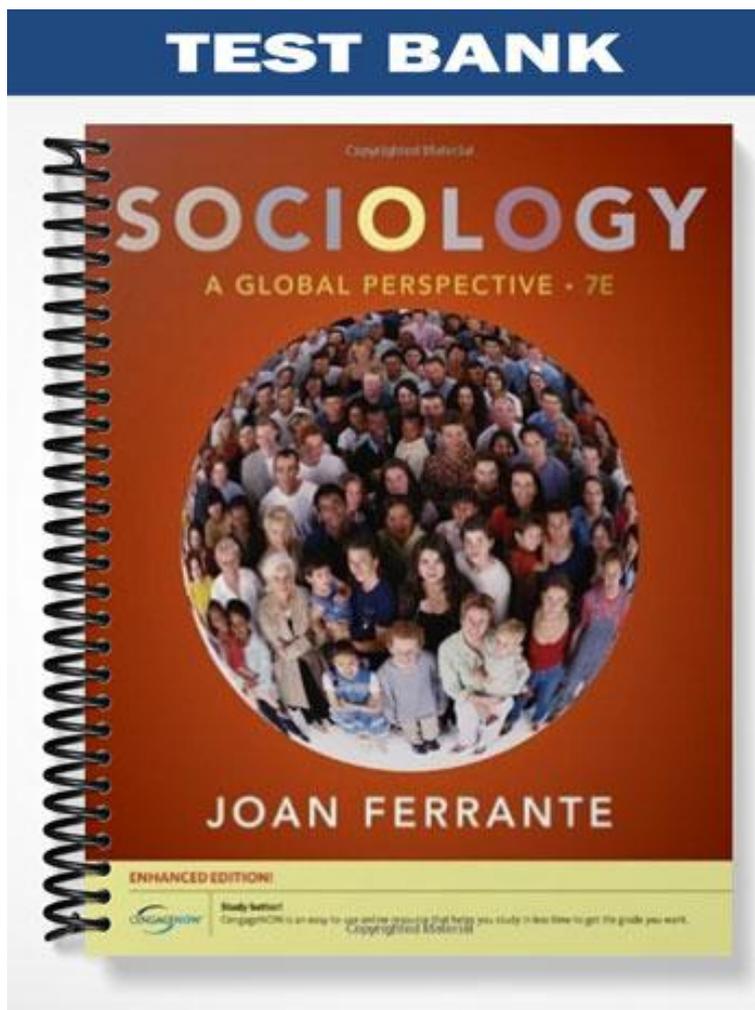


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SOCIOLOGY

A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE • 7E



JOAN FERRANTE

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Chapter 2: Theoretical Perspectives and Methods of Social Research

Student: _____

1. Which one of the following is a false statement regarding the relationship between theory and research?
 - A. Theory inspires research.
 - B. Research inspires theory creation.
 - C. Theory is used to interpret research findings.
 - D. Theory comes before research.
2. Sociologists view theory and research as
 - A. interdependent.
 - B. independent.
 - C. separate but equal.
 - D. unrelated.
3. The United States shares a _____ mile long border with Mexico.
 - A. 200
 - B. 800
 - C. 2,000
 - D. 5,000
4. In Mexico, the border fences are referred to as
 - A. Operation Gatekeeper.
 - B. the Wall of Shame.
 - C. Operation Safeguard.
 - D. Hold-the-Line.
5. A _____ is a set of core assumptions and concepts broadly describing how societies operate and how people in them relate to one another.
 - A. fact
 - B. sociological theory
 - C. concept
 - D. method of research
6. Functionalists are most inspired by which one of the following thinkers?
 - A. Karl Marx
 - B. Emile Durkheim
 - C. Max Weber
 - D. Erving Goffman
7. A _____ is the contribution a part makes to order and stability within the society.
 - A. dysfunction
 - B. façade of legitimacy
 - C. symbol
 - D. function

8. _____ use biological analogies to explain how society operates.
- A. Conflict theorists
 - B. Symbolic interactionists
 - C. Functionalists
 - D. Action theorists
9. From a purely functionalist perspective, sports teams
- A. divide the community and benefit team owners.
 - B. foster a sense of belonging to a school, city, or country associated with them.
 - C. direct fans' attention away from the real issues a city faces.
 - D. are ultimately a drain on the economy.
10. Early functionalists were criticized for
- A. their condescending manner toward conflict and symbolic interactionist perspectives.
 - B. defending existing social arrangements.
 - C. linking poverty to personal character.
 - D. using biological analogies.
11. According to functionalists, poverty exists because
- A. the poor lack skills to do better.
 - B. it contributes in some way to the stability of the overall society.
 - C. the poor lack the drive to do better.
 - D. somebody has to be on the bottom.
12. _____ means anticipated or intended.
- A. Latent
 - B. Manifest
 - C. Function
 - D. Dysfunction
13. _____ means unanticipated or unintended.
- A. Latent
 - B. Manifest
 - C. Function
 - D. Dysfunction
14. A community celebration provides an occasion to plan activities with family and friends. This represents a
- A. manifest function.
 - B. latent function.
 - C. manifest dysfunction.
 - D. latent dysfunction.
15. Community-wide celebrations have the unintended consequence of breaking down barriers across neighborhoods. Such a consequence is known as a
- A. manifest function.
 - B. latent function.
 - C. manifest dysfunction.
 - D. latent dysfunction.

16. _____ are consequences disruptive to the system or to some segment of society.
- A. Functions
 - B. Dysfunctions
 - C. Facades of legitimacy
 - D. Symbols
17. Which one of the following is a latent or unexpected function of community-wide celebrations (as discussed in the textbook)?
- A. The celebration functions as a marketing and public relations event for the corporate sponsors.
 - B. The celebration provides an occasion to plan activities with friends.
 - C. Community celebrations give a visible role to public transportation systems.
 - D. The celebration unifies the community through a shared experience.
18. Sometimes police departments choose to negotiate contracts with the host city just before a community-wide celebration, thereby using the event as a bargaining tool to secure a good contract. From the *city's perspective*, this represents a _____ of the community-wide celebration.
- A. latent dysfunction
 - B. latent function
 - C. manifest function
 - D. facade of legitimacy
19. Traffic jams, closed streets, piles of garbage, and shortages of clean public toilets are some of the anticipated disruptions to order and stability that accompany community-wide celebrations. These kinds of disruptions are known as
- A. manifest dysfunctions.
 - B. latent functions.
 - C. manifest functions.
 - D. latent dysfunctions.

20. **Exhibit 2-1**
For the following question(s), refer to cells in this chart.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-1. Cell one represents

- A. anticipated order and stability consequences.
- B. unanticipated disruptive consequences.
- C. anticipated disruptive consequences.
- D. unanticipated order and stability consequences.

21. **Exhibit 2-1**
For the following question(s), refer to cells in this chart.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-1. Cell two represents

- A. anticipated order and stability consequences.
 - B. unanticipated disruptive consequences.
 - C. anticipated disruptive consequences.
 - D. unanticipated order and stability consequences.
22. **Exhibit 2-1**
For the following question(s), refer to cells in this chart.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-1. Cell three represents

- A. anticipated order and stability consequences.
 - B. unanticipated disruptive consequences.
 - C. anticipated disruptive consequences.
 - D. unanticipated order and stability consequences.
23. **Exhibit 2-1**
For the following question(s), refer to cells in this chart.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-1. Cell four represents

- A. anticipated order and stability consequences.
 - B. unanticipated disruptive consequences.
 - C. anticipated disruptive consequences.
 - D. unanticipated order and stability consequences.
24. _____ authorized 700 miles of additional fencing and security along the U.S.-Mexican border.
- A. Operation Jump Start
 - B. The Secure Fence Act of 2006
 - C. Operation Hold-the-Line
 - D. The Stop the Flow Act of 2006

25. **Exhibit 2-2**

Think about the anticipated and unanticipated consequences of the border fence along the U.S.-Mexican border. For the following question(s), fill in the cells using the following responses.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-2. Cell one contains which one of the four responses?

- A. Overall drop in the crime rate along the border
- B. Fatalities along the border as the undocumented seek to enter the U.S. through inhospitable terrain
- C. Ranchers, farmers, and sport fishers denied access to the Rio Grande River
- D. A border fence that doubles as a volleyball net

26. **Exhibit 2-2**

Think about the anticipated and unanticipated consequences of the border fence along the U.S.-Mexican border. For the following question(s), fill in the cells using the following responses.

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 - C. Ranchers, farmers, and sport fishers denied access to the Rio Grande River
 - D. A border fence that doubles as a volleyball net
29. An *unexpected outcome* of the border fence is the emergence of humanitarian groups that save the lives of many illegal immigrants but, in doing so, help people circumvent the law. This outcome is an example of a
- A. manifest function.
 - B. manifest dysfunction.
 - C. latent function.
 - D. latent dysfunction.
30. An *unexpected outcome* of the border fence construction is longer, and perhaps permanent, stays in the United States by migrant laborers who do not return home for fear that will be unable to get back into the United States. This outcome is an example of a
- A. manifest function.
 - B. latent function.
 - C. manifest dysfunction.
 - D. latent dysfunction.
31. An *anticipated outcome* of the border fence construction is success at forcing illegal entries away from now-fenced urban areas to less populated areas and through rough terrain and climates to give border patrol agents a strategic advantage. This outcome is an example of a
- A. manifest function.
 - B. latent function.
 - C. manifest dysfunction.
 - D. latent dysfunction.
32. The border fence construction redirected the flow of illegal immigrants to areas unaccustomed to such movement, fueling a perception that illegal immigration was out of control. The unanticipated disruption is an example of a
- A. manifest function.
 - B. latent function.
 - C. manifest dysfunction.
 - D. latent dysfunction.
33. Conflict theorists are inspired by
- A. Max Weber.
 - B. Emile Durkheim.
 - C. Karl Marx.
 - D. C. Wright Mills.

34. Which one of the questions listed below is a conflict theorist *most* likely to ask?
- A. How is social order possible?
 - B. How do meanings change over time?
 - C. How does a part contribute to societal stability?
 - D. Who benefits from a particular pattern or social arrangement, and at whose expense?
35. Conflict theorists focus on
- A. the political system.
 - B. the legal system.
 - C. competition over scarce and valued resources.
 - D. family dynamics.
36. The question "Who benefits from a particular pattern or social arrangement?" is of most interest to a(n)
- A. functionalist.
 - B. conflict theorist.
 - C. symbolic interactionist.
 - D. action theorist.
37. Marx defined the proletariat as being all but which one of the following?
- A. the most powerful class
 - B. unionized
 - C. own nothing of the production process
 - D. profit-seeking
38. According to Marx, the proletariat
- A. have considerable leverage over employers because they can always threaten to strike.
 - B. own nothing of the production process except their labor.
 - C. are in a position to negotiate a decent wage.
 - D. search for ways to expand markets for their products.
39. Which one of the following key words is associated with the conflict perspective?
- A. symbol
 - B. façade of legitimacy
 - C. order
 - D. stability
40. A woman argues that the low salary she pays someone from Mexico to watch her children is fair because "she got paid more than she would have gotten paid in Mexico." Conflict theorists call this line of reasoning
- A. cultural relativity.
 - B. the facade of legitimacy.
 - C. a latent function.
 - D. class consciousness.
41. Which one of the following concepts applies to the façade of legitimacy?
- A. complete analysis
 - B. well-documented and supported assertions
 - C. misleading arguments
 - D. strong premises

42. "The Capitalist, if he cannot agree with the Labourer, can afford to wait and live upon his capital." This line, written in 1881, applies to the situation of the
- A. proletariat.
 - B. bourgeoisie.
 - C. means of production.
 - D. subordinate group.
43. The worker "has but wages to live upon, and must therefore take work when, where, and at what terms he can get it." This line, written in 1881, applies to the situation of the
- A. proletariat.
 - B. bourgeoisie.
 - C. means of production.
 - D. capitalist.
44. Conflict theorists maintain that exploitation is disguised by the
- A. proletariat.
 - B. means of production.
 - C. façade of legitimacy.
 - D. bourgeoisie.
45. Many illegal immigrants risk life and limb to escape an economy in which they are being paid approximately _____ per day to enter one that pays approximately _____ per day.
- A. \$4; \$60-\$80
 - B. \$1; \$25-\$30
 - C. \$10; \$40-\$50
 - D. \$12; \$150
46. Conflict theorists argue that _____ benefit least from the fence construction and stepped-up border security.
- A. undocumented workers
 - B. American consumers
 - C. American employers
 - D. private contractors
47. _____ coined the term *symbolic interactionism*.
- A. Emile Durkheim
 - B. Herbert Blumer
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. Peter Berger
48. Which perspective focuses on social interaction?
- A. functionalism
 - B. conflict theory
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. action theory

49. Which one of the theorists is most likely to ask "How do involved parties experience, interpret, influence, and respond to what they and others are doing while interacting?"
- A. functionalists
 - B. conflict theorists
 - C. symbolic interactionists
 - D. classic theorists
50. _____ consist(s) of situations in which two people communicate, interpret, and respond to each other's words and actions.
- A. Symbols
 - B. Social interaction
 - C. The façade of legitimacy
 - D. Functions
51. A(n) _____ is any kind of physical phenomenon--a word, object, color, or sound--to which people assign a name, meaning, or value.
- A. value
 - B. preconception
 - C. symbol
 - D. observation
52. _____ maintain that people must share a symbol system if they are to communicate with one another.
- A. Functionalists
 - B. Conflict theorists
 - C. Symbolic interactionists
 - D. Social action theorists
53. "Meaning is not evident from the physical phenomenon alone." This statement suggests that
- A. people assign meaning to that phenomenon.
 - B. meaning is fixed and universal.
 - C. people can tell what something "means" just by looking at it.
 - D. seeing is believing.
54. Self-awareness takes place through
- A. symbols.
 - B. reflexive thinking.
 - C. the negotiated order.
 - D. collective consciousness.
55. A sociologist observing border crossings notes that the primary inspectors have 45 seconds to clear a car for entry or subject it to further inspection. That sociologist is likely to be a
- A. functionalist.
 - B. conflict theorist.
 - C. symbolic interactionist.
 - D. social action theorist.

56. Which one of the following topics would be of greatest interest to a symbolic interactionist?
- A. unintended disruptions to order and stability associated with the construction of border fences
 - B. expected disruptions to order and stability associated with the construction of border fences
 - C. the ways in which American consumers and employees benefit from low wage labor of illegal immigrants
 - D. strategies illegal immigrants use to escape detection when passing through official border crossings
57. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- The construction of barriers along the border had the unanticipated effect of creating a Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue Team that responds to all incidents involving people in distress.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction
 - D. Social action theory
58. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- Without some shared meanings, encounters with others would be very confusing.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction
 - D. Social action theory
59. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- The construction of border fences is associated with an overall drop in crime rate.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction
 - D. Social action theory
60. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- Many unauthorized immigrants manage to blend in with the crowds passing through official ports of entry.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction
 - D. Social action theory
61. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- The border fences have been constructed to stop or, at least, control the free movement of labor from the low-wage to the high-wage side of the border.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction
 - D. Social action theory

62. The United States has relied on low-wage labor from Mexico since at least
- A. 1880.
 - B. 1945.
 - C. 1966.
 - D. 1990.
63. Which one of the following statements represents a criticism of the functionalist perspective?
- A. It is too liberal.
 - B. It focuses on the "small stuff."
 - C. It offers no technique for determining the "overall net effect."
 - D. It focuses on the "have nots."
64. A major criticism of the conflict theory is that it
- A. overemphasizes the stability and order that exist in a society.
 - B. offers a simplistic view of the employer-employee relationship.
 - C. focuses too strongly on consumer groups, citizen groups, and the worker's ability to promote change.
 - D. understates the tensions and divisions that exist in society.
65. A weakness of the _____ theory is that it tends to present a simplistic view of the relationship between dominant and subordinate groups.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
66. One strength of the _____ perspective is that it offers a balanced view that includes intended and unintended consequences related to order and disorder.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
67. One strength of the _____ perspective is that it forces us to look beyond popular justifications and explore questions about whose interests are being protected and promoted and at whose expense.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
68. One weakness of the _____ perspective is that specific observations are difficult to generalize.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
69. One strength of the _____ perspective is that it encourages first-hand, extensive observation of an issue.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological

70. Which one of the following statements best describes how the three perspectives should be viewed?
- A. A single perspective can give us a complete picture of a process or an event.
 - B. Most sociologists maintain that one perspective only should be adopted when analyzing an issue.
 - C. The three perspectives should be viewed as opposing viewpoints.
 - D. We can gain greater understanding of a process or an event if we examine it from the point of view of more than one perspective.
71. Which one of the following questions about illegal immigration from Mexico to the U.S. would be of most interest to a conflict theorist?
- A. How does illegal immigration contribute to order and stability in Mexico and the U.S.?
 - B. Who benefits from the existence of illegal immigration, and at whose expense?
 - C. Does everyone in the U.S. and Mexico see illegal immigration in the same way?
 - D. Why doesn't the U.S. close its borders to foreign workers?
72. Which one of the following questions about illegal immigration from Mexico to the U.S. would be of most interest to a functionalist?
- A. How does illegal immigration contribute to order and stability in Mexico and the U.S.?
 - B. Who benefits from the existence of illegal immigration, and at whose expense?
 - C. Does everyone in the U.S. and Mexico see illegal immigration in the same way?
 - D. Why doesn't the U.S. close its borders to foreign workers?
73. Which one of the following questions about illegal immigration from Mexico to the U.S. would be of most interest to a symbolic interactionist?
- A. How does illegal immigration contribute to order and stability in Mexico and the U.S.?
 - B. Who benefits from the existence of illegal immigration, and at whose expense?
 - C. How do illegal immigrants come to interact with potential employers?
 - D. Why doesn't the U.S. close its borders to foreign workers?
74. A functionalist reads the headline "U.S. strengthens patrols along Mexican border." He or she would begin to think about
- A. how the presence of border guards contributes to order and stability in both societies.
 - B. interactions between border guards and illegal Mexican immigrants.
 - C. who benefits from the existence of border guards, and at whose expense.
 - D. identifying policies to stop the flow.
75. _____ is a fact-gathering and fact-explaining enterprise governed by strict rules.
- A. Research
 - B. Theory
 - C. Sociological theory
 - D. A perspective
76. Sociologists adhere to the scientific method, which means that they acquire data through
- A. testing.
 - B. surveys.
 - C. observation.
 - D. personal interviews.

77. Which one of the following assumptions applies to the scientific method?
- A. Knowledge is always subjective.
 - B. Research findings can be manipulated to advance a good cause.
 - C. Truth is confirmed through faith.
 - D. Knowledge is acquired through observation.
78. Which of the following is a false statement about the characteristics of high-quality sociological research?
- A. Once a sociological study is completed, findings and conclusions are considered final.
 - B. Sociologists collect data that is observable to others.
 - C. Sociological findings endure as long as they can be duplicated and as long as they can withstand reexamination.
 - D. Sociologists do not let personal and subjective views about the topic influence the outcome of the research.
79. Sociological research is guided by
- A. methods unique to the discipline.
 - B. a passion to change society.
 - C. emotion and personal interest.
 - D. the scientific method.
80. "Duplication is the heart of good research." This means that
- A. no findings can be taken seriously unless others can repeat the process and obtain the same results.
 - B. the researcher does the study twice under different conditions.
 - C. the research is published at least twice.
 - D. two sets of reviewers reach the same evaluation of the research.
81. Researchers should maintain *objectivity*. This means they should
- A. stay away from topics in which they have a personal interest.
 - B. not accept funding.
 - C. clearly define the objects of their investigation.
 - D. not let personal and subjective views about the topic influence the observations or outcome.
82. In theory, the first step in undertaking a sociological research project is
- A. consulting existing research.
 - B. collecting data.
 - C. choosing a topic for investigation.
 - D. analyzing the data.
83. Perhaps one of the most significant and most often understated reasons a researcher chooses to study a specific topic is
- A. that funding is available.
 - B. sociological appeal.
 - C. personal interest.
 - D. to understand how society works.

84. Sociologists Audrey Singer and Douglas S. Massey studied the social process of undocumented border crossings among Mexican migrants. The two researchers chose this topic because
- A. it is a issue that is of little interest to people in the United States.
 - B. knowing the extent of undocumented entries helps us to judge whether fences and other barriers are effective.
 - C. there is an overwhelming amount of research describing how migrants evade borders guarded by agents.
 - D. illegal entries into the United States is a relatively new phenomenon.
85. For their research on undocumented border crossing, sociologists Audrey Singer and Douglas S. Massey focus on the undocumented immigrants' social ties to others who have crossed successfully without authorization. This focus suggests that Singer and Massey are using the _____ perspective to frame their research.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
86. Sociologists Audrey Singer and Douglas S. Massey maintain that "constructing fences and implementing other border control strategies sits well with the public as the government appears to be defending the United States against alien invaders while not antagonizing U.S. business interests." This statement suggests the two sociologists are taking a _____ perspective to frame their research.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
87. _____ are powerful thinking tools and communication tools that enable researchers to efficiently give and receive complex information.
- A. Concepts
 - B. Theories
 - C. Methods
 - D. Facts
88. Core sociological concepts give focus to researchers' observations. For example, the concept "interpersonal ties" as it relates to undocumented entry into the United States focuses a researcher's attention on
- A. those who own nothing of the production process but their labor.
 - B. the owners of the means of production.
 - C. the functions of poverty.
 - D. connections to those who can help a migrant remain undetected.
89. The plan for gathering data on the topic a researcher has chosen is known as the
- A. scientific method.
 - B. hypothesis.
 - C. research design.
 - D. hidden curriculum.

90. The most common "thing" sociologists study is
- A. documents.
 - B. individuals.
 - C. small groups.
 - D. households.
91. _____ are materials or other evidence that yields information about human activity, including items that people throw away or the number of lights left on in homes at a particular time.
- A. Traces
 - B. Documents
 - C. Territories
 - D. Households
92. Which one of the following examples shows what sociologists study when they focus on traces?
- A. household income
 - B. interaction between border patrol agents and bus passengers
 - C. doctor-patient relationships
 - D. the number of lights turned on in homes at a particular time of day
93. A sampling frame is
- A. a complete list of every case in a population.
 - B. a portion of cases from a particular population.
 - C. the plan for gathering data to test hypotheses.
 - D. a sample with the same distribution of characteristics as the population from which it is drawn.
94. Researchers who study litter that undocumented immigrants leave behind on the paths used to enter the United States are studying
- A. traces.
 - B. documents.
 - C. territories.
 - D. households.
95. Researchers that study letters undocumented workers have sent home to family members are studying
- A. traces.
 - B. documents.
 - C. territories.
 - D. households.
96. Sociologists observing social activity at a specific border crossing have chosen to study
- A. traces.
 - B. documents.
 - C. territories.
 - D. households.
97. For his book *Patrolling Chaos*, sociologist Robert Maril accompanied 12 border patrol agents on 60 ten-hour shifts along the border. Maril had chosen to study
- A. small groups.
 - B. documents.
 - C. territories.
 - D. households.

98. When there is as likely a chance that any one member of the population will be selected for a sample, the sample is said to be
- A. controlled.
 - B. biased.
 - C. random.
 - D. nonrandom.
99. Which of the following would be the best option to obtain a representative sample of students at your college?
- A. Ask students eating in the cafeteria at lunchtime to participate in an important study.
 - B. At random, draw a list of students from the most recent college registrar's list.
 - C. Stop people as they are walking to their cars in the parking lot and ask them to participate.
 - D. Go to all the sociology classes and recruit students to participate in a project.
100. Researchers choose to study nonrepresentative samples for all but which one of the following reasons.
- A. They are easy to study.
 - B. When little is known about the members who make up the sample
 - C. When those in the sample have special or unique characteristics
 - D. When the experiences of those in the sample help to clarify important social issues
101. For his book *Patrolling Chaos*, sociologist Robert Maril accompanied 12 border patrol agents on 60 ten-hour shifts along the border. Maril was studying a _____ sample.
- A. controlled
 - B. biased
 - C. random
 - D. nonrandom
102. The U.S. census form, which is mailed out to every household every 10 years, is an example of
- A. an experiment.
 - B. an observation.
 - C. a self-administered questionnaire.
 - D. secondary research.
103. This data-gathering method does not include the possibility that the researcher's facial expression or body language will influence respondents to answer in a particular way. This method is
- A. structured interviews.
 - B. unstructured interviews.
 - C. participant observation.
 - D. self-administered questionnaires.
104. In a structured interview, the question-answer sequence
- A. is largely spontaneous.
 - B. resembles a conversation.
 - C. is set in advance.
 - D. can be altered.
105. In an unstructured interview, the question-answer sequence is
- A. forced-choice.
 - B. set in advance.
 - C. rigid and cannot be altered.
 - D. flexible and open-ended.

106. For his book *Patrolling Chaos*, sociologist Robert Maril rode with border agents during their 10-hour shifts and talked with them "under the scorching sun and in the dead of night...about what they knew, what they had seen, and what they thought." Maril used which one of the following methods?
- A. structured interviews
 - B. unstructured interviews
 - C. nonparticipant observation
 - D. self-administered questionnaires
107. _____ is especially useful for studying behavior as it occurs.
- A. A self-administered questionnaire
 - B. Secondary data analysis
 - C. An interview
 - D. Observation
108. When engaged in _____, researchers must be especially careful not to misinterpret or misrepresent what is happening.
- A. structured interviews
 - B. unstructured interviews
 - C. observation research
 - D. survey research
109. For his book *Coyotes: A Journey through the Secret World of America's Illegal Aliens*, Ted Conover used _____ by choosing to live with his subjects.
- A. structured interviews
 - B. self-administered questionnaires
 - C. observation research
 - D. survey research
110. An unintended effect resulting from the attention one receives from being the subject of the research is the
- A. Hawthorne effect.
 - B. latent effect.
 - C. special subject effect.
 - D. experimental effect.
111. One of the primary reasons researchers engaged in participant observation conceal their identity is to eliminate
- A. legal problems.
 - B. the need for confidentiality.
 - C. the Hawthorne effect.
 - D. ethical considerations.
112. For the *Gender Concepts of Swedish and American Youth* study, researchers distributed surveys to Swedish and American teens. The instructions asked them to list attributes they thought "characterized most women, most men, most boys, most girls, and themselves; to write 'change-sex stories' about what their lives would be like if they found they had become the other sex." The researchers used which one of the following methods?
- A. self-administered questionnaire
 - B. nonparticipant observation
 - C. participant observation
 - D. secondary sources

113. The research for the book *Unbound Feet* drew upon "45 years of a Chinese language newspaper and numerous organizational archives, such as the Presbyterian Mission Homes, the Chinese YWCA, the Square and Circles Club, and the Chinese Ladies Garment Workers Union." The researchers used which one of the following methods?
- A. self-administered questionnaire
 - B. nonparticipant observation
 - C. participant observation
 - D. secondary sources
114. Researcher Kandi Stinson spent two years as a weight loss group member, "studying how women spoke about and understood losing weight." Stinson used which one of the following methods?
- A. self-administered questionnaire
 - B. nonparticipant observation
 - C. participant observation
 - D. secondary sources
115. The variable that helps to explain and predict the behavior of interest is known as the ____ variable.
- A. independent
 - B. dependent
 - C. control
 - D. spurious
116. In research, the variable to be explained or predicted is known as
- A. the dependent variable.
 - B. the independent variable.
 - C. the hypothesis.
 - D. the control variable.
117. A dependent variable is
- A. the variable of cause.
 - B. a trial idea.
 - C. the variable to be explained.
 - D. the core concept.
118. The *independent* variable in the hypothesis "Retired populations have a higher suicide rate than employed populations" is
- A. employment status.
 - B. suicide rate.
 - C. retired populations.
 - D. employed populations.
119. The *dependent* variable in the hypothesis "Retired populations have a higher suicide rate than employed populations" is
- A. employment status.
 - B. suicide rate.
 - C. retired populations.
 - D. employed populations.

120. The *independent* variable in the hypothesis "the longer a U.S. line worker has been employed at a U.S.-based assembly plant, the more difficult it is for that worker to find new employment when the assembly plant moves to Mexico" is
- A. employment at U.S. based assembly plant.
 - B. assembly plants in Mexico.
 - C. the length of time employed at line work in U.S. assembly plant.
 - D. the length of time to find new employment.
121. The *dependent* variable in the hypothesis "the longer a U.S. line worker has been employed at a U.S.-based assembly plant, the more time it takes for that worker to find new employment when the assembly plant moves to Mexico" is
- A. employment at U.S. based assembly plant.
 - B. assembly plants in Mexico.
 - C. the length of time employed at line work in U.S. assembly plant.
 - D. the length of time to find new employment.
122. The *independent* variable in the hypothesis "the more proficient in English undocumented immigrants are, the less likely they are to be apprehended by Border Patrol" is
- A. likelihood of apprehension.
 - B. English language proficiency.
 - C. undocumented immigrants.
 - D. Border Patrol agents.
123. A trial explanation predicting a relationship between independent and dependent variables is a(n)
- A. hypothesis.
 - B. theory.
 - C. fact.
 - D. observation.
124. An analogy can be drawn between an operational definition and
- A. a control variable.
 - B. a bank statement.
 - C. a recipe.
 - D. the human body.
125. _____ are concrete and specific criteria for observing and measuring independent and dependent variables.
- A. Operational definitions
 - B. Hypotheses
 - C. Units of analysis
 - D. Traces
126. The question "Is this operational definition really measuring what it claims to measure?" addresses
- A. concerns surrounding.
 - B. sampling.
 - C. validity.
 - D. reliability.
 - E. correlations.

127. A researcher studying handwashing uses guidelines set by the American Society of Microbiology to determine if handwashing has taken place: use warm or hot running water and soap while washing for 10 to 15 seconds all surfaces, including wrists, palms, backs of hands, and under fingernails. This guideline is considered
- A. an operational definition.
 - B. the Hawthorne effect.
 - C. a correlation.
 - D. a test.
128. If one respondent gives different answers to the same question at two different points in time, the researcher should be concerned about
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.
 - C. representativeness.
 - D. the Hawthorne effect.
129. A professor tells a class that exams will cover information from class lectures, class discussion, and reading assignments. However, the exam includes questions related to only reading assignments. Students complain because the exam is
- A. not reliable.
 - B. not valid.
 - C. not reliable or valid.
 - D. objective.
130. When assessing _____, always ask if the operational definition measures what it claims to measure.
- A. reliability
 - B. validity
 - C. methods of data gathering
 - D. hypotheses
131. Asking if the number of apprehensions is a good measure of the effectiveness of border fences relates to assessing
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.
 - C. methods of data gathering.
 - D. hypotheses.
132. For each of the 254 counties in the state of Texas, Derrick finds the percentage of people living at or below the poverty level. In one county, 5 percent of the population lives at or below poverty. No other county has such a low percentage. Derrick has found the
- A. range.
 - B. minimum.
 - C. maximum.
 - D. standard deviation.
133. For each of the 254 counties in the state of Texas, Erin finds the percentage of people in each county that are classified as Hispanic. She finds that 14.5 percent was the number in which 50 percent of the counties fell below and 50 percent fell above. Erin has found the
- A. mode.
 - B. median.
 - C. mean.
 - D. standard deviation.

134. Of the 254 counties in Texas, the percentage of the population who live at or below poverty level falls between 0 and 60 percent. The range is
- A. 6
 - B. 20
 - C. 30
 - D. 60
135. Shelby reviews statistics on the number of unauthorized immigrants apprehended for each of the past 12 years and finds the lowest number to be 910,000 in 2003. Shelby has identified the
- A. range.
 - B. minimum.
 - C. maximum.
 - D. standard deviation.
136. Sam reviews statistics on the number of unauthorized immigrants apprehended for each of the past 12 years and finds the highest number to be 1.64 million in 2005. Sam has identified the
- A. range.
 - B. minimum.
 - C. maximum.
 - D. standard deviation.
137. School officials announce that 90 percent of the student body support starting a football team. The sample consisted of 200 students who returned a survey that appeared in the campus newspaper. On the basis of this information, one could question the study with regard to
- A. reliability.
 - B. generalizability.
 - C. validity.
 - D. the unit of analysis.
138. The findings from research by Robert Maril (*Patrolling Chaos*) and Audrey Singer and Douglas S. Massey (undocumented works and personal ties) suggest that highly visible border control strategies, such as fences are
- A. highly effective.
 - B. a grand pretense.
 - C. somewhat effective.
 - D. pork barrel projects.
139. When a sample is randomly selected and almost everyone agrees to participate, the findings are considered
- A. reliable because the sample is representative.
 - B. valid because the sample is not one of convenience.
 - C. generalizable to the population from which the sample was drawn.
 - D. operational because the research is basing findings in a representative sample.
140. An independent variable explains a dependent variable when
- A. the dependent variable precedes the independent variable in time.
 - B. the independent variable and the dependent variable remain uncorrelated.
 - C. there is no evidence of a spurious correlation between the independent and dependent variables.
 - D. the correlation coefficient between the independent and dependent variables is 0.05.

141. The correlation between the variables "percentage of population living at or below poverty level" and "percentage of population classified as Hispanic" is +0.60. This means that the _____ the percentage of the population living at or above the poverty level, the _____ the percentage of the population classified as Hispanic.
- A. greater; greater
 - B. greater; lower
 - C. lower; greater
 - D. fewer; higher
142. A researcher finds a strong correlation between hair length and test scores. When the researcher takes sex into account, that correlation disappears. In this situation, sex is
- A. a dependent variable.
 - B. a control variable.
 - C. an independent variable.
 - D. the standard deviation.
143. Under which one of the following conditions are findings from a sample not generalizable to a larger population?
- A. The sample is a series of interesting case studies.
 - B. The response rate is high.
 - C. Almost all the subjects agree to participate.
 - D. The sample is random.
144. The correlation coefficient between two variables is a negative number when the value of one variable
- A. increases while the other increases.
 - B. decreases while the other decreases.
 - C. remains constant while the other increases.
 - D. increases while the other decreases.
145. A spurious correlation is one that is
- A. planned.
 - B. coincidental or accidental.
 - C. causal.
 - D. spontaneous.
146. In the United States, about 97 percent of all apprehensions of illegal immigrants occur on the U.S.-Mexican border.
- True False
147. Functionalists focus on conflict over scarce and valued resources.
- True False
148. From a functionalist viewpoint, poverty contributes to the stability of the overall society.
- True False
149. Functionalists argue that sports teams have no real purpose in society.
- True False

150. "Latent" means intended, anticipated, or expected.
True False
151. In the mid-1990s, three major border cities in the United States constructed eighty miles of fence.
True False
152. A latent function of the border fences was the creation of a highly trained Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue Team, which rescues anyone in need of emergency assistance.
True False
153. The functionalist approach gives us no techniques for assessing the overall impact of *maquiladoras* on Mexican and American society.
True False
154. The border fences have forced illegal immigrants to enter the United States through desert and other inhospitable terrain.
True False
155. Conflict theorists emphasize order and stability.
True False
156. The façade of legitimacy is an explanation that members of dominant groups give to justify exploitive actions.
True False
157. In the United States, the construction industry is the largest employer of undocumented workers.
True False
158. Legal and illegal migration of labor from Mexico to the United States has been ongoing since at least 1880.
True False
159. Many households in Mexico have come to rely on remittance income.
True False
160. Conflict theorists give special attention to the factors pushing immigrants from Mexico to the United States.
True False
161. All evidence suggests that most illegal immigrants "sneak" across the Southwest border into the United States.
True False
162. A symbolic interactionist focuses on social interaction.
True False

163. Interaction depends on shared symbols.

True False

164. The border region extends 60 miles into the United States and 60 miles into Mexico.

True False

165. One strength of the symbolic interactionist perspective is that it gives a balanced overview of intended and unintended consequences.

True False

166. Personal interest should not be a factor in choosing a topic.

True False

167. Researchers do not always follow in order the steps of scientific method.

True False

168. Researchers can manipulate data if the deception supports well-intentioned personal, economic, and political agendas.

True False

169. It is impossible to compile a list of topics that sociologists study.

True False

170. Sociology is distinguished from other disciplines not by the topics it studies but by the perspective it uses to study any topic.

True False

171. All good researchers place their research in the context of existing research.

True False

172. Structured interviews are flexible and open-ended in style.

True False

173. Researchers should never hide their identity and purpose from those they are observing.

True False

174. Validity is the extent to which an operational definition gives consistent results.

True False

175. A correlation of -1.0 suggests that there is no relationship between two variables.

True False

176. Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

"The influx of Korean-owned firms conferred obvious economic benefits on Los Angeles. (1) Korean firms tended to service low income, nonwhite neighborhoods generally ignored and underserved by big corporations....(2) The Korean influx restored the [deteriorating and underutilized] neighborhoods in which Koreans settled....(3) Their residential and commercial interests compelled Koreans to combat street crime....(4) Koreans valued public education and improved it. Indeed, many Korean families had emigrated to the United States because of this country's superior educational opportunities" (Light and Bonacich 1988:6-7).

177. Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

"Dr. Louise Keating became 'Trash Czar' for a few days. Dr. Keating, director of Red Cross Blood Services in Cleveland, found her center almost engulfed by mounds of debris--dressings, needles, plastic tubes--most of it the usual detritus of any organization, but some of it splashed with the blood of donors. Her center was not generating any more trash than usual. But suddenly, no one was willing to cart it away. AIDS could be transmitted through blood, we had now learned. Last year's innocuous garbage had become this year's plague vector. Or so it seemed to Cleveland's carters. And the refuse piles grew."

"Dr. Keating did solve her problem. Now, all waste that has any blood on it is sterilized in an autoclave until nothing, not even a virus, survives. But AIDS has created many other problems in the nation's blood supply: for those, like Dr. Keating and her colleagues, who must find donors and ensure that the blood obtained is safe; for those who give blood; and for those who receive it" (Murray 1990:205).

178. Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

Some Americans venturing into Mexico probably hear the word [gringo] and wonder if somebody is picking a fight. The answer seems to depend on who says it and how. "It's all in the tone; usually the eyes will tell you something as well," said Tony Garza, the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, who grew up in Brownsville. "It can mean everything from 'I am going to try and kick your butt,' to 'friend, let's have a drink,'" Garza added. "Let's just say it is very situation-specific." When gringo is used in Mexico, it tends to be applied to anyone born in the United States, regardless of race or background (Schiller 2004).

179. Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

"I gained access to the enterprise through a friend who was a manager in a local bank from which the enterprise borrowed commercial loans. Management and workers in both factories knew I was a graduate student writing a dissertation. I was a full-time assembly worker in the Hong Kong plant, visited workers' homes, and participated in their weekend activities. In Shenzhen, I observed and talked with workers and managers on the shop floor and the office, but management allowed me to work on the line only occasionally. I lived in factory dormitories together with other Hong Kong managerial staff, but I visited and interviewed workers in workers' dormitories. I also participated in both workers' and managers' gatherings after work" (Lee 1995:380).

180. Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

For the class, the suburban mall became the microsocial setting for investigating macrotheoretical issues. Students examined specific features of their selected malls, such as the surrounding physical environment (entrance, parking, sidewalks), financial condition (unoccupied spaces, needed repairs, open-air merchants), design of interior space (escalators, lighting, plants), types of stores (prestige, anchors, discounters, specialties), clientele (social class, gender, race, ethnicity), nationality as well as race and ethnicity and gender of merchants (especially subcontractors within stores) and employees, pricing structure (including types of credit cards accepted or interest-free purchase options), mall names and distinctive linguistic terms, treatment of shoppers by employees, safety and security issues, and the presence of "mall zombies" as a crude indicator of the dehumanizing effects associated with "irrationality of rationality" (Manning, Price, and Rich 1997:18).

181. Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

There is a positive correlation between ice cream sales and deaths due to drowning: the more ice cream sold, the more drownings and vice versa. The third variable at work here is *season* or *temperature*. Most drowning deaths occur during the warm days of summer--and that's the peak period for ice cream sales. There is no direct link between ice cream and drowning (Babbie 1995:70).

182. Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

In April, KenSa started production in a rented, temporary facility in San Pedro Sula while a new factory was being built. It hired 150 workers to make Chrysler minivan door wire harnesses at the Honduran minimum wage of about 55 cents an hour. It turned hundreds of people away...But the jobs provide no economic miracle. Factory work barely provides enough to live...Most workers at foreign-owned factories in Honduras make \$4.44 a day. That's less than the \$5 a day Henry Ford paid his Highland Park workers 90 years ago in 1914. Ford's pay (the equivalent of \$11 an hour today) more than doubled the minimum wage at the time and helped give birth to America's blue-collar middle class...U.S. companies have no such incentive in countries such as Honduras. Products are built for export back to America. Raising worker salaries in San Pedro Sula won't sell even one more SUV in Detroit (French 2004).

183. Why is Mexico (in particular, the border fence) the focus of Chapter 2?

184. What are the names of the three theoretical perspectives? How do the three theoretical perspectives help us to think about any social event or issue?

185. What is a function? Give an example.

186. According to the functionalist perspective, why has poverty not been eliminated?

187. What concepts did Robert K. Merton introduce to counter criticisms of the functionalist perspective? Briefly define each concept, and explain how they strengthen the perspective. What criticism is not addressed by Merton's concepts?

188. Use the following chart to summarize a functionalist analysis of community-wide celebrations.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest		
Latent		

189. For what reasons did the United States construct fences (and plan to construct more fences) along the U.S.-Mexico border?

190. List one example of a manifest function, manifest dysfunction, latent function, and latent dysfunction associated with the construction of border fences.

191. What question guides conflict theorists in their analysis of any social issue? In answering that question, what do conflict theorists emphasize?

192. How does a conflict theorist explain the purpose of the fences along the U.S.-Mexico border?

193. What are international remittances? Explain their importance.

194. What central concepts and questions guide the symbolic interactionist perspective?

195. How would a symbolic interactionist study border crossings?

196. What are the strengths and weaknesses of each theoretical perspective?

197. Define research methods.

198. What assumptions underlie the scientific method? Under what circumstances do research findings endure? Contrast the ideal of the research process with reality.

199. Why is it important for researchers to explain their reasons for choosing to investigate a particular topic?
Why did Singer and Massey study undocumented border crossings?

200. Why should researchers review the literature before beginning to investigate a topic?

201. What are concepts, and how do they relate to the research process?

202. What kinds of "things" do sociologists study? Give examples.

203. Why do sociologists study random samples? Why are random samples difficult to secure? Under what conditions are nonrandom samples acceptable?

204. Give a brief description of each method of data collection.

Self-Administered Questionnaires

Structured Interviews

Unstructured Interviews

Participant Observation

Secondary Sources

205. What is the Hawthorne effect?

206. What is a hypothesis? Give an example of a hypothesis. Identify the independent and dependent variables.

207. What is an operational definition? Give an example.

208. Distinguish between reliability and validity.

209. How do basic statistics help to describe apprehensions involving illegal immigrants over the past 12 years?

210. What is generalizability? Under what conditions are findings considered generalizable?

211. What three conditions must be met before a researcher can claim that an independent variable contributes significantly to explaining a dependent variable?

212. Compare and contrast the conflict and functionalist perspectives. In answering the question, be sure to consider the central questions, key terms, visions of society, and the focus.

213. Think of an event that has been the center of recent media attention. How would the three perspectives help give focus to that event?

214. Explain the following statement: The quality of the research findings and conclusions depends on the operational definition.

215. Describe an operational definition that affects your life (Hint: Any "formula" that is used to evaluate performance at work or at school qualifies). Comment on the operational definition's reliability and validity.

216. Use the research of Maril (*Patrolling Chaos*) and Singer and Massey (on undocumented entries) to illustrate four concepts related to social research.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Perspectives and Methods of Social Research **Key**

1. Which one of the following is a false statement regarding the relationship between theory and research?
A. Theory inspires research.
B. Research inspires theory creation.
C. Theory is used to interpret research findings.
D. Theory comes before research.
2. Sociologists view theory and research as
A. interdependent.
B. independent.
C. separate but equal.
D. unrelated.
3. The United States shares a _____ mile long border with Mexico.
A. 200
B. 800
C. 2,000
D. 5,000
4. In Mexico, the border fences are referred to as
A. Operation Gatekeeper.
B. the Wall of Shame.
C. Operation Safeguard.
D. Hold-the-Line.
5. A _____ is a set of core assumptions and concepts broadly describing how societies operate and how people in them relate to one another.
A. fact
B. sociological theory
C. concept
D. method of research
6. Functionalists are most inspired by which one of the following thinkers?
A. Karl Marx
B. Emile Durkheim
C. Max Weber
D. Erving Goffman
7. A _____ is the contribution a part makes to order and stability within the society.
A. dysfunction
B. façade of legitimacy
C. symbol
D. function

8. _____ use biological analogies to explain how society operates.
- A. Conflict theorists
 - B. Symbolic interactionists
 - C. Functionalists
 - D. Action theorists
9. From a purely functionalist perspective, sports teams
- A. divide the community and benefit team owners.
 - B. foster a sense of belonging to a school, city, or country associated with them.
 - C. direct fans' attention away from the real issues a city faces.
 - D. are ultimately a drain on the economy.
10. Early functionalists were criticized for
- A. their condescending manner toward conflict and symbolic interactionist perspectives.
 - B. defending existing social arrangements.
 - C. linking poverty to personal character.
 - D. using biological analogies.
11. According to functionalists, poverty exists because
- A. the poor lack skills to do better.
 - B. it contributes in some way to the stability of the overall society.
 - C. the poor lack the drive to do better.
 - D. somebody has to be on the bottom.
12. _____ means anticipated or intended.
- A. Latent
 - B. Manifest
 - C. Function
 - D. Dysfunction
13. _____ means unanticipated or unintended.
- A. Latent
 - B. Manifest
 - C. Function
 - D. Dysfunction
14. A community celebration provides an occasion to plan activities with family and friends. This represents a
- A. manifest function.
 - B. latent function.
 - C. manifest dysfunction.
 - D. latent dysfunction.
15. Community-wide celebrations have the unintended consequence of breaking down barriers across neighborhoods. Such a consequence is known as a
- A. manifest function.
 - B. latent function.
 - C. manifest dysfunction.
 - D. latent dysfunction.

16. _____ are consequences disruptive to the system or to some segment of society.
- A. Functions
 - B. Dysfunctions**
 - C. Facades of legitimacy
 - D. Symbols
17. Which one of the following is a latent or unexpected function of community-wide celebrations (as discussed in the textbook)?
- A. The celebration functions as a marketing and public relations event for the corporate sponsors.
 - B. The celebration provides an occasion to plan activities with friends.
 - C. Community celebrations give a visible role to public transportation systems.**
 - D. The celebration unifies the community through a shared experience.
18. Sometimes police departments choose to negotiate contracts with the host city just before a community-wide celebration, thereby using the event as a bargaining tool to secure a good contract. From the *city's perspective*, this represents a _____ of the community-wide celebration.
- A. latent dysfunction**
 - B. latent function
 - C. manifest function
 - D. facade of legitimacy
19. Traffic jams, closed streets, piles of garbage, and shortages of clean public toilets are some of the anticipated disruptions to order and stability that accompany community-wide celebrations. These kinds of disruptions are known as
- A. manifest dysfunctions.**
 - B. latent functions.
 - C. manifest functions.
 - D. latent dysfunctions.

20. **Exhibit 2-1**
For the following question(s), refer to cells in this chart.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-1. Cell one represents

- A. anticipated order and stability consequences.**
- B. unanticipated disruptive consequences.
- C. anticipated disruptive consequences.
- D. unanticipated order and stability consequences.

21. **Exhibit 2-1**
For the following question(s), refer to cells in this chart.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-1. Cell two represents

- A. anticipated order and stability consequences.
 - B. unanticipated disruptive consequences.
 - C.** anticipated disruptive consequences.
 - D. unanticipated order and stability consequences.
22. **Exhibit 2-1**
For the following question(s), refer to cells in this chart.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-1. Cell three represents

- A. anticipated order and stability consequences.
 - B. unanticipated disruptive consequences.
 - C. anticipated disruptive consequences.
 - D.** unanticipated order and stability consequences.
23. **Exhibit 2-1**
For the following question(s), refer to cells in this chart.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-1. Cell four represents

- A. anticipated order and stability consequences.
 - B. unanticipated disruptive consequences.
 - C. anticipated disruptive consequences.
 - D.** unanticipated order and stability consequences.
24. _____ authorized 700 miles of additional fencing and security along the U.S.-Mexican border.
- A. Operation Jump Start
 - B.** The Secure Fence Act of 2006
 - C. Operation Hold-the-Line
 - D. The Stop the Flow Act of 2006

25. **Exhibit 2-2**
Think about the anticipated and unanticipated consequences of the border fence along the U.S.-Mexican border. For the following question(s), fill in the cells using the following responses.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-2. Cell one contains which one of the four responses?

- A. Overall drop in the crime rate along the border
- B. Fatalities along the border as the undocumented seek to enter the U.S. through inhospitable terrain
- C. Ranchers, farmers, and sport fishers denied access to the Rio Grande River
- D. A border fence that doubles as a volleyball net

26. **Exhibit 2-2**
Think about the anticipated and unanticipated consequences of the border fence along the U.S.-Mexican border. For the following question(s), fill in the cells using the following responses.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-2. Cell two contains which one of the four responses?

- A. Overall drop in the crime rate along the border
- B. Fatalities along the border as the undocumented seek to enter the U.S. through inhospitable terrain
- C. Ranchers, farmers, and sport fishers denied access to the Rio Grande River
- D. A border fence that doubles as a volleyball net

27. **Exhibit 2-2**
Think about the anticipated and unanticipated consequences of the border fence along the U.S.-Mexican border. For the following question(s), fill in the cells using the following responses.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-2. Cell three contains which one of the four responses?

- A. Overall drop in the crime rate along the border
- B. Fatalities along the border as the undocumented seek to enter the U.S. through inhospitable terrain
- C. Ranchers, farmers, and sport fishers denied access to the Rio Grande River
- D. A border fence that doubles as a volleyball net

28. **Exhibit 2-2**
Think about the anticipated and unanticipated consequences of the border fence along the U.S.-Mexican border. For the following question(s), fill in the cells using the following responses.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest	Cell #1	Cell #2
Latent	Cell #3	Cell #4

Refer to Exhibit 2-2. Cell four contains which one of the four responses?

- A. Overall drop in the crime rate along the border
 B. Fatalities along the border as the undocumented seek to enter the U.S. through inhospitable terrain
 C. Ranchers, farmers, and sport fishers denied access to the Rio Grande River
D. A border fence that doubles as a volleyball net
29. An *unexpected outcome* of the border fence is the emergence of humanitarian groups that save the lives of many illegal immigrants but, in doing so, help people circumvent the law. This outcome is an example of a
- A. manifest function.
 B. manifest dysfunction.
 C. latent function.
D. latent dysfunction.
30. An *unexpected outcome* of the border fence construction is longer, and perhaps permanent, stays in the United States by migrant laborers who do not return home for fear that will be unable to get back into the United States. This outcome is an example of a
- A. manifest function.
 B. latent function.
 C. manifest dysfunction.
D. latent dysfunction.
31. An *anticipated outcome* of the border fence construction is success at forcing illegal entries away from now-fenced urban areas to less populated areas and through rough terrain and climates to give border patrol agents a strategic advantage. This outcome is an example of a
- A.** manifest function.
 B. latent function.
 C. manifest dysfunction.
 D. latent dysfunction.
32. The border fence construction redirected the flow of illegal immigrants to areas unaccustomed to such movement, fueling a perception that illegal immigration was out of control. The unanticipated disruption is an example of a
- A. manifest function.
 B. latent function.
 C. manifest dysfunction.
D. latent dysfunction.
33. Conflict theorists are inspired by
- A. Max Weber.
 B. Emile Durkheim.
C. Karl Marx.
 D. C. Wright Mills.

34. Which one of the questions listed below is a conflict theorist *most* likely to ask?
- A. How is social order possible?
 - B. How do meanings change over time?
 - C. How does a part contribute to societal stability?
 - D.** Who benefits from a particular pattern or social arrangement, and at whose expense?
35. Conflict theorists focus on
- A. the political system.
 - B. the legal system.
 - C.** competition over scarce and valued resources.
 - D. family dynamics.
36. The question "Who benefits from a particular pattern or social arrangement?" is of most interest to a(n)
- A. functionalist.
 - B.** conflict theorist.
 - C. symbolic interactionist.
 - D. action theorist.
37. Marx defined the proletariat as being all but which one of the following?
- A. the most powerful class
 - B.** unionized
 - C. own nothing of the production process
 - D. profit-seeking
38. According to Marx, the proletariat
- A. have considerable leverage over employers because they can always threaten to strike.
 - B.** own nothing of the production process except their labor.
 - C. are in a position to negotiate a decent wage.
 - D. search for ways to expand markets for their products.
39. Which one of the following key words is associated with the conflict perspective?
- A. symbol
 - B.** façade of legitimacy
 - C. order
 - D. stability
40. A woman argues that the low salary she pays someone from Mexico to watch her children is fair because "she got paid more than she would have gotten paid in Mexico." Conflict theorists call this line of reasoning
- A. cultural relativity.
 - B.** the facade of legitimacy.
 - C. a latent function.
 - D. class consciousness.
41. Which one of the following concepts applies to the façade of legitimacy?
- A. complete analysis
 - B. well-documented and supported assertions
 - C.** misleading arguments
 - D. strong premises

42. "The Capitalist, if he cannot agree with the Labourer, can afford to wait and live upon his capital." This line, written in 1881, applies to the situation of the
- A. proletariat.
 - B.** bourgeoisie.
 - C. means of production.
 - D. subordinate group.
43. The worker "has but wages to live upon, and must therefore take work when, where, and at what terms he can get it." This line, written in 1881, applies to the situation of the
- A.** proletariat.
 - B. bourgeoisie.
 - C. means of production.
 - D. capitalist.
44. Conflict theorists maintain that exploitation is disguised by the
- A. proletariat.
 - B. means of production.
 - C.** façade of legitimacy.
 - D. bourgeoisie.
45. Many illegal immigrants risk life and limb to escape an economy in which they are being paid approximately _____ per day to enter one that pays approximately _____ per day.
- A.** \$4; \$60-\$80
 - B. \$1; \$25-\$30
 - C. \$10; \$40-\$50
 - D. \$12; \$150
46. Conflict theorists argue that _____ benefit least from the fence construction and stepped-up border security.
- A.** undocumented workers
 - B. American consumers
 - C. American employers
 - D. private contractors
47. _____ coined the term *symbolic interactionism*.
- A. Emile Durkheim
 - B.** Herbert Blumer
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. Peter Berger
48. Which perspective focuses on social interaction?
- A. functionalism
 - B. conflict theory
 - C.** symbolic interaction
 - D. action theory

49. Which one of the theorists is most likely to ask "How do involved parties experience, interpret, influence, and respond to what they and others are doing while interacting?"
- A. functionalists
 - B. conflict theorists
 - C. symbolic interactionists**
 - D. classic theorists
50. _____ consist(s) of situations in which two people communicate, interpret, and respond to each other's words and actions.
- A. Symbols
 - B. Social interaction**
 - C. The façade of legitimacy
 - D. Functions
51. A(n) _____ is any kind of physical phenomenon--a word, object, color, or sound--to which people assign a name, meaning, or value.
- A. value
 - B. preconception
 - C. symbol**
 - D. observation
52. _____ maintain that people must share a symbol system if they are to communicate with one another.
- A. Functionalists
 - B. Conflict theorists
 - C. Symbolic interactionists**
 - D. Social action theorists
53. "Meaning is not evident from the physical phenomenon alone." This statement suggests that
- A. people assign meaning to that phenomenon.**
 - B. meaning is fixed and universal.
 - C. people can tell what something "means" just by looking at it.
 - D. seeing is believing.
54. Self-awareness takes place through
- A. symbols.
 - B. reflexive thinking.**
 - C. the negotiated order.
 - D. collective consciousness.
55. A sociologist observing border crossings notes that the primary inspectors have 45 seconds to clear a car for entry or subject it to further inspection. That sociologist is likely to be a
- A. functionalist.
 - B. conflict theorist.
 - C. symbolic interactionist.**
 - D. social action theorist.

56. Which one of the following topics would be of greatest interest to a symbolic interactionist?
- A. unintended disruptions to order and stability associated with the construction of border fences
 - B. expected disruptions to order and stability associated with the construction of border fences
 - C. the ways in which American consumers and employees benefit from low wage labor of illegal immigrants
 - D. strategies illegal immigrants use to escape detection when passing through official border crossings**
57. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- The construction of barriers along the border had the unanticipated effect of creating a Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue Team that responds to all incidents involving people in distress.
- A. Functionalism**
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction
 - D. Social action theory
58. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- Without some shared meanings, encounters with others would be very confusing.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction**
 - D. Social action theory
59. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- The construction of border fences is associated with an overall drop in crime rate.
- A. Functionalism**
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction
 - D. Social action theory
60. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- Many unauthorized immigrants manage to blend in with the crowds passing through official ports of entry.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Conflict Theory
 - C. Symbolic interaction**
 - D. Social action theory
61. **For the following statement(s), identify the theoretical perspective associated with each.**
- The border fences have been constructed to stop or, at least, control the free movement of labor from the low-wage to the high-wage side of the border.
- A. Functionalism
 - B. Conflict Theory**
 - C. Symbolic interaction
 - D. Social action theory

62. The United States has relied on low-wage labor from Mexico since at least
- A. 1880.
 - B. 1945.
 - C. 1966.
 - D. 1990.
63. Which one of the following statements represents a criticism of the functionalist perspective?
- A. It is too liberal.
 - B. It focuses on the "small stuff."
 - C. It offers no technique for determining the "overall net effect."
 - D. It focuses on the "have nots."
64. A major criticism of the conflict theory is that it
- A. overemphasizes the stability and order that exist in a society.
 - B. offers a simplistic view of the employer-employee relationship.
 - C. focuses too strongly on consumer groups, citizen groups, and the worker's ability to promote change.
 - D. understates the tensions and divisions that exist in society.
65. A weakness of the _____ theory is that it tends to present a simplistic view of the relationship between dominant and subordinate groups.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
66. One strength of the _____ perspective is that it offers a balanced view that includes intended and unintended consequences related to order and disorder.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
67. One strength of the _____ perspective is that it forces us to look beyond popular justifications and explore questions about whose interests are being protected and promoted and at whose expense.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
68. One weakness of the _____ perspective is that specific observations are difficult to generalize.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological

69. One strength of the _____ perspective is that it encourages first-hand, extensive observation of an issue.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction**
 - D. sociological
70. Which one of the following statements best describes how the three perspectives should be viewed?
- A. A single perspective can give us a complete picture of a process or an event.
 - B. Most sociologists maintain that one perspective only should be adopted when analyzing an issue.
 - C. The three perspectives should be viewed as opposing viewpoints.
 - D. We can gain greater understanding of a process or an event if we examine it from the point of view of more than one perspective.**
71. Which one of the following questions about illegal immigration from Mexico to the U.S. would be of most interest to a conflict theorist?
- A. How does illegal immigration contribute to order and stability in Mexico and the U.S.?
 - B. Who benefits from the existence of illegal immigration, and at whose expense?**
 - C. Does everyone in the U.S. and Mexico see illegal immigration in the same way?
 - D. Why doesn't the U.S. close its borders to foreign workers?
72. Which one of the following questions about illegal immigration from Mexico to the U.S. would be of most interest to a functionalist?
- A. How does illegal immigration contribute to order and stability in Mexico and the U.S.?**
 - B. Who benefits from the existence of illegal immigration, and at whose expense?
 - C. Does everyone in the U.S. and Mexico see illegal immigration in the same way?
 - D. Why doesn't the U.S. close its borders to foreign workers?
73. Which one of the following questions about illegal immigration from Mexico to the U.S. would be of most interest to a symbolic interactionist?
- A. How does illegal immigration contribute to order and stability in Mexico and the U.S.?
 - B. Who benefits from the existence of illegal immigration, and at whose expense?
 - C. How do illegal immigrants come to interact with potential employers?**
 - D. Why doesn't the U.S. close its borders to foreign workers?
74. A functionalist reads the headline "U.S. strengthens patrols along Mexican border." He or she would begin to think about
- A. how the presence of border guards contributes to order and stability in both societies.**
 - B. interactions between border guards and illegal Mexican immigrants.
 - C. who benefits from the existence of border guards, and at whose expense.
 - D. identifying policies to stop the flow.
75. _____ is a fact-gathering and fact-explaining enterprise governed by strict rules.
- A. Research**
 - B. Theory
 - C. Sociological theory
 - D. A perspective

76. Sociologists adhere to the scientific method, which means that they acquire data through
- A. testing.
 - B. surveys.
 - C.** observation.
 - D. personal interviews.
77. Which one of the following assumptions applies to the scientific method?
- A. Knowledge is always subjective.
 - B. Research findings can be manipulated to advance a good cause.
 - C. Truth is confirmed through faith.
 - D.** Knowledge is acquired through observation.
78. Which of the following is a false statement about the characteristics of high-quality sociological research?
- A.** Once a sociological study is completed, findings and conclusions are considered final.
 - B. Sociologists collect data that is observable to others.
 - C. Sociological findings endure as long as they can be duplicated and as long as they can withstand reexamination.
 - D. Sociologists do not let personal and subjective views about the topic influence the outcome of the research.
79. Sociological research is guided by
- A. methods unique to the discipline.
 - B. a passion to change society.
 - C. emotion and personal interest.
 - D.** the scientific method.
80. "Duplication is the heart of good research." This means that
- A.** no findings can be taken seriously unless others can repeat the process and obtain the same results.
 - B. the researcher does the study twice under different conditions.
 - C. the research is published at least twice.
 - D. two sets of reviewers reach the same evaluation of the research.
81. Researchers should maintain *objectivity*. This means they should
- A. stay away from topics in which they have a personal interest.
 - B. not accept funding.
 - C. clearly define the objects of their investigation.
 - D.** not let personal and subjective views about the topic influence the observations or outcome.
82. In theory, the first step in undertaking a sociological research project is
- A. consulting existing research.
 - B. collecting data.
 - C.** choosing a topic for investigation.
 - D. analyzing the data.

83. Perhaps one of the most significant and most often understated reasons a researcher chooses to study a specific topic is
- A. that funding is available.
 - B. sociological appeal.
 - C.** personal interest.
 - D. to understand how society works.
84. Sociologists Audrey Singer and Douglas S. Massey studied the social process of undocumented border crossings among Mexican migrants. The two researchers chose this topic because
- A. it is a issue that is of little interest to people in the United States.
 - B. knowing the extent of undocumented entries helps us to judge whether fences and other barriers are effective.
 - C.** there is an overwhelming amount of research describing how migrants evade borders guarded by agents.
 - D. illegal entries into the United States is a relatively new phenomenon.
85. For their research on undocumented border crossing, sociologists Audrey Singer and Douglas S. Massey focus on the undocumented immigrants' social ties to others who have crossed successfully without authorization. This focus suggests that Singer and Massy are using the _____ perspective to frame their research.
- A. functionalist
 - B. conflict
 - C.** symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
86. Sociologists Audrey Singer and Douglas S. Massey maintain that "constructing fences and implementing other border control strategies sits well with the public as the government appears to be defending the United States against alien invaders while not antagonizing U.S. business interests." This statement suggests the two sociologists are taking a _____ perspective to frame their research.
- A. functionalist
 - B.** conflict
 - C. symbolic interaction
 - D. sociological
87. _____ are powerful thinking tools and communication tools that enable researchers to efficiently give and receive complex information.
- A.** Concepts
 - B. Theories
 - C. Methods
 - D. Facts
88. Core sociological concepts give focus to researchers' observations. For example, the concept "interpersonal ties" as it relates to undocumented entry into the United States focuses a researcher's attention on
- A. those who own nothing of the production process but their labor.
 - B. the owners of the means of production.
 - C. the functions of poverty.
 - D.** connections to those who can help a migrant remain undetected.

89. The plan for gathering data on the topic a researcher has chosen is known as the
- A. scientific method.
 - B. hypothesis.
 - C.** research design.
 - D. hidden curriculum.
90. The most common "thing" sociologists study is
- A. documents.
 - B.** individuals.
 - C. small groups.
 - D. households.
91. _____ are materials or other evidence that yields information about human activity, including items that people throw away or the number of lights left on in homes at a particular time.
- A.** Traces
 - B. Documents
 - C. Territories
 - D. Households
92. Which one of the following examples shows what sociologists study when they focus on traces?
- A. household income
 - B. interaction between border patrol agents and bus passengers
 - C. doctor-patient relationships
 - D.** the number of lights turned on in homes at a particular time of day
93. A sampling frame is
- A.** a complete list of every case in a population.
 - B. a portion of cases from a particular population.
 - C. the plan for gathering data to test hypotheses.
 - D. a sample with the same distribution of characteristics as the population from which it is drawn.
94. Researchers who study litter that undocumented immigrants leave behind on the paths used to enter the United States are studying
- A.** traces.
 - B. documents.
 - C. territories.
 - D. households.
95. Researchers that study letters undocumented workers have sent home to family members are studying
- A. traces.
 - B.** documents.
 - C. territories.
 - D. households.
96. Sociologists observing social activity at a specific border crossing have chosen to study
- A. traces.
 - B. documents.
 - C.** territories.
 - D. households.

97. For his book *Patrolling Chaos*, sociologist Robert Maril accompanied 12 border patrol agents on 60 ten-hour shifts along the border. Maril had chosen to study
- A. small groups.
 - B. documents.
 - C. territories.
 - D. households.
98. When there is as likely a chance that any one member of the population will be selected for a sample, the sample is said to be
- A. controlled.
 - B. biased.
 - C. random.
 - D. nonrandom.
99. Which of the following would be the best option to obtain a representative sample of students at your college?
- A. Ask students eating in the cafeteria at lunchtime to participate in an important study.
 - B. At random, draw a list of students from the most recent college registrar's list.
 - C. Stop people as they are walking to their cars in the parking lot and ask them to participate.
 - D. Go to all the sociology classes and recruit students to participate in a project.
100. Researchers choose to study nonrepresentative samples for all but which one of the following reasons.
- A. They are easy to study.
 - B. When little is known about the members who make up the sample
 - C. When those in the sample have special or unique characteristics
 - D. When the experiences of those in the sample help to clarify important social issues
101. For his book *Patrolling Chaos*, sociologist Robert Maril accompanied 12 border patrol agents on 60 ten-hour shift along the border. Maril was studying a _____ sample.
- A. controlled
 - B. biased
 - C. random
 - D. nonrandom
102. The U.S. census form, which is mailed out to every household every 10 years, is an example of
- A. an experiment.
 - B. an observation.
 - C. a self-administered questionnaire.
 - D. secondary research.
103. This data-gathering method does not include the possibility that the researcher's facial expression or body language will influence respondents to answer in a particular way. This method is
- A. structured interviews.
 - B. unstructured interviews.
 - C. participant observation.
 - D. self-administered questionnaires.

104. In a structured interview, the question-answer sequence
- A. is largely spontaneous.
 - B. resembles a conversation.
 - C.** is set in advance.
 - D. can be altered.
105. In an unstructured interview, the question-answer sequence is
- A. forced-choice.
 - B. set in advance.
 - C. rigid and cannot be altered.
 - D.** flexible and open-ended.
106. For his book *Patrolling Chaos*, sociologist Robert Maril rode with border agents during their 10-hour shifts and talked with them "under the scorching sun and in the dead of night...about what they knew, what they had seen, and what they thought." Maril used which one of the following methods?
- A. structured interviews
 - B.** unstructured interviews
 - C. nonparticipant observation
 - D. self-administered questionnaires
107. _____ is especially useful for studying behavior as it occurs.
- A. A self-administered questionnaire
 - B. Secondary data analysis
 - C. An interview
 - D.** Observation
108. When engaged in _____, researchers must be especially careful not to misinterpret or misrepresent what is happening.
- A. structured interviews
 - B. unstructured interviews
 - C.** observation research
 - D. survey research
109. For his book *Coyotes: A Journey through the Secret World of America's Illegal Aliens*, Ted Conover used _____ by choosing to live with his subjects.
- A. structured interviews
 - B. self-administered questionnaires
 - C.** observation research
 - D. survey research
110. An unintended effect resulting from the attention one receives from being the subject of the research is the
- A.** Hawthorne effect.
 - B. latent effect.
 - C. special subject effect.
 - D. experimental effect.

111. One of the primary reasons researchers engaged in participant observation conceal their identity is to eliminate
- A. legal problems.
 - B. the need for confidentiality.
 - C. the Hawthorne effect.**
 - D. ethical considerations.
112. For the *Gender Concepts of Swedish and American Youth* study, researchers distributed surveys to Swedish and American teens. The instructions asked them to list attributes they thought "characterized most women, most men, most boys, most girls, and themselves; to write 'change-sex stories' about what their lives would be like if they found they had become the other sex." The researchers used which one of the following methods?
- A. self-administered questionnaire**
 - B. nonparticipant observation
 - C. participant observation
 - D. secondary sources
113. The research for the book *Unbound Feet* drew upon "45 years of a Chinese language newspaper and numerous organizational archives, such as the Presbyterian Mission Homes, the Chinese YWCA, the Square and Circles Club, and the Chinese Ladies Garment Workers Union." The researchers used which one of the following methods?
- A. self-administered questionnaire
 - B. nonparticipant observation
 - C. participant observation
 - D. secondary sources**
114. Researcher Kandi Stinson spent two years as a weight loss group member, "studying how women spoke about and understood losing weight." Stinson used which one of the following methods?
- A. self-administered questionnaire
 - B. nonparticipant observation
 - C. participant observation**
 - D. secondary sources
115. The variable that helps to explain and predict the behavior of interest is known as the ____ variable.
- A. independent**
 - B. dependent
 - C. control
 - D. spurious
116. In research, the variable to be explained or predicted is known as
- A. the dependent variable.**
 - B. the independent variable.
 - C. the hypothesis.
 - D. the control variable.
117. A dependent variable is
- A. the variable of cause.
 - B. a trial idea.
 - C. the variable to be explained.**
 - D. the core concept.

118. The *independent* variable in the hypothesis "Retired populations have a higher suicide rate than employed populations" is
- A. employment status.
 - B. suicide rate.
 - C. retired populations.
 - D. employed populations.
119. The *dependent* variable in the hypothesis "Retired populations have a higher suicide rate than employed populations" is
- A. employment status.
 - B. suicide rate.
 - C. retired populations.
 - D. employed populations.
120. The *independent* variable in the hypothesis "the longer a U.S. line worker has been employed at a U.S.-based assembly plant, the more difficult it is for that worker to find new employment when the assembly plant moves to Mexico" is
- A. employment at U.S. based assembly plant.
 - B. assembly plants in Mexico.
 - C. the length of time employed at line work in U.S. assembly plant.
 - D. the length of time to find new employment.
121. The *dependent* variable in the hypothesis "the longer a U.S. line worker has been employed at a U.S.-based assembly plant, the more time it takes for that worker to find new employment when the assembly plant moves to Mexico" is
- A. employment at U.S. based assembly plant.
 - B. assembly plants in Mexico.
 - C. the length of time employed at line work in U.S. assembly plant.
 - D. the length of time to find new employment.
122. The *independent* variable in the hypothesis "the more proficient in English undocumented immigrants are, the less likely they are to be apprehended by Border Patrol" is
- A. likelihood of apprehension.
 - B. English language proficiency.
 - C. undocumented immigrants.
 - D. Border Patrol agents.
123. A trial explanation predicting a relationship between independent and dependent variables is a(n)
- A. hypothesis.
 - B. theory.
 - C. fact.
 - D. observation.
124. An analogy can be drawn between an operational definition and
- A. a control variable.
 - B. a bank statement.
 - C. a recipe.
 - D. the human body.

125. _____ are concrete and specific criteria for observing and measuring independent and dependent variables.
- A. Operational definitions
 - B. Hypotheses
 - C. Units of analysis
 - D. Traces
126. The question "Is this operational definition really measuring what it claims to measure?" addresses
- A. concerns surrounding.
 - B. sampling.
 - C. validity.
 - D. reliability.
 - E. correlations.
127. A researcher studying handwashing uses guidelines set by the American Society of Microbiology to determine if handwashing has taken place: use warm or hot running water and soap while washing for 10 to 15 seconds all surfaces, including wrists, palms, backs of hands, and under fingernails. This guideline is considered
- A. an operational definition.
 - B. the Hawthorne effect.
 - C. a correlation.
 - D. a test.
128. If one respondent gives different answers to the same question at two different points in time, the researcher should be concerned about
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.
 - C. representativeness.
 - D. the Hawthorne effect.
129. A professor tells a class that exams will cover information from class lectures, class discussion, and reading assignments. However, the exam includes questions related to only reading assignments. Students complain because the exam is
- A. not reliable.
 - B. not valid.
 - C. not reliable or valid.
 - D. objective.
130. When assessing _____, always ask if the operational definition measures what it claims to measure.
- A. reliability
 - B. validity
 - C. methods of data gathering
 - D. hypotheses
131. Asking if the number of apprehensions is a good measure of the effectiveness of border fences relates to assessing
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.
 - C. methods of data gathering.
 - D. hypotheses.

132. For each of the 254 counties in the state of Texas, Derrick finds the percentage of people living at or below the poverty level. In one county, 5 percent of the population lives at or below poverty. No other county has such a low percentage. Derrick has found the
- A. range.
 - B. minimum.**
 - C. maximum.
 - D. standard deviation.
133. For each of the 254 counties in the state of Texas, Erin finds the percentage of people in each county that are classified as Hispanic. She finds that 14.5 percent was the number in which 50 percent of the counties fell below and 50 percent fell above. Erin has found the
- A. mode.
 - B. median.**
 - C. mean.
 - D. standard deviation.
134. Of the 254 counties in Texas, the percentage of the population who live at or below poverty level falls between 0 and 60 percent. The range is
- A. 6
 - B. 20
 - C. 30
 - D. 60**
135. Shelby reviews statistics on the number of unauthorized immigrants apprehended for each of the past 12 years and finds the lowest number to be 910,000 in 2003. Shelby has identified the
- A. range.
 - B. minimum.**
 - C. maximum.
 - D. standard deviation.
136. Sam reviews statistics on the number of unauthorized immigrants apprehended for each of the past 12 years and finds the highest number to be 1.64 million in 2005. Sam has identified the
- A. range.
 - B. minimum.
 - C. maximum.**
 - D. standard deviation.
137. School officials announce that 90 percent of the student body support starting a football team. The sample consisted of 200 students who returned a survey that appeared in the campus newspaper. On the basis of this information, one could question the study with regard to
- A. reliability.
 - B. generalizability.**
 - C. validity.
 - D. the unit of analysis.
138. The findings from research by Robert Maril (*Patrolling Chaos*) and Audrey Singer and Douglas S. Massey (undocumented works and personal ties) suggest that highly visible border control strategies, such as fences are
- A. highly effective.
 - B. a grand pretense.**
 - C. somewhat effective.
 - D. pork barrel projects.

139. When a sample is randomly selected and almost everyone agrees to participate, the findings are considered
- A. reliable because the sample is representative.
 - B. valid because the sample is not one of convenience.
 - C.** generalizable to the population from which the sample was drawn.
 - D. operational because the research is basing findings in a representative sample.
140. An independent variable explains a dependent variable when
- A. the dependent variable precedes the independent variable in time.
 - B. the independent variable and the dependent variable remain uncorrelated.
 - C.** there is no evidence of a spurious correlation between the independent and dependent variables.
 - D. the correlation coefficient between the independent and dependent variables is 0.05.
141. The correlation between the variables "percentage of population living at or below poverty level" and "percentage of population classified as Hispanic" is +0.60. This means that the _____ the percentage of the population living at or above the poverty level, the _____ the percentage of the population classified as Hispanic.
- A.** greater; greater
 - B. greater; lower
 - C. lower; greater
 - D. fewer; higher
142. A researcher finds a strong correlation between hair length and test scores. When the researcher takes sex into account, that correlation disappears. In this situation, sex is
- A. a dependent variable.
 - B.** a control variable.
 - C. an independent variable.
 - D. the standard deviation.
143. Under which one of the following conditions are findings from a sample not generalizable to a larger population?
- A.** The sample is a series of interesting case studies.
 - B. The response rate is high.
 - C. Almost all the subjects agree to participate.
 - D. The sample is random.
144. The correlation coefficient between two variables is a negative number when the value of one variable
- A. increases while the other increases.
 - B. decreases while the other decreases.
 - C. remains constant while the other increases.
 - D.** increases while the other decreases.
145. A spurious correlation is one that is
- A. planned.
 - B.** coincidental or accidental.
 - C. causal.
 - D. spontaneous.

146. In the United States, about 97 percent of all apprehensions of illegal immigrants occur on the U.S.-Mexican border.
TRUE
147. Functionalists focus on conflict over scarce and valued resources.
FALSE
148. From a functionalist viewpoint, poverty contributes to the stability of the overall society.
TRUE
149. Functionalists argue that sports teams have no real purpose in society.
FALSE
150. "Latent" means intended, anticipated, or expected.
FALSE
151. In the mid-1990s, three major border cities in the United States constructed eighty miles of fence.
TRUE
152. A latent function of the border fences was the creation of a highly trained Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue Team, which rescues anyone in need of emergency assistance.
TRUE
153. The functionalist approach gives us no techniques for assessing the overall impact of *maquiladoras* on Mexican and American society.
TRUE
154. The border fences have forced illegal immigrants to enter the United States through desert and other inhospitable terrain.
TRUE
155. Conflict theorists emphasize order and stability.
FALSE
156. The façade of legitimacy is an explanation that members of dominant groups give to justify exploitive actions.
TRUE
157. In the United States, the construction industry is the largest employer of undocumented workers.
TRUE
158. Legal and illegal migration of labor from Mexico to the United States has been ongoing since at least 1880.
TRUE

159. Many households in Mexico have come to rely on remittance income.
TRUE
160. Conflict theorists give special attention to the factors pushing immigrants from Mexico to the United States.
FALSE
161. All evidence suggests that most illegal immigrants "sneak" across the Southwest border into the United States.
FALSE
162. A symbolic interactionist focuses on social interaction.
TRUE
163. Interaction depends on shared symbols.
TRUE
164. The border region extends 60 miles into the United States and 60 miles into Mexico.
TRUE
165. One strength of the symbolic interactionist perspective is that it gives a balanced overview of intended and unintended consequences.
FALSE
166. Personal interest should not be a factor in choosing a topic.
FALSE
167. Researchers do not always follow in order the steps of scientific method.
TRUE
168. Researchers can manipulate data if the deception supports well-intentioned personal, economic, and political agendas.
FALSE
169. It is impossible to compile a list of topics that sociologists study.
TRUE
170. Sociology is distinguished from other disciplines not by the topics it studies but by the perspective it uses to study any topic.
TRUE
171. All good researchers place their research in the context of existing research.
TRUE

172. Structured interviews are flexible and open-ended in style.

FALSE

173. Researchers should never hide their identity and purpose from those they are observing.

FALSE

174. Validity is the extent to which an operational definition gives consistent results.

FALSE

175. A correlation of -1.0 suggests that there is no relationship between two variables.

FALSE

176. **Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.**

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

"The influx of Korean-owned firms conferred obvious economic benefits on Los Angeles. (1) Korean firms tended to service low income, nonwhite neighborhoods generally ignored and underserved by big corporations....(2) The Korean influx restored the [deteriorating and underutilized] neighborhoods in which Koreans settled....(3) Their residential and commercial interests compelled Koreans to combat street crime....(4) Koreans valued public education and improved it. Indeed, many Korean families had emigrated to the United States because of this country's superior educational opportunities" (Light and Bonacich 1988:6-7).

A

177. **Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.**

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

"Dr. Louise Keating became 'Trash Czar' for a few days. Dr. Keating, director of Red Cross Blood Services in Cleveland, found her center almost engulfed by mounds of debris--dressings, needles, plastic tubes--most of it the usual detritus of any organization, but some of it splashed with the blood of donors. Her center was not generating any more trash than usual. But suddenly, no one was willing to cart it away. AIDS could be transmitted through blood, we had now learned. Last year's innocuous garbage had become this year's plague vector. Or so it seemed to Cleveland's carters. And the refuse piles grew."

"Dr. Keating did solve her problem. Now, all waste that has any blood on it is sterilized in an autoclave until nothing, not even a virus, survives. But AIDS has created many other problems in the nation's blood supply: for those, like Dr. Keating and her colleagues, who must find donors and ensure that the blood obtained is safe; for those who give blood; and for those who receive it" (Murray 1990:205).

B

178. **Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.**

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

Some Americans venturing into Mexico probably hear the word [gringo] and wonder if somebody is picking a fight. The answer seems to depend on who says it and how. "It's all in the tone; usually the eyes will tell you something as well," said Tony Garza, the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, who grew up in Brownsville. "It can mean everything from 'I am going to try and kick your butt,' to 'friend, let's have a drink,'" Garza added. "Let's just say it is very situation-specific." When gringo is used in Mexico, it tends to be applied to anyone born in the United States, regardless of race or background (Schiller 2004).

C

179. **Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.**

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

"I gained access to the enterprise through a friend who was a manager in a local bank from which the enterprise borrowed commercial loans. Management and workers in both factories knew I was a graduate student writing a dissertation. I was a full-time assembly worker in the Hong Kong plant, visited workers' homes, and participated in their weekend activities. In Shenzhen, I observed and talked with workers and managers on the shop floor and the office, but management allowed me to work on the line only occasionally. I lived in factory dormitories together with other Hong Kong managerial staff, but I visited and interviewed workers in workers' dormitories. I also participated in both workers' and managers' gatherings after work" (Lee 1995:380).

E

180. **Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.**

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

For the class, the suburban mall became the microsocial setting for investigating macrotheoretical issues. Students examined specific features of their selected malls, such as the surrounding physical environment (entrance, parking, sidewalks), financial condition (unoccupied spaces, needed repairs, open-air merchants), design of interior space (escalators, lighting, plants), types of stores (prestige, anchors, discounters, specialties), clientele (social class, gender, race, ethnicity), nationality as well as race and ethnicity and gender of merchants (especially subcontractors within stores) and employees, pricing structure (including types of credit cards accepted or interest-free purchase options), mall names and distinctive linguistic terms, treatment of shoppers by employees, safety and security issues, and the presence of "mall zombies" as a crude indicator of the dehumanizing effects associated with "irrationality of rationality" (Manning, Price, and Rich 1997:18).

D

181. **Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.**

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

There is a positive correlation between ice cream sales and deaths due to drowning: the more ice cream sold, the more drownings and vice versa. The third variable at work here is *season* or *temperature*. Most drowning deaths occur during the warm days of summer--and that's the peak period for ice cream sales. There is no direct link between ice cream and drowning (Babbie 1995:70).

F

182. **Consider the concepts listed below. Match one or more of the concepts with each scenario. Explain your choices.**

- a. Function
- b. Dysfunction
- c. Symbol
- d. Territories
- e. Participant observation
- f. Spurious correlation
- g. Proletariat

Scenario

In April, KenSa started production in a rented, temporary facility in San Pedro Sula while a new factory was being built. It hired 150 workers to make Chrysler minivan door wire harnesses at the Honduran minimum wage of about 55 cents an hour. It turned hundreds of people away...But the jobs provide no economic miracle. Factory work barely provides enough to live...Most workers at foreign-owned factories in Honduras make \$4.44 a day. That's less than the \$5 a day Henry Ford paid his Highland Park workers 90 years ago in 1914. Ford's pay (the equivalent of \$11 an hour today) more than doubled the minimum wage at the time and helped give birth to America's blue-collar middle class...U.S. companies have no such incentive in countries such as Honduras. Products are built for export back to America. Raising worker salaries in San Pedro Sula won't sell even one more SUV in Detroit (French 2004).

G

183. Why is Mexico (in particular, the border fence) the focus of Chapter 2?

Answer not provided.

184. What are the names of the three theoretical perspectives? How do the three theoretical perspectives help us to think about any social event or issue?

Answer not provided.

185. What is a function? Give an example.

Answer not provided.

186. According to the functionalist perspective, why has poverty not been eliminated?

Answer not provided.

187. What concepts did Robert K. Merton introduce to counter criticisms of the functionalist perspective? Briefly define each concept, and explain how they strengthen the perspective. What criticism is not addressed by Merton's concepts?

Answer not provided.

188. Use the following chart to summarize a functionalist analysis of community-wide celebrations.

	Function	Dysfunction
Manifest		
Latent		

Answer not provided.

189. For what reasons did the United States construct fences (and plan to construct more fences) along the U.S.-Mexico border?

Answer not provided.

190. List one example of a manifest function, manifest dysfunction, latent function, and latent dysfunction associated with the construction of border fences.

Answer not provided.

191. What question guides conflict theorists in their analysis of any social issue? In answering that question, what do conflict theorists emphasize?

Answer not provided.

192. How does a conflict theorist explain the purpose of the fences along the U.S.-Mexico border?

Answer not provided.

193. What are international remittances? Explain their importance.

Answer not provided.

194. What central concepts and questions guide the symbolic interactionist perspective?

Answer not provided.

195. How would a symbolic interactionist study border crossings?

Answer not provided.

196. What are the strengths and weaknesses of each theoretical perspective?

Answer not provided.

197. Define research methods.

Answer not provided.

198. What assumptions underlie the scientific method? Under what circumstances do research findings endure? Contrast the ideal of the research process with reality.

Answer not provided.

199. Why is it important for researchers to explain their reasons for choosing to investigate a particular topic? Why did Singer and Massey study undocumented border crossings?

Answer not provided.

200. Why should researchers review the literature before beginning to investigate a topic?

Answer not provided.

201. What are concepts, and how do they relate to the research process?

Answer not provided.

202. What kinds of "things" do sociologists study? Give examples.

Answer not provided.

203. Why do sociologists study random samples? Why are random samples difficult to secure? Under what conditions are nonrandom samples acceptable?

Answer not provided.

204. Give a brief description of each method of data collection.

Self-Administered Questionnaires

Structured Interviews

Unstructured Interviews

Participant Observation

Secondary Sources

Answer not provided.

205. What is the Hawthorne effect?

Answer not provided.

206. What is a hypothesis? Give an example of a hypothesis. Identify the independent and dependent variables.

Answer not provided.

207. What is an operational definition? Give an example.

Answer not provided.

208. Distinguish between reliability and validity.

Answer not provided.

209. How do basic statistics help to describe apprehensions involving illegal immigrants over the past 12 years?

Answer not provided.

210. What is generalizability? Under what conditions are findings considered generalizable?

Answer not provided.

211. What three conditions must be met before a researcher can claim that an independent variable contributes significantly to explaining a dependent variable?

Answer not provided.

212. Compare and contrast the conflict and functionalist perspectives. In answering the question, be sure to consider the central questions, key terms, visions of society, and the focus.

Answer not provided.

213. Think of an event that has been the center of recent media attention. How would the three perspectives help give focus to that event?

Answer not provided.

214. Explain the following statement: The quality of the research findings and conclusions depends on the operational definition.

Answer not provided.

215. Describe an operational definition that affects your life (Hint: Any "formula" that is used to evaluate performance at work or at school qualifies). Comment on the operational definition's reliability and validity.

Answer not provided.

216. Use the research of Maril (*Patrolling Chaos*) and Singer and Massey (on undocumented entries) to illustrate four concepts related to social research.

Answer not provided.