Ballantine, *Our Social World, Condensed,* 4th edition
Chapter 2

1. The statement “People who have more than 12 years of education and who own a personal computer are more likely to use online dating services than those who have less than 12 years of education and who do not own a personal computer” is a:
*a. Hypothesis
b. Theory
c. Empirical test
d. Method
Ans: A
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Multiple Choice

2. Alexa and Eduardo want to do a sociological study of working mothers in Brazil. Alexa wants to begin with some general theories about working moms in Brazil and then make hypotheses based on those theories. Eduardo prefers to collect data first by interviewing a representative sample of working Brazilian mothers and then formulate a theory to explain their findings. In this example, Alexa prefers to use _____, while Eduardo would rather use _____.
a. inductive reasoning, deductive reasoning
*b. deducting reasoning, inductive reasoning
c. planning techniques, conceptual techniques
d. conceptual techniques, planning techniques
Ans: B
LO: 2.4 List the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Question Type: Multiple Choice

3. Pam wants to study the impact of war on soldiers. She plans to observe therapy groups for soldiers who have posttraumatic stress disorder and to take a representative survey of returning soldiers. Pam's proposed research method can best be described as:
a. Secondary analysis
b. Fieldwork
c. Ethnography
*d. Triangulation
Ans: D
LO: 2.4 List the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer location: Designing the Research Method and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Multiple Choice

4. It is the day before the first sociology exam. Mark, a first-year college student, chose to play games on Facebook until 2:00 a.m. instead of studying for the exam. According to rational choice theory, why did Mark play Facebook games?
a. Mark's roommate scored higher on the video game and Mark needed to beat him to save face.
*b. Mark found playing video games more rewarding than studying.
c. Mark has a problem of being obsessed by video games.
d. Mark has learned through his interactions that playing video games relaxes him before exams.
Ans: B
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer location: Micro- and Meso-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

5. Adam wants to study why men choose to go into nursing careers. He theorizes that men are heavily recruited into nursing because their physical strength and presence in hospitals benefits both patients and other hospital staff. Which theoretical perspective is Adam using?
a. Symbolic interactionism
b. Rational choice theory
*c. Structural functionalism
d. Conflict theory
Ans: C
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

6. Mike wants to study why men choose to go into nursing careers. He theorizes that these men decided that the benefits of nursing (good pay and numerous career options) outweigh the costs (working long hours and dealing with bodily fluids). Which theoretical perspective is Mike using?
a. Symbolic interactionism
*b. Rational choice theory
c. Conflict theory
d. Structural functionalism
Ans: B
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer location: Micro- and Meso-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

7. Sara wants to study political protests in Russia by traveling to Moscow and joining one of the student protest groups. She would be using:

*a. Participant observation
b. Nonparticipant observation
c. Secondary analysis
d. Content analysis
Ans: A
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer location: Designing the Research Method and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Multiple Choice

8. Richard is researching the way that religious differences have led to conflicts among Iraqi Muslims. His research focuses on:
a. Social statics
*b. Social dynamics
c. Social elements
d. Socialization
Ans: B
LO: 2.1 Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer location: The Rise of Modern Sociology
Question Type: Multiple Choice

9. All of the following led to the rise of sociology except:
a. The French Revolution
b. European imperialism
c. Advances in the natural sciences
*d. Widespread deaths in Europe from the Bubonic plague
Ans: D
LO: 2.1 Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer location: The Development of Sociology
Question Type: Multiple Choice

10. The scientific approach is based on all of the following assumptions except:
*a. Research is valid only if it disproves the researcher's initial assumptions.
b. There is a real physical and social world that can be studied scientifically.
c. Empirical tests help gain knowledge of the world.
d. Scientific knowledge must be based on measurable phenomena.
Ans: A
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Multiple Choice

11. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight basic steps of the scientific research process?
a. Formulate hypotheses or research questions and determine how to define and measure the variables.
*b. Explaining your findings to the new media.
c. Define a topic or problem that can be studied scientifically.
d. Design the research plan that specifies how the data will be gathered.
Ans: B
LO: 2.4 List the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Question Type:

12. Which of the following is NOT one of the ethical standards researchers in sociology?
a. completing contracted work
b. accepting no support that requires violation of these principles
*c. gaining uninformed consent
d. taking steps to ensure the privacy of respondents
Ans: C
LO: 2.4 List the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Question Type: Multiple Choice

13. _____ critiques the hierarchical power structures that disadvantage women and other minorities.
a. Rational choice theory
*b. Feminist theory
c. Conflict theory
d. Structural-functional theory
Ans: B
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

14. To understand the social world from this theoretical perspective, we must look at how the parts of society (structure) fit together and how each part contributes to the maintenance of society:
a. Rational choice theory
b. Feminist theory
c. Conflict theory
*d. Structural-functional theory
Ans: D
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

15. _____ turns the structural-functional theory on its head.
a. Rational choice theory
b. Feminist theory
*c. Conflict theory
d. Structural-functional theory
Ans: C
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

16. _____, also called exchange theory, has its roots in several disciplines—economics, behavioral psychology, anthropology, and philosophy.
*a. Rational choice theory
b. Feminist theory
c. Conflict theory
d. Structural-functional theory
Ans: A
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Micro- and Meso-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

17. _____ functions are unplanned or unintended consequences of actions or of social structures.
*a. Latent
b. Functional
c. Dysfunctional
d. Manifest
Ans: A
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

18. _____ functions are planned outcomes of interactions, social organizations, or institutions.
a. Latent
b. Functional
c. Dysfunctional

*d. Manifest
Ans: D
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

19. Marx thought that _____ ownership, shared ownership of the means of production, would be the new economic order.
a. capitalist
*b. collective
c. consumerist
d. cooperative
Ans: B
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

20. Weber's concept of Verstehen referred to:
*a. deep empathetic understanding in humans.
b. deep sympathetic understanding of humans.
c. deep empathetic understanding of women.
d. deep sympathetic understanding of women.
Ans: A
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

21. A manifest function of college is:
A) Helping educated young adults meet similarly educated prospective marriage partners
B) Increasing binge drinking and alcohol related deaths
*C) Bettering society by educating young people
D) None of the above

22. According to symbolic interactionists, the deciding factor that determines if change in society is good or bad requires.
a. an understanding of who may have benefited from the change
b. an understanding of who may have been victimized by the change
c. a framework or context from which to view the meaning of the change
*d. a macroanalytical focus of the extent and duration of the change "
Ans: D
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

23. A latent function of college is:
a. Training young adults
*b. Increasing binge drinking and alcohol related deaths
c. Bettering society by educating young people
d. Producing new knowledge through research and scholarship
Ans: B
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

24. A manifest function of college is:
a. Helping educated young adults meet similarly educated prospective marriage partners
b. Increasing binge drinking and alcohol related deaths
*c. Bettering society by educating young people
d. Gaining student loan debt
Ans: C
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

25. _____ uses the term intersectionality, meaning individuals have multiple identities (e.g., race, class, and gender) that intersect and impact their life chances.
a. Weber
*b. Collins
c. Dahrendorf
d. Marx
Ans: B
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

26. _____ believed that individuals conform to the rules of societies because of a collective conscience—the shared beliefs in the values of a group.
a. Weber
b. Collins
*c. Durkheim
d. Marx

Ans: C
2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

27. _____ are powerful because they are the most accurate test of cause and effect.
a. Surveys
b. Interviews
c. Observations
*d. Experiments
Ans: D
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Designing the Research Method and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Multiple Choice

28. For knowledge to be scientific, it must be and _____.
*a. observable; measurable
b. measurable; tangible
c. observable; rational
d. measurable; rational
Ans: A
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Multiple Choice

29. Science is rooted in _____; that is, one must take steps to ensure that one's personal opinions or values do not bias or contaminate data collection and analysis.
a. logic
b. rationality
*c. objectivity
d. measurement
Ans: C
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Multiple Choice

30. Studying people without their knowledge or consent, only including data that support the results you would like to see, and violating the confidentiality of your subjects by revealing their identity are all examples of _____ research.
a. practical

*b. unethical
c. applied
d. public
Ans: B
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Ethical Issues in Social Research
Question Type: Multiple Choice

31. Sociologists who analyze how social life depends on the ways that people define themselves and others are most likely _____.
a. ethnomethodologists
b. functionalists
c. conflict theorists
*d. symbolic interactionists
Ans:D
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Micro- to Meso-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

32. The scientific approach is based on all of the following assumptions except:
*a. Research is valid only if it disproves the researcher's initial assumptions.
b. There is a real physical and social world that can be studied scientifically.
c. Empirical tests help gain knowledge of the world.
d. Scientific knowledge must be based on measurable phenomena.
Ans: A
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Multiple Choice

33. Statements regarding why and how facts relate to each other and the connection between those facts are known as:
a. Hypotheses
b. Empirical knowledge
*c. Theories
d. Levels of analysis
Ans: C
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Sociology's Major Theoretical Perspectives
Question Type: Multiple Choice

34. Educated guesses based on theories but not yet scientifically tested are known as:
*a. Hypotheses
b. Levels of analysis
c. Empirical knowledge
d. Micro-level theories
Ans: A
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Multiple Choice

35. Studies that take place under laboratory conditions are:
a. Survey methods
b. Field studies
*c. Experiments
d. Secondary analyses
Ans: C
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Designing the Research and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Multiple Choice

36. A sample that accurately reflects the group being studied is a:
a. Nonrepresentative sample
b. Random sample
*c. Representative sample
d. Convenience sample
Ans: C
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Designing the Research and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Multiple Choice

37. The titles Karl Marx used to describe the two classes in society were the _____ and the _____.
a. nobles, peasants
*b.bourgeoisie, proletariat
c. upper class, lower class
d. civilized, barbarians
Ans: B
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

38. Symbolic interaction theory states:
*a. People create shared meanings and interact based on those meanings.
b. People are social to survive and produce offspring.
c. Interaction breeds conflict, and conflict underlies all social relations.
d. Those with power express their will over those without power.
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

39. Conflict theory states:
a. Conflict is unnecessary in society.
b. Social change is undesirable.
c. The weak should be valued over the strong.
*d. Social change is inevitable.
Ans: D
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

40. Structural-functional perspective states:
*a. Each major part of society serves a role.
b. A person's choices determine the individual's place within the social structure.
c. Those with power exert their will over those without power.
d. Social status is in the eye of the beholder.
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

41.The first African American to earn a doctorate from Harvard University, who spent his lifetime studying race relations in America and was one of the founders of the NAACP, was _____.
*a. W. E. B. Du Bois
b. Booker T. Washington
c. George Washington Carver
d. Benjamin Quarles
Ans: A
LO: 2.1 Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer location: The Development of Sociology
Question Type: Multiple Choice

42. The French sociologist Emile Durkheim is most identified with which of the following areas of study?
* a. social integration
b. class conflict
c. social Darwinism
d. the spirit of capitalism
Ans: A
LO: 2.1 Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

43. Which of the following theories can be used with all three levels of analysis?
a. Conflict theory
*b. Feminist theory
c. Structural-functional theory
d. World systems theory
Ans: B
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

44. _____ contain questions and other types of items designed to solicit information appropriate to analysis of research questions.
a. Survey research
b. Interviews
c. Experiments
*d. Questionnaires
Ans: D
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Designing the Research and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Multiple Choice

45. The structural-functional perspective states:
*a. Each major part of society serves a role.
b. A person's choices determine the individual's place within the social structure.
c. Those with power exert their will over those without power.
d. Social status is in the eye of the beholder.
29. One critique of symbolic interaction theory is that it:

a. Neglects the micro level
*b. Neglects the macro level
c. Neglects the meso level
d. Cannot easily explain "the human problem"
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Multiple Choice

46. As social scientists, sociologists use eight systematic steps to gather data and test theories about the social world.
*a. True
b. False
Ans: B
LO: 2.4 List the basic steps of the scientific research process.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Question Type: True/False

47. Meso-level analysis focuses on institutions, large organizations, and ethnic communities.
*a. True
b. False
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

48. Micro-level analysis considers the larger social context—national and global—within which a number of single social units reside.
a. True
*b. False
Ans: B
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

49. Macro-level theories would consider questions related to U.S.–Chilean policies.
*a. True
b. False
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

50. According to conflict theorists, symbolic communication helps people construct a meaningful world.
a. True
*b. False
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

51. George Herbert Mead is prominently identified with the symbolic interaction perspective.
*a. True
b. False
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

52. A central premise of micro-level rational choice theory is that human behavior involves choices.
*a. True
b. False
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

53. Rational choice theory involves individuals making decisions based on symbols in their environments.
a. True
*b. False
Ans: B
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

54. Functional theory assumes that all parts of the social world work together to make the whole society run smoothly and harmoniously.
*a. True
b. False
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

55. Structural-functional theory traces its roots to the French Revolution.
*a. True
b. False
Ans: A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Micro- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: True/False

56. Sociology has its modern roots in the ideas of 13th-century social, political, and religious philosophers.
a. True
*b. False
Ans:B
LO: 2.1 Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: The Development of Sociology
Question Type: True/False

57. Henri Saint-Simon officially coined the term "sociology" in 1838.
a. True
*b. False
Ans:B
LO: 2.1 Outline the development of sociology.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: The Development of Sociology
Question Type: True/False

58. Theories are statements of how two or more facts relate to each other.
*a. True
b. False
Ans:A
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Sociology's Major Theoretical Perspectives
Question Type: True/False

59. Inductive research tests a theory by using scientific research methods to obtain relevant facts.
a. True
*b. False
Ans:B
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Question Type: True/False

60. A correlation occurs when there is no causal relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
a. True
*b. False
Ans:B
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Engaging Sociology
Question Type: True/False

61. _____ refers to facts and observations that can be objectively observed and carefully measured using the five senses (sometimes enhanced by scientific instruments)
Ans: Evidence
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

62. _____ can be an excellent way to do meso- or macro-level studies that reveal large-scale patterns in the social world.
Secondary analysis
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Designing the Research Method and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

63. _____ stems from the interpretations or meanings individuals at the micro level give to their social experiences.
Ans: Verstehen
LO: 2.2 Describe the key points of sociology's major theoretical perspectives.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Meso- and Macro-Level Theories
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

64. _____ use sociological tools to understand and inform citizens about how society operates, and to improve society.
Ans: Public sociologists
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Putting Sociology to Work: Public Sociology
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

65. _____ refers to the utilization of two or more methods of data collection to enhance the amount and type of data for analysis and the accuracy of the findings.
Ans: Triangulation
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Designing the Research Method and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

66. Content analysis is _____, meaning that the researcher does not influence the participants being investigated by having direct contact with them.
Ans: unobtrusive
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Designing the Research Method and Collecting the Data
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

67. A _____ is a group of systematically chosen people who represent a much larger group to study.
Ans: sample
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: How Sociologists Study the Social World
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

68. Science is rooted in _____; that is, one must take steps to ensure that one's personal opinions or values do not bias or contaminate data collection and analysis.
Ans: objectivity
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

69. _____ is founded on information gained from evidence (facts), rather than intuition.
Ans: Empirical knowledge
LO: 2.3 Explain the core ideas underlying the scientific approach to understanding society.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Ideas Underlying Science
Question Type: Fill in the Blank

70. Explain the statement, "Science is rooted in objectivity." Include the ways sociologists can ensure that they are being as objective as possible.
*a. Varies

71. Why is sociology a science? Provide one example of a sociological research question and how it is approached and studied scientifically.
*a. Varies

72. Compare and contrast deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning. Provide examples.
*a. Varies

73. Explain how a theory differs from a hypothesis and discuss how the two are related. Provide an example.
*a. Varies

74. Describe and define what sociologists mean by operationalizing variables. Provide an example.
*a. Varies

75. Compare and contrast manifest and latent functions. Provide examples of each.
*a. Varies

76. According to Max Weber, what is verstehen?
*a. Varies

77. In an experiment, what is the difference between the experimental group and the control group? Provide an example.
*a. Varies

78. Explain the statement, "Every research study should be replicable." Provide an example of what a researcher would do to replicate a study.
*a. Varies

79. Describe one of the five theoretical perspectives mentioned in the text and pose a question the perspective could address. Further, explain the critiques of that perspective. Do those critiques make the perspective useless? Why or why not?

*a. Varies

80. Imagine you want to study the U.S. military from a functionalist, symbolic interactionist, and conflict perspective. What research questions will you ask about the military from each perspective, and why is that perspective appropriate for the question posed?
*a. Varies