community. He is conducting
- A. a content analysis.
  - B. a secondary analysis.
  - C. a quantitative study.
  - D. ethnographic research.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Application-Concept*

37. Which of the following existing data sources is used most frequently for sociological research?
- A. census data**
  - B. scientific records
  - C. personal journals
  - D. newspapers

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Information*

38. \_\_\_\_\_ study of Italian street-corner men in Boston used participant observation.
- A. Terry Mizrahi's
  - B. William F. Whyte's**
  - C. Max Weber's
  - D. Vilfredo Pareto's

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Sociologists*

39. When a sociologist actually joins a group for a period to get an accurate sense of how it operates, the approach is called

- A. an experiment.
- B. ethnography.
- C. face-to-face interview.
- D. participant observation.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Application-Perspectives*

40. An artificially created situation that allows the researcher to manipulate variables and to introduce control variables is known as a(n)

- A. survey.
- B. experiment.**
- C. replication.
- D. research design.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Definition*

41. In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the independent variable is called the

- A. experimental group.
- B. representative group.
- C. study group.
- D. control group.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Definition*

42. A sociologist sets up an experiment on television violence and children. She shows one set of children (group A) violent cartoons and then observes their play. She shows a second set of children (group B) nonviolent cartoons and then observes their play. Which of these groups would be considered the experimental group?

- A.** group A
- B. group B
- C. neither group
- D. both groups

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Variables*

*Type: Application-Concept*

43. Regina wants to study the homeless in her hometown. In order to do so, she lives at a homeless shelter for a month. During this time, she does everything that the women she is studying does and tells no one of her true identity. This method would be

- A. an experiment.
- B. ethnography.
- C. face-to-face interview.
- D.** participant observation.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Application-Concept*

44. What term do sociologists use to describe the phenomenon whereby subjects deviate from their typical behavior because they realize they are under observation?

- A. the control group effect
- B. the spurious response
- C.** the Hawthorne effect
- D. skewing

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Information*

45. A sociologist decides to study the interaction among students in the college's computer center. When the students realize they are under observation, they become shy and reserved in their interactions. This is an example of
- A. replication.
  - B. secondary analysis.
  - C. the Hawthorne effect.**
  - D. value neutrality.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Application-Concept*

46. Secondary analysis includes a variety of research techniques that use
- A. questionnaires and interviews.
  - B. participant observation.
  - C. publicly accessible information and data, or data collected by another.**
  - D. control groups.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Definition*

47. Sociologists consider secondary analysis to be
- A. more valid than other forms of research.
  - B. more reliable than other forms of research.
  - C. a nonreactive form of research.**
  - D. an outdated mode of research.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Information*



48. Which of the following sociologists conducted an examination of suicide using secondary analysis?

- A. Max Weber
- B. Émile Durkheim**
- C. Jane Poulsen
- D. William F. Whyte

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Sociologists*

49. An inherent problem in using secondary sources of data is that

- A. the researcher may not find the exact data needed for his or her own research.**
- B. the data are plagued with statistical errors.
- C. the researcher may be more careless when using someone else's data.
- D. all of the analysis has been completed by an initial research team.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Information*

50. A researcher studies adolescent attitudes about senior citizens by analyzing depictions of the elderly in the lyrics of popular music and the content of teen magazines. This is an example of

- A. content analysis.**
- B. replication.
- C. survey research.
- D. an experiment.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

*Type: Application-Concept*

51. Which of the following is true regarding feminist researchers?

- A. tend to involve and consult subjects more
- B. more oriented toward seeking change
- C. generally want to raise public consciousness
- D.** All these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory and queer theory on sociological research practices.*

*Topic: Feminist theory*

*Type: Information*

52. What conclusion did the National Bureau of Economic Research reach about gays and lesbians as subjects of sociological research?

- A. Most research treats its gay and lesbian subjects with contempt.
- B. Most research ignores the possibility that its subjects might be gay or lesbian.
- C.** Most research underreports the number of gays and lesbians in a population.
- D. Most research begins from a position that sexuality is fluid and that gays and lesbians are in a state of transition.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory and queer theory on sociological research practices.*

*Topic: Sexuality*

*Type: Information*

53. What is the chief ethical concern concerning all the new sources of data available through new technological means like Internet research?

- A. conflicts of interest
- B. reliability of the data
- C. the high costs of money and time
- D.** the privacy of the subjects

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.*

*Topic: Sociological research*

*Type: Information*

54. When was sociology's code of ethics first published?

- A. 1871
- B. 1917
- C. 1947
- D.** 1971

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Sociologists*

55. The code of ethics for the discipline of sociology was developed by

- A. Max Weber.
- B. the U.S. Department of Education.
- C. the American Association of University Professors.
- D.** the American Sociological Association.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Information*

56. Which of the following is included in the code of ethics for sociology?

- A. maintaining confidentiality
- B. objectivity and integrity in research
- C. protection of research subjects from personal harm
- D.** All these answers are correct.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Information*

57. Which of the following is NOT incorporated into the basic principles of the code of ethics for sociology?

- A. a required number of data sources
- B. respect for subjects' privacy
- C. acknowledgment of research collaboration
- D. disclosure of sources of financial support

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Information*

58. Why was Rik Scarce, a doctoral student at Washington State University, placed in jail in 1993?

- A. for preserving the confidentiality of his research
- B. for raiding a university laboratory
- C. for "snitching" on university administrators
- D. for forging transcripts

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Learning Objective: List the basic principles of the American Sociological Association's Code of Ethics.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Definition*

59. "Value neutrality" in social science research was initially called for by

- A. Émile Durkheim.
- B. W. E. B. DuBois.
- C. Max Weber.
- D. William Zellner.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Sociologists*

60. *The Death of White Sociology*, which called attention to the tendency of mainstream sociology to treat the lives of African Americans as a social problem, was written by

- A. Erving Goffman.
- B. Alvin Gouldner.
- C. Joyce Ladner.**
- D. Shulamit Reinharz.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Sociologists*

61. Which sociologist argued that sociological research should be open to bringing about social change and to drawing on relevant research by nonsociologists?

- A. Jane Poulson
- B. Joyce Ladner
- C. Shulamit Reinharz**
- D. Karen Barkey

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Sociologists*

62. After the conclusion of his or her research on the homeless in Chicago, which sociologist stated that "in the short term, good social research will often be greeted as a betrayal of one or another side"?

- A. Erving Goffman
- B. Alvin Gouldner
- C. Joyce Ladner
- D. Peter Rossi**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Topic: Ethics*

*Type: Information*

63. We have little reliable data on human sexuality because
- A. it is difficult for researchers to obtain accurate information about this sensitive subject.
  - B. until the AIDS crisis, there was little scientific demand for data on sexual behavior.
  - C. government funding for studies of sexual behavior is controversial.
  - D. All these answers are correct.**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Analyze through a sociological lens the challenges in conducting research on human sexuality and the potential impact of such research on social policy.*

*Topic: Sexuality*

*Type: Social Policy*

64. What is the best way to turn your actions into achievements?
- A. have big dreams
  - B. set effective goals**
  - C. solve problems
  - D. employ hard work and a little luck

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.*

*Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework*

*Type: Information*

65. Which of the following is NOT true of goal setting?
- A. Goals should be realistic.
  - B. Goals should be specific.
  - C. Goals should be kept personal.**
  - D. Goal progress should be tracked.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.*

*Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework*

*Type: Information*

## **True / False Questions**

66. The third step in the scientific method is reviewing the literature.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Scientific method*

67. In the statement, "The more a person exercises, the longer he or she will live," longevity is the independent variable.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Variables*

68. Correlations are an indication that causality is always present.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Correlation*

69. A magazine asks its readers to complete a survey that questions them about their sexual practices. Based on the responses that it receives, the magazine publishes an article entitled "The Sexual Practices of Men and Women in the U.S." This magazine has conducted a valid random sample to support its article.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Research methods*

70. *Validity* refers to the degree to which a measure or scale truly reflects the phenomenon under study.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Research methods*

71. Selection of a research design will influence both the cost of a research project and the amount of time needed to collect the results of the research.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

72. An interviewer is likely to obtain a higher response rate than a printed survey form would.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

73. Content analysis of children's books has been used to determine children's awareness of environmental issues.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*



74. All research designs have positives and negatives associated with them.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

75. A hypothesis is a speculative statement about the relationship between two variables.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Hypothesis*

76. After working with a team of researchers in an attempt to measure the extent of homelessness in Chicago in the mid-1980s, sociologist Peter Rossi was praised by members of the Chicago Coalition for the Homeless for his commitment to rigorous research methods and objective interpretation of data.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Topic: Ethics*

77. Long-term goals can be turned into an action plan by breaking them down into sub-goals.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.*

*Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework*

78. The more goals you set, the more effective you will be at reaching them.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.*

*Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework*

## Essay Questions

79. Define the term *scientific method* and the five basic steps used in the scientific method.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Outline and describe the steps in the scientific method and how sociologists use it.*

*Topic: Scientific method*

80. Discuss how a researcher might select a random sample of subjects for a research study. Which sample selection methods should researchers use, and which methods should be avoided?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

81. Describe the various types of research designs and discuss the strengths and weakness of each design. Which type of research design is most commonly used by researchers, and which type of research design is the least reliable?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Summarize the characteristics, advantages, and limitations of the major research designs.*

*Topic: Research methods*

82. Discuss the issue of ethics and social research. Give examples of how research could be harmful to human life.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Learning Objective: Apply ethical principles—including conflict of interest and value neutrality—to the challenges that researchers encounter in conducting research.*

*Topic: Ethics*

83. Describe how the Internet can be used to conduct social research. Is the Internet a good or bad place to conduct social research?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the benefits and challenges of conducting research online.*

*Topic: Sociological research*

84. Discuss the various ways feminist scholars differ in their interests and methodology from other scholars. Would feminist scholarship be considered a functionalist, interactionist, or conflict perspective?

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory and queer theory on sociological research practices.*

*Topic: Feminist theory*

85. Explain how "veiled reporting" may result in underreporting of gay and lesbian subjects in survey research.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Analyze*

*Learning Objective: Describe the impact of feminist theory and queer theory on sociological research practices.*

*Topic: Sexuality*

86. Describe the framework for setting goals. Use examples.

Answers will vary

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Learning Objective: Use the P.O.W.E.R. Framework to acquire skills for success in higher education.*

*Topic: P.O.W.E.R. Framework*