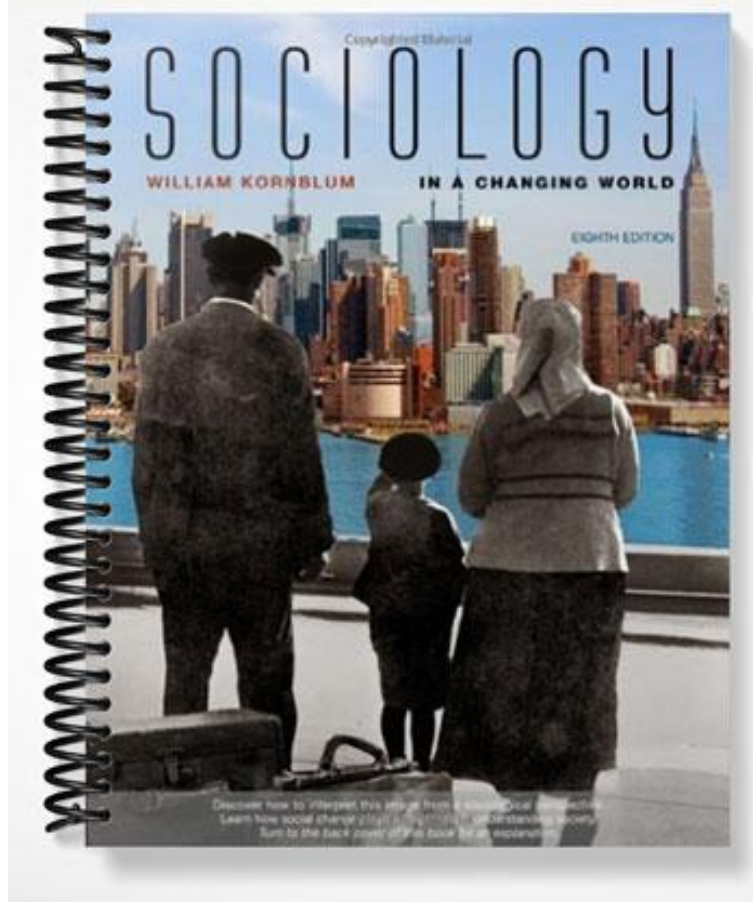


# TEST BANK



# Chapter 2--The Tools of Sociology

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following steps is **NOT** one used by sociologists to study certain social phenomenon?
  - A. Defining the problem.
  - B. Review the literature.
  - C. Decide the outcome of the study before it has been analyzed with data.
  - D. Formulate questions.
  
2. In measuring and comparing any social phenomena such as suicide across different countries, the researcher needs to consider
  - A. the sizes of the populations being studied
  - B. the means of suicide
  - C. the ages of the individuals
  - D. the socioeconomic status of the victims
  
3. In an effort to determine if similar research has been done on a particular topic, which step in the research process would a researcher follow?
  - A. deciding on the problem
  - B. formulating research questions
  - C. reviewing the literature
  - D. analyzing the data
  
4. Which of the following would be suitable as a sociological research question?
  - A. Does God exist?
  - B. Is Buddhism true?
  - C. What is the best religious code of values?
  - D. What relationship, if any, exists between religious practice and beliefs about abortion?
  
5. A statement that expresses a guess about a possible relationship between two or more phenomena is termed:
  - A. a functional explanation.
  - B. a hypothesis.
  - C. a scientific hunch.
  - D. theory.

6. Which of the following statements qualifies as a hypothesis?
- A. Deafness is a seriously handicapping condition.
  - B. Hearing teenagers are more likely to hold traditional attitudes toward sex roles than are deaf teenagers.
  - C. Only a small percentage of teenagers is hearing-impaired.
  - D. Sign language is the principal means of communication in the deaf community.
7. Which of the following is the BEST example of a hypothesis that can be tested through empirical observation?
- A. Most people on welfare are lazy and don't want to work.
  - B. People on welfare are cheating hard-working taxpayers out of their money.
  - C. The government should lower welfare payments.
  - D. Welfare dependency increases as the divorce rate increases.
8. The basic question in Durkheim's study of suicide dealt with the:
- A. social variables that could explain differences in numbers of suicides.
  - B. functional importance of deviant behavior in all societies.
  - C. the psychological factors that cause people to take their lives.
  - D. the role of religious factors in suicide.
9. Durkheim studied suicide in order to explore the larger issue of:
- A. deviance.
  - B. human instincts.
  - C. social integration.
  - D. the significance of deviance in human society.
10. In Durkheim's analysis of suicide, the dependent variable was:
- A. age.
  - B. marriage rates.
  - C. religion.
  - D. the suicide rate.
11. Durkheim's independent variable in his study of suicide was
- A. suicide.
  - B. social integration.
  - C. depression.
  - D. self destruction.

12. In sociology, certain characteristics of individuals, groups, or entire societies can vary from one case to another. These social characteristics are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cases
  - B. variables
  - C. norms
  - D. values
13. Which of the following hypotheses was NOT one formulated by Durkheim based on his theory of the relationship between social integration and suicide?
- A. Married people should have a higher suicide rate than single people.
  - B. More highly educated people should have a higher suicide rate than less educated people.
  - C. People without children should have a higher suicide rate than people with children.
  - D. Protestants should have a higher suicide rate than Catholics or Jews.
14. Characteristics of individuals, groups, or entire societies that can change from one case to another are termed:
- A. indicators
  - B. norms
  - C. relationships
  - D. variables
15. Through research social scientists are trying to explain the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. antecedent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. independent variable.
  - D. intervening variable.
16. The dependent variable is the one that:
- A. always comes first.
  - B. can be manipulated.
  - C. is changed through the action of another variable.
  - D. is of primary importance.
17. The factor that the scientist believes causes changes in the behavior under investigation is termed the:
- A. dependent variable.
  - B. independent variable.
  - C. intervening variable.
  - D. antecedent variable.

18. In research to study the influence of education on political participation, the independent variable is the:
- A. age of the subjects.
  - B. level and kind of political activity.
  - C. political party of the candidates.
  - D. years of education attained.
19. Dr. Susan Frank is interested in studying the relationship between diet and life expectancy. In this case, "life expectancy" is the:
- A. antecedent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. independent variable.
  - D. intervening variable.
20. Dr. Smith is interested in studying daily life in a small community in the rural south. Which research methods would she use?
- A. observation
  - B. survey
  - C. controlled experiment
  - D. field experiment
21. In examining the magnitude of a problem such as suicide, which type of study would be the most appropriate?
- A. observations
  - B. community studies
  - C. demographic studies
  - D. unobtrusive measures
22. In a study of the relationship between religious preference and divorce rate, "religious preference" would be the:
- A. antecedent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C. independent variable.
  - D. intervening variable.
23. What method would be used to gather responses from a specific population?
- A. field experiment
  - B. controlled experiment
  - C. unobtrusive measures
  - D. survey

24. Demographic studies are most useful in providing what information?
- A. testimonials from research participants
  - B. the functions of social policies
  - C. the magnitude of a major social phenomenon
  - D. all of these
25. Which of the following questions is typical of the interactionist approach to research?
- A. How does interaction with others influences their lives?
  - B. What groups or organizations are involved?
  - C. Who has the power?
  - D. Who? How many? Where?
26. In the sociological research process, "reviewing the literature" means reading which of the following?
- A. all previously done research related to the issue in books/journal articles.
  - B. as little as possible, so as to keep your mind unbiased by the opinions and findings of others.
  - C. newspaper and general magazine articles written on the topic.
  - D. those books and journal articles that support your own ideas about the issue.
27. Students playing on the university athletic teams are less likely to graduate in four years than other students. In this research hypothesis the independent variable is:
- A. athletic participation.
  - B. gender.
  - C. the race of the student.
  - D. the years required to graduate.
28. Which of the following is an example of a hypothesis?
- A. Hispanics living in south Texas are more likely to support the use of Spanish as their primary language, than are those living in other states.
  - B. Mexican life and culture are much influenced by the United States.
  - C. In recent years there has been considerable controversy between the United States and Mexico.
  - D. The life expectancy in the United States and Mexico is roughly the same.
29. In sociological research the initial review of the literature is performed for the purpose of all of the following questions EXCEPT:
- A. What budgetary resources will be required to complete the study?
  - B. What is already known about the matter under consideration?
  - C. What issues have been addressed by researchers?
  - D. What theoretical perspectives have informed research on this issue?

30. For her sociology class project, Courtney wants to find out if class attendance is related to academic performance. Of the following methodologies, her best choice would be:
- A. a field study.
  - B. a literature review.
  - C. a survey.
  - D. secondary analysis.
31. The type of research in which the observer participates to some degree in the lives of people being observed is known as:
- A. a national census.
  - B. an opinion poll.
  - C. a panel study.
  - D. participant observation.
32. In her study of teenagers in an affluent community, which research method did Donna Gaines use in order to collect data from a first hand experience?
- A. a controlled experiment
  - B. participant observation
  - C. a social survey
  - D. a field experiment
33. An observational technique that measures the effects of behavior but intrudes very little into the actual lives of the subjects is known as
- A. a controlled experiment
  - B. participant observation
  - C. unobtrusive measures
  - D. a field experiment
34. Solomon Asch's study conducted in the early 1950s where subjects were asked to judge the lengths of various lines by comparing them with other lines on a card showed that the opinions of a majority can have a great deal of influence on the individual's opinions. This study was an example of
- A. a controlled experiment
  - B. participant observation
  - C. unobtrusive measures
  - D. a field experiment
35. The ecological perspective leads to which two types of studies?
- A. religion and community
  - B. demographic and participant observation
  - C. demographic and community
  - D. participant observation and community

36. One shortcoming of observational "qualitative" research is that it:
- A. is not easily generalizable.
  - B. is often shallow and lacks sensitivity to social nuances.
  - C. is so heavily numerical that it is difficult to interpret.
  - D. serves as a basis for generating hypotheses for further research.
37. Television programs sometimes feature the use of hidden cameras that film people without their knowledge. Sociologists using this technique would be engaging in:
- A. participant observation.
  - B. quantitative investigation.
  - C. survey research.
  - D. unobtrusive observation.
38. Sociologists who wish to study people without intruding into their lives are likely to use which of the following research techniques?
- A. direct measures.
  - B. experimental methods.
  - C. qualitative measures.
  - D. unobtrusive measures.
39. The research technique that allows the sociologist to manipulate an independent variable in order to observe and measure changes in a dependent variable is known as:
- A. a controlled experiment.
  - B. archival research.
  - C. participant observation.
  - D. survey research.
40. In an experiment, the group that experiences a change in the independent variable is the:
- A. control group.
  - B. experimental group.
  - C. field group.
  - D. reference group.
41. In an experiment, the group that does not experience the treatment but whose behavior is compared with that of the experimental group is known as the:
- A. comparative group.
  - B. control group.
  - C. field group.
  - D. reference group.



42. All of the following are examples of unobtrusive measures in sociological research EXCEPT:
- A. doing a content analysis of a magazine over a period of time.
  - B. examining the garbage in a neighborhood.
  - C. interviewing children about their parents' behavior.
  - D. observing the interaction of waitresses and customers in a number of restaurants over a period of time.
43. The most significant difference between the sociological surveys of today and the "social surveys" conducted by early sociologists around the turn of the century lies in the:
- A. bias built into early studies.
  - B. lack of generalizability of contemporary surveys to other groups and communities.
  - C. lack of generalizability of early surveys to other groups and communities.
  - D. statistical techniques that are used to analyze the data collected in contemporary surveys.
44. Which of the following is not a use of the United States Census data?
- A. determining living conditions
  - B. learning existing family patterns of consumption are
  - C. testing sampling techniques
  - D. determining age distribution
45. Donna Gaines' study of affluent teenagers in which she spent months hanging out with teenagers is an example of
- A. quantitative research.
  - B. qualitative research.
  - C. controlled experiment.
  - D. unobtrusive research.
46. John Smith is developing a research project in which one group receives treatment for drug addiction and the other group does not receive treatment. The group receiving the treatment referred to as the:
- A. target group.
  - B. treatment group.
  - C. experimental group.
  - D. control group.
47. The term sample refers to
- A. a selection.
  - B. a set of respondents.
  - C. a probability.
  - D. a number of individuals.

48. Which of the following is an example of an opinion poll?
- A. the Census
  - B. the Gallup Poll
  - C. the Hawthorne Study
  - D. the Survey Opinion Research Study
49. Professor Johnson wishes to study the effects that violence in the movies has on aggressive behavior. She divides 30 subjects into two groups of 15. One group of subjects watches Terminator 3, and the other group watches Bruce Almighty. After viewing the movies, the members of both groups are placed in a stressful situation and their behavior is monitored. In this experiment, the group viewing Terminator 3 is the:
- A. control group.
  - B. experimental group.
  - C. field group.
  - D. reference group.
50. The control group is best defined as the group that
- A. will change
  - B. will not experience the treatment
  - C. will directly receive the treatment
  - D. none of these
51. In the series of experiments conducted by Solomon Asch, the independent variable was the:
- A. ability of people to judge spatial relationships.
  - B. group pressure.
  - C. intensity of light in the room.
  - D. size of the group.
52. In the series of experiments conducted by Solomon Asch, the experimental group consisted of subjects who were asked to:
- A. announce their decisions out loud in a group setting.
  - B. guess the opinions of others in the group.
  - C. state their feelings toward the other members of the group.
  - D. write their decisions down on a piece of paper.
53. In the series of experiments conducted by Solomon Asch, the subjects that he called "independent" were those who:
- A. gave the correct response despite the pressure of the majority.
  - B. had picked the wrong line.
  - C. realized that they were the subject of an experiment.
  - D. walked out in the middle of the experiment.

54. The research technique that is most likely to be used in evaluating outcomes of specific educational programs is:
- A. the controlled experiment.
  - B. the field experiment.
  - C. participant observation.
  - D. survey research.
55. Questions that allow respondent to answer in whatever form she/he pleases are called
- A. open questions.
  - B. selective questions.
  - C. closed questions.
  - D. functional questions.
56. The single most important factor in determining which research method the sociologist will use is:
- A. the amount of money available for the project.
  - B. the group paying for the research.
  - C. the type of questions being asked.
  - D. whether the results will be published.
57. The research method in which the sociologist becomes an active member of the group or community being studied is known as:
- A. experimentation.
  - B. participant observation.
  - C. secondary analysis.
  - D. survey research.
58. The use of field notes is most likely to be employed in which of the following research methods?
- A. archival research
  - B. experimentation
  - C. participant observation
  - D. survey research
59. The kind of research that reports on the quality of life of the individuals involved is
- A. quantitative research.
  - B. qualitative research.
  - C. visual studies.
  - D. survey research.

60. All of the following are important sources of questionnaire bias EXCEPT:
- A. the number of questions asked.
  - B. the phrasing of the question.
  - C. free of obvious bias.
  - D. using "loaded" words.
61. In the classic study at Western Electric's Hawthorne plant which of the following variables was responsible for the increased production of the workers in the experimental group?
- A. improved lighting
  - B. improved social conditions
  - C. improvements in the physical features of the workplace
  - D. attention
62. A high correlation between two variables means that:
- A. the research question has been definitively answered and no further research is required on the relationship between the two variables.
  - B. the research was poorly designed.
  - C. they are causally related.
  - D. they may or may not be causally related.
63. The control group and the experimental group are virtually identical except that the:
- A. dependent variable is introduced into the control group.
  - B. dependent variable is introduced into the experimental group.
  - C. independent variable is introduced into the control group.
  - D. independent variable is introduced into the experimental group.
64. Subjects whose behavior is influenced by the attention they receive in an experiment are demonstrating a phenomenon known as the:
- A. ecological fallacy.
  - B. expectancy effects.
  - C. Hawthorne effect.
  - D. Peter principle.
65. In the Hawthorne experiments, the dependent variable was:
- A. coffee breaks.
  - B. communication between workers and managers.
  - C. lighting conditions.
  - D. worker productivity.

66. In the Western Electric's Hawthorne plant study, the real independent variable was:
- A. improved working conditions.
  - B. the level of worker productivity.
  - C. the rate at which workers were paid.
  - D. the attention the workers' received because they were participating in an experiment.
67. Any unintended effect that results from the attention given to subjects in an experiment is known as the:
- A. Asch effect.
  - B. Hawthorne effect.
  - C. law of diminishing returns.
  - D. Peter principle.
68. John wishes to evaluate the effectiveness of a program for first generation college students to determine the effectiveness of mentors. His best choice of research methodology is:
- A. a field experiment.
  - B. a survey.
  - C. participant observation.
  - D. secondary analysis.
69. A full enumeration of every member of a society is called:
- A. a market survey
  - B. a national census
  - C. an opinion poll
  - D. a sample survey
70. The purpose of the U.S. Census is
- A. to pry into the personal sometimes private lives of U.S. citizens.
  - B. to enumerate the resident population of the United States for the purpose of establishing proportional representation of each state in Congress.
  - C. to determine the attitudes of citizens on such issues as environmental preservation.
  - D. none of these
71. Which of the following is provided by the Current Population Survey (CPS)?
- A. monthly estimates of employment.
  - B. political projections.
  - C. environmental concerns of the population.
  - D. public opinion on the census.

72. The national census is an example of which of the following research methods?
- A. a field experiment
  - B. archival research
  - C. participant observation
  - D. survey research
73. The major shortcoming of social surveys conducted around the turn of the century was that:
- A. the results could not be applied to other groups.
  - B. they tended to reflect the biases of the researcher.
  - C. they were not scientific.
  - D. they were unable to empirically measure the variables that were used.
74. If a sociologist wished to study certain aspects of an entire population, she would most likely use which of the following research methods?
- A. a laboratory experiment
  - B. ethnographic reports
  - C. participant observation
  - D. survey research
75. The Current Population Survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census in order to:
- A. describe local and regional populations not tapped by the decennial census.
  - B. improve the data collection methods of the Census Bureau.
  - C. train new census takers.
  - D. update the decennial national census with monthly data.
76. When every member of a specific population has an equal chance of being selected to answer a survey's questions, the result is:
- A. a controlled sample.
  - B. an unbiased sample.
  - C. a random sample.
  - D. a stratified sample.
77. The term enumeration is used in the Constitution and implies a:
- A. house to house count of the population.
  - B. an enumerated sample will be taken from the population.
  - C. most people will be enumerated.
  - D. all of these.

78. Which of the following procedures would be more likely to produce an unbiased sample for a survey?
- A. conducting "man-on-the-street" interviews.
  - B. placing an advertisement in the paper for volunteer subjects.
  - C. producing a list of random phone numbers.
  - D. selecting every third name in the telephone book.
79. In *Asking Questions: A Practical Guide to Questionnaire Design*, Seymour Sudman and Norman Bradburn argue that one of the most common abuses of survey methods is the use of questions that:
- A. are difficult for the average respondent to understand.
  - B. are non-neutral and biased.
  - C. do not allow the researcher to formulate quantifiable hypotheses.
  - D. violate the respondent's right to privacy.
80. In 1936, the *Literary Digest* conducted a telephone survey that incorrectly predicted the results of that year's presidential election. The survey was wrong because:
- A. it did not take sample biases into account.
  - B. most respondents lied.
  - C. researchers were not able to interview every voter.
  - D. there was low voter turnout.
81. What amount of sampling error is acceptable in a national sample of 1500 to 3000 respondents?
- A. 5 to 10 percentage points.
  - B. plus or minus 3 percentage points.
  - C. less than one percentage point.
  - D. plus or minus 5 percentage points.
82. To avoid bias in survey questions one should:
- A. use as many neutral words as possible.
  - B. use threatening language to evoke a response.
  - C. use leading questions to prompt the answers you want from the respondent.
  - D. phrase questions in a way that tells the respondent the appropriate way to answer the question.
83. Which of the following is included as a "household" based on the Statistical Abstracts?
- A. Married couple with a family.
  - B. Male householder with no own children under 18.
  - C. Married couple family with no own children under 18.
  - D. All of these.

84. Researchers are most likely to use random sampling in cases where:
- A. respondents are reluctant to answer.
  - B. they wish to generalize to a larger population.
  - C. they wish to provide descriptions of how members of a specific group feel about an issue.
  - D. they wish to be unobtrusive.
85. James is interested in the formation and maintenance of social relationships in a large inner city housing project. A good way to study this social phenomenon would be:
- A. a controlled experiment.
  - B. an opinion poll.
  - C. participant observation.
  - D. secondary analysis.
86. In survey research, a set of respondents selected from a specific population is called a(n):
- A. control group.
  - B. independent variable.
  - C. sample.
  - D. universe.
87. At the end of each term students at Olde Ivey University are asked to complete teacher evaluation forms. This activity is an example of:
- A. a field study.
  - B. a group analysis.
  - C. an unobtrusive measure.
  - D. a survey.
88. A question that requires a respondent to select from a set of predetermined answers is:
- A. a closed question.
  - B. an open question.
  - C. an unobtrusive question.
  - D. a semi-structured question.
89. The question "Please tell me about the social experiences you had in college" is an example of:
- A. an empirical question.
  - B. an open question.
  - C. a semi-structured question.
  - D. a structured question.



90. Survey instruments that rely on open questions are also known as:
- A. interview guides.
  - B. question formats.
  - C. research designs.
  - D. respondent menus.
91. The right of the individual to define for himself, when and on what terms his acts should be revealed to the general public is termed:
- A. confidentiality.
  - B. informed consent.
  - C. the exclusion factor.
  - D. the right of privacy.
92. The right that ensures that information will not be passed on to anyone else in a form that can be traced to the respondent is known as:
- A. confidentiality
  - B. constitutional protection
  - C. informed consent
  - D. the exclusion factor
93. A statement that tells respondents what they are being asked and how the information they supply will be used refers to the right of:
- A. confidentiality
  - B. full disclosure
  - C. informed consent
  - D. privacy
94. When two variables tend to change together in some predictable direction, we can state that:
- A. one caused the other to occur
  - B. no relationship exists between the two
  - C. there is probably little sample bias in the study
  - D. the two are correlated with one another
95. The term "household" is used by social scientists to refer to:
- A. all the people residing at a given address
  - B. all those families living in houses but not apartments
  - C. apartment dwellers but not those people living in houses
  - D. all of these.

96. When a researcher "maps" social data, she/he is
- A. choosing the physical location where the research project will occur
  - B. correlating the variable with the location in which it is found
  - C. keeping track of travel expenses in gathering the data
  - D. preparing a travel guide for future social scientists
97. Which of the following statements concerning sociological theories is correct?
- A. From a scientific perspective, sociologists have been unable to develop any theories.
  - B. Most sociologists are not interested in predicting the future.
  - C. Sociologists have developed some theories that have predicted future events.
  - D. Sociologists have developed theories similar to those found in physics.
98. A theory may be described as:
- A. a hunch about how things fit together
  - B. a set of interrelated concepts that seeks to explain an observable phenomenon
  - C. opinions about the way things ought to be related
  - D. predictions of the future
99. Theoretical perspectives are sets of interrelated theories that
- A. are similar in scope to those found in the physical sciences
  - B. do not rely on empirical investigation
  - C. have relatively little explanatory power
  - D. provide a framework of ideas and explanations
100. Symbolic interactionism, functionalism, and conflict theory are the basic sociological:
- A. correlations
  - B. hypotheses
  - C. perspectives
  - D. theories
101. A classification of data that describes how many observations fall within each category of a variable is termed a:
- A. frequency distribution
  - B. panel study
  - C. path analysis
  - D. percent analysis

102. The mathematical technique that transforms an absolute number into a proportion of a given total is known as:
- A. a frequency distribution
  - B. a panel study
  - C. path analysis
  - D. percent analysis
103. Professor Chen wishes to study the attitudes of people in the United States toward abortion. In this study, the population being studied is all:
- A. people in the United States
  - B. pregnant women in the United States
  - C. women in the United States
  - D. women in the United States who have undergone abortion
104. Martin Rokeach meets three delusional mental patients, each of whom believes he is Jesus Christ. He introduces them to each other to observe how they incorporate conflicting information into their self presentations. This is an example of:
- A. longitudinal study
  - B. field experiment
  - C. participant observation
  - D. sample survey
105. Sociologists interested in studying alcohol consumption know that respondents will very often underestimate the amount of liquor they drink. As a result, instead of asking direct questions researchers may go through trash cans and count empty bottles. This technique is an example of:
- A. covert interviewing
  - B. indirect observation
  - C. qualitative measurement
  - D. unobtrusive measurement
106. Which of the following methods would most likely be used to study the attitudes of the American public on gun control legislation?
- A. a reference group experiment
  - B. a sample survey
  - C. a subpopulation index
  - D. participant observation
107. Compared with participant observation and experimental studies, a major advantage of survey research is:
- A. it is far easier to measure the variables
  - B. surveys are far less costly to conduct
  - C. there is less chance of introducing bias
  - D. the results can be generalized to a larger population

108. Of the following research methods, the only one in which the researcher can actually manipulate the independent variable is:
- A. a controlled experiment
  - B. archival research
  - C. participant observation
  - D. survey research
109. Which of the following procedures is LEAST likely to be questioned on ethical grounds?
- A. Participants in an experiment are forced to engage in actions against their will.
  - B. Participants in an experiment are not told the nature of the study until the experiment is over.
  - C. Respondents are not informed as to how the data is to be used.
  - D. The respondent is not told that what is being studied would eventually be made public.
110. The Hawthorne effect is MOST likely to occur when which of the following research methods is used?
- A. experimental study
  - B. participant observation
  - C. secondary analysis
  - D. unobtrusive observation
111. In survey research, a sample in which all potential respondents DO NOT have the same probability of being included is a:
- A. biased sample
  - B. probability sample
  - C. random sample
  - D. stratified sample
112. The percentage of inaccuracy that occurs in survey research due to chance is termed:
- A. sample bias
  - B. sampling error
  - C. statistical flux
  - D. the Hawthorne effect
113. In a survey dealing with the relationship between income and political conservatism, Professor Martinez noticed that the wealthier a person is, the more politically conservative he/she tends to be. As a result, Martinez concluded that:
- A. political conservatism causes wealth
  - B. the relationship between the two is probably coincidental
  - C. wealth and political conservatism are correlated with one another
  - D. wealth causes political conservatism

114. In examining the percent analysis of households, 1970 and 2000 as shown in Table 2.3, we see

**TABLE 2.3**

Types of Households in the United States, 1970 and 2000 (as percentage of total households)

| Type of Household           | 1970         | 2000         |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>All households</b>       | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |
| <b>Nonfamily households</b> | <b>18.8</b>  | <b>31.9</b>  |
| <b>Family households</b>    | <b>81.2</b>  | <b>68.1</b>  |
| No own children under 18    | 35.8         | 35.3         |
| With own children under 18  | 45.3         | 32.8         |
| Married-couple family       | 70.5         | 51.7         |
| No own children under 18    | 30.3         | 28.1         |
| With own children under 18  | 40.3         | 23.5         |
| Male householder            | 1.9          | 4.2          |
| No own children under 18    | 1.4          | 2.1          |
| With own children under 18  | 0.5          | 2.1          |
| Female householder          | 8.7          | 12.2         |
| No own children under 18    | 4.2          | 5.1          |
| With own children under 18  | 4.5          | 7.2          |

- A. a decrease in the proportion of married couple families.
  - B. an increase in the proportion of married couple families.
  - C. a decrease in non-family households.
  - D. a decrease in female-headed households.
115. Sociologist Walter Reckless mapped the location of brothels in various Chicago communities primarily inhabited by European immigrants and African Americans. This study revealed that:
- A. brothels are mainly patronized by the European immigrants and African Americans.
  - B. brothels are more economically productive in these neighborhoods than they would be in others.
  - C. law enforcement were more likely to look the other way as the well-off white clientele frequented the establishments than they would be in the affluent areas.
  - D. none of these.
116. If we wanted to show how people's choices about where to live shape an entire metropolitan area we might examine
- A. a census tract map.
  - B. an atlas.
  - C. a population pyramid.
  - D. a frequency distribution.

117. When reading a statistical table what is the first step in understanding what information the table provides?

- A. check the source of information
- B. verify the source of the data.
- C. read the title carefully
- D. determine the units of measurement

118. Professor Anderson is concerned about his students' grades and wants to know if their grades are in any way related to their class attendance. To determine this, which method should he use?

- A. correlation
- B. percent analysis
- C. data mapping
- D. a frequency distributions

119. The statistics for youth unemployment and suicide in France shown in Figure 2.3 indicate that



- A. unemployment causes higher suicide rates among males.
- B. there is a significant positive relationship between unemployment and suicide for males.
- C. there is no relationship between employment and suicide among young males.
- D. there has been little change in suicide rates since the early 1980s.

120. When preparing to study a social issue, a researcher should first make the questions as specific as possible.
- True False
121. Durkheim hypothesized that suicide rates should be higher for married individuals than for those who are single.
- True False
122. Durkheim felt that suicide rates would be higher for those who were married and had some form of religious affiliation.
- True False
123. Studies based on participant observation require the use of a control group.
- True False
124. The research technique determines how the data will be collected.
- True False
125. Participant observation is primarily a quantitative research method.
- True False
126. A person who participates in a controlled experiment is referred to as a subject.
- True False
127. In an experiment, the subjects who are exposed to a change in the independent variable are called the experimental group.
- True False
128. A set of respondents that is selected from a specific population is termed a control group.
- True False
129. An experimental situation in which a researcher manipulates an independent variable in order to observe and measure changes in a dependent variable is a field experiment.
- True False
130. In survey research, the sample should be representative of the entire population from which it is selected.
- True False

131. In field experiments researchers primarily reanalyze data originally collected for other purposes.  
True False
132. The Hawthorne effect results when the real independent variable in an experiment is the knowledge that one is involved in an experiment.  
True False
133. In survey research it is important to interview every member of the population.  
True False
134. Researchers should do everything possible to promote the occurrence of the Hawthorne effect when carrying out their experiments.  
True False
135. Random sampling is a process designed to counteract questionnaire bias.  
True False
136. The Current Population Survey is an example of a field experiment.  
True False
137. Public opinion polls are an example of survey research.  
True False
138. Random sampling is a process that is used to eliminate researcher bias.  
True False
139. The term "sample bias" refers to the influence of the researcher's opinions on the analysis of data.  
True False
140. In a random sample, each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.  
True False
141. A major source of bias in survey questions is the use of non neutral words.  
True False
142. A question that requires the respondent to select from a set of answers is called an open question.  
True False



143. The set of respondents selected from a specific population is a sample.

True False

144. The right of survey respondents to know how the information they supply will be used is known as informed consent.

True False

145. Sociologists agree that the survey is the preferred method of data collection because it is the most accurate.

True False

146. Participant observation is an especially effective method of short-term data collection.

True False

147. Research has shown that in Holland there was a correlation between storks nesting in chimneys and the presence of babies in those households.

True False

148. Walter Reckless used social mapping in his study of vice crimes in Chicago.

True False

149. According to recent statistics there has been an increase in all types of households since 1970.

True False

150. We have seen an increase in the number of married couple households with children since 1970.

True False

151. Quantitative research carried out in the laboratory is the best method for analyzing the processes of human interaction.

True False

152. The term "sample" in research refers to the product that participants in the study are asked to taste.

True False

153. Percent analysis can reveal significant statistical changes that would not be evident if we were to examine the actual frequency analysis.

True False

154. In the research process secondary data analysis is a prerequisite in preventing questionnaire bias.

True False

155. "Confidentiality" in social research means that the investigator may not ethically share his/her findings with anyone.

True False

156. Criticism of the Humphreys study of homosexual encounters in public restrooms was based on the fact that he chose the participant observer method of research.

True False

157. Suicide bombings in public places by Palestinian militants are a central part of the conflict in the Middle East.

True False

158. Suicide as a form of protest is an extreme act.

True False

159. Describe qualitative research, giving an example.

160. Identify three ethical concerns that must be considered when conducting sociological research.

161. Explain why the pre-election survey failed to correctly predict the winner of the 1936 presidential election.

162. What is the Hawthorne effect, and how do researchers minimize its influence?

163. Compare the social surveys that were conducted around the turn of the century and modern survey research.

164. Discuss the differences between a controlled experiment and a field experiment.

165. Explain the difference between the concepts of causality and correlation.

166. Differentiate between a dependent and an independent variable.

167. Distinguish between a theory and a theoretical perspective.

168. Based on the steps in the research process, design a research project to compare groups of students who are members of Greek organizations and those who are not in terms of their grades, their student activities and their social activities? What are the steps in the research project? How would the data be collected and what method would be used to analyze data?

169. Discuss the relevance of samples, probability and biased samples to survey research explaining why each is important.

170. Discuss the role of ethics in social science research. Include in your discussion examples of research that presented ethical dilemmas for the researcher and the importance of human subjects review committees.

## Chapter 2--The Tools of Sociology **Key**

1. Which of the following steps is **NOT** one used by sociologists to study certain social phenomenon?
  - A. Defining the problem.
  - B. Review the literature.
  - C.** Decide the outcome of the study before it has been analyzed with data.
  - D. Formulate questions.
2. In measuring and comparing any social phenomena such as suicide across different countries, the researcher needs to consider
  - A.** the sizes of the populations being studied
  - B. the means of suicide
  - C. the ages of the individuals
  - D. the socioeconomic status of the victims
3. In an effort to determine if similar research has been done on a particular topic, which step in the research process would a researcher follow?
  - A. deciding on the problem
  - B. formulating research questions
  - C.** reviewing the literature
  - D. analyzing the data
4. Which of the following would be suitable as a sociological research question?
  - A. Does God exist?
  - B. Is Buddhism true?
  - C. What is the best religious code of values?
  - D.** What relationship, if any, exists between religious practice and beliefs about abortion?
5. A statement that expresses a guess about a possible relationship between two or more phenomena is termed:
  - A. a functional explanation.
  - B.** a hypothesis.
  - C. a scientific hunch.
  - D. theory.

6. Which of the following statements qualifies as a hypothesis?
- A. Deafness is a seriously handicapping condition.
  - B.** Hearing teenagers are more likely to hold traditional attitudes toward sex roles than are deaf teenagers.
  - C. Only a small percentage of teenagers is hearing-impaired.
  - D. Sign language is the principal means of communication in the deaf community.
7. Which of the following is the BEST example of a hypothesis that can be tested through empirical observation?
- A. Most people on welfare are lazy and don't want to work.
  - B. People on welfare are cheating hard-working taxpayers out of their money.
  - C. The government should lower welfare payments.
  - D.** Welfare dependency increases as the divorce rate increases.
8. The basic question in Durkheim's study of suicide dealt with the:
- A.** social variables that could explain differences in numbers of suicides.
  - B. functional importance of deviant behavior in all societies.
  - C. the psychological factors that cause people to take their lives.
  - D. the role of religious factors in suicide.
9. Durkheim studied suicide in order to explore the larger issue of:
- A. deviance.
  - B. human instincts.
  - C.** social integration.
  - D. the significance of deviance in human society.
10. In Durkheim's analysis of suicide, the dependent variable was:
- A. age.
  - B. marriage rates.
  - C. religion.
  - D.** the suicide rate.
11. Durkheim's independent variable in his study of suicide was
- A. suicide.
  - B.** social integration.
  - C. depression.
  - D. self destruction.



12. In sociology, certain characteristics of individuals, groups, or entire societies can vary from one case to another. These social characteristics are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cases
  - B. variables**
  - C. norms
  - D. values
13. Which of the following hypotheses was NOT one formulated by Durkheim based on his theory of the relationship between social integration and suicide?
- A. Married people should have a higher suicide rate than single people.**
  - B. More highly educated people should have a higher suicide rate than less educated people.
  - C. People without children should have a higher suicide rate than people with children.
  - D. Protestants should have a higher suicide rate than Catholics or Jews.
14. Characteristics of individuals, groups, or entire societies that can change from one case to another are termed:
- A. indicators
  - B. norms
  - C. relationships
  - D. variables**
15. Through research social scientists are trying to explain the \_\_\_\_\_
- A. antecedent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.**
  - C. independent variable.
  - D. intervening variable.
16. The dependent variable is the one that:
- A. always comes first.
  - B. can be manipulated.
  - C. is changed through the action of another variable.**
  - D. is of primary importance.
17. The factor that the scientist believes causes changes in the behavior under investigation is termed the:
- A. dependent variable.
  - B. independent variable.**
  - C. intervening variable.
  - D. antecedent variable.

18. In research to study the influence of education on political participation, the independent variable is the:
- A. age of the subjects.
  - B. level and kind of political activity.
  - C. political party of the candidates.
  - D.** years of education attained.
19. Dr. Susan Frank is interested in studying the relationship between diet and life expectancy. In this case, "life expectancy" is the:
- A. antecedent variable.
  - B.** dependent variable.
  - C. independent variable.
  - D. intervening variable.
20. Dr. Smith is interested in studying daily life in a small community in the rural south. Which research methods would she use?
- A. observation
  - B. survey
  - C.** controlled experiment
  - D. field experiment
21. In examining the magnitude of a problem such as suicide, which type of study would be the most appropriate?
- A. observations
  - B. community studies
  - C.** demographic studies
  - D. unobtrusive measures
22. In a study of the relationship between religious preference and divorce rate, "religious preference" would be the:
- A. antecedent variable.
  - B. dependent variable.
  - C.** independent variable.
  - D. intervening variable.
23. What method would be used to gather responses from a specific population?
- A. field experiment
  - B. controlled experiment
  - C. unobtrusive measures
  - D.** survey

24. Demographic studies are most useful in providing what information?
- A. testimonials from research participants
  - B. the functions of social policies
  - C.** the magnitude of a major social phenomenon
  - D. all of these
25. Which of the following questions is typical of the interactionist approach to research?
- A.** How does interaction with others influences their lives?
  - B. What groups or organizations are involved?
  - C. Who has the power?
  - D. Who? How many? Where?
26. In the sociological research process, "reviewing the literature" means reading which of the following?
- A.** all previously done research related to the issue in books/journal articles.
  - B. as little as possible, so as to keep your mind unbiased by the opinions and findings of others.
  - C. newspaper and general magazine articles written on the topic.
  - D. those books and journal articles that support your own ideas about the issue.
27. Students playing on the university athletic teams are less likely to graduate in four years than other students. In this research hypothesis the independent variable is:
- A.** athletic participation.
  - B. gender.
  - C. the race of the student.
  - D. the years required to graduate.
28. Which of the following is an example of a hypothesis?
- A.** Hispanics living in south Texas are more likely to support the use of Spanish as their primary language, than are those living in other states.
  - B. Mexican life and culture are much influenced by the United States.
  - C. In recent years there has been considerable controversy between the United States and Mexico.
  - D. The life expectancy in the United States and Mexico is roughly the same.
29. In sociological research the initial review of the literature is performed for the purpose of all of the following questions EXCEPT:
- A.** What budgetary resources will be required to complete the study?
  - B. What is already known about the matter under consideration?
  - C. What issues have been addressed by researchers?
  - D. What theoretical perspectives have informed research on this issue?

30. For her sociology class project, Courtney wants to find out if class attendance is related to academic performance. Of the following methodologies, her best choice would be:
- A. a field study.
  - B. a literature review.
  - C.** a survey.
  - D. secondary analysis.
31. The type of research in which the observer participates to some degree in the lives of people being observed is known as:
- A. a national census.
  - B. an opinion poll.
  - C. a panel study.
  - D.** participant observation.
32. In her study of teenagers in an affluent community, which research method did Donna Gaines use in order to collect data from a first hand experience?
- A. a controlled experiment
  - B.** participant observation
  - C. a social survey
  - D. a field experiment
33. An observational technique that measures the effects of behavior but intrudes very little into the actual lives of the subjects is known as
- A. a controlled experiment
  - B. participant observation
  - C.** unobtrusive measures
  - D. a field experiment
34. Solomon Asch's study conducted in the early 1950s where subjects were asked to judge the lengths of various lines by comparing them with other lines on a card showed that the opinions of a majority can have a great deal of influence on the individual's opinions. This study was an example of
- A.** a controlled experiment
  - B. participant observation
  - C. unobtrusive measures
  - D. a field experiment
35. The ecological perspective leads to which two types of studies?
- A. religion and community
  - B. demographic and participant observation
  - C.** demographic and community
  - D. participant observation and community

36. One shortcoming of observational "qualitative" research is that it:
- A. is not easily generalizable.
  - B. is often shallow and lacks sensitivity to social nuances.
  - C. is so heavily numerical that it is difficult to interpret.
  - D. serves as a basis for generating hypotheses for further research.
37. Television programs sometimes feature the use of hidden cameras that film people without their knowledge. Sociologists using this technique would be engaging in:
- A. participant observation.
  - B. quantitative investigation.
  - C. survey research.
  - D. unobtrusive observation.
38. Sociologists who wish to study people without intruding into their lives are likely to use which of the following research techniques?
- A. direct measures.
  - B. experimental methods.
  - C. qualitative measures.
  - D. unobtrusive measures.
39. The research technique that allows the sociologist to manipulate an independent variable in order to observe and measure changes in a dependent variable is known as:
- A. a controlled experiment.
  - B. archival research.
  - C. participant observation.
  - D. survey research.
40. In an experiment, the group that experiences a change in the independent variable is the:
- A. control group.
  - B. experimental group.
  - C. field group.
  - D. reference group.
41. In an experiment, the group that does not experience the treatment but whose behavior is compared with that of the experimental group is known as the:
- A. comparative group.
  - B. control group.
  - C. field group.
  - D. reference group.

42. All of the following are examples of unobtrusive measures in sociological research EXCEPT:
- A. doing a content analysis of a magazine over a period of time.
  - B. examining the garbage in a neighborhood.
  - C.** interviewing children about their parents' behavior.
  - D. observing the interaction of waitresses and customers in a number of restaurants over a period of time.
43. The most significant difference between the sociological surveys of today and the "social surveys" conducted by early sociologists around the turn of the century lies in the:
- A. bias built into early studies.
  - B. lack of generalizability of contemporary surveys to other groups and communities.
  - C.** lack of generalizability of early surveys to other groups and communities.
  - D. statistical techniques that are used to analyze the data collected in contemporary surveys.
44. Which of the following is not a use of the United States Census data?
- A. determining living conditions
  - B. learning existing family patterns of consumption are
  - C.** testing sampling techniques
  - D. determining age distribution
45. Donna Gaines' study of affluent teenagers in which she spent months hanging out with teenagers is an example of
- A. quantitative research.
  - B.** qualitative research.
  - C. controlled experiment.
  - D. unobtrusive research.
46. John Smith is developing a research project in which one group receives treatment for drug addiction and the other group does not receive treatment. The group receiving the treatment referred to as the:
- A. target group.
  - B. treatment group.
  - C.** experimental group.
  - D. control group.
47. The term sample refers to
- A. a selection.
  - B.** a set of respondents.
  - C. a probability.
  - D. a number of individuals.

48. Which of the following is an example of an opinion poll?
- A. the Census
  - B.** the Gallup Poll
  - C. the Hawthorne Study
  - D. the Survey Opinion Research Study
49. Professor Johnson wishes to study the effects that violence in the movies has on aggressive behavior. She divides 30 subjects into two groups of 15. One group of subjects watches Terminator 3, and the other group watches Bruce Almighty. After viewing the movies, the members of both groups are placed in a stressful situation and their behavior is monitored. In this experiment, the group viewing Terminator 3 is the:
- A. control group.
  - B.** experimental group.
  - C. field group.
  - D. reference group.
50. The control group is best defined as the group that
- A. will change
  - B.** will not experience the treatment
  - C. will directly receive the treatment
  - D. none of these
51. In the series of experiments conducted by Solomon Asch, the independent variable was the:
- A. ability of people to judge spatial relationships.
  - B.** group pressure.
  - C. intensity of light in the room.
  - D. size of the group.
52. In the series of experiments conducted by Solomon Asch, the experimental group consisted of subjects who were asked to:
- A.** announce their decisions out loud in a group setting.
  - B. guess the opinions of others in the group.
  - C. state their feelings toward the other members of the group.
  - D. write their decisions down on a piece of paper.
53. In the series of experiments conducted by Solomon Asch, the subjects that he called "independent" were those who:
- A.** gave the correct response despite the pressure of the majority.
  - B. had picked the wrong line.
  - C. realized that they were the subject of an experiment.
  - D. walked out in the middle of the experiment.

54. The research technique that is most likely to be used in evaluating outcomes of specific educational programs is:
- A. the controlled experiment.
  - B.** the field experiment.
  - C. participant observation.
  - D. survey research.
55. Questions that allow respondent to answer in whatever form she/he pleases are called
- A.** open questions.
  - B. selective questions.
  - C. closed questions.
  - D. functional questions.
56. The single most important factor in determining which research method the sociologist will use is:
- A. the amount of money available for the project.
  - B. the group paying for the research.
  - C.** the type of questions being asked.
  - D. whether the results will be published.
57. The research method in which the sociologist becomes an active member of the group or community being studied is known as:
- A. experimentation.
  - B.** participant observation.
  - C. secondary analysis.
  - D. survey research.
58. The use of field notes is most likely to be employed in which of the following research methods?
- A. archival research
  - B. experimentation
  - C.** participant observation
  - D. survey research
59. The kind of research that reports on the quality of life of the individuals involved is
- A. quantitative research.
  - B.** qualitative research.
  - C. visual studies.
  - D. survey research.



60. All of the following are important sources of questionnaire bias EXCEPT:
- A. the number of questions asked.
  - B. the phrasing of the question.
  - C. free of obvious bias.
  - D. using "loaded" words.
61. In the classic study at Western Electric's Hawthorne plant which of the following variables was responsible for the increased production of the workers in the experimental group?
- A. improved lighting
  - B. improved social conditions
  - C. improvements in the physical features of the workplace
  - D. attention
62. A high correlation between two variables means that:
- A. the research question has been definitively answered and no further research is required on the relationship between the two variables.
  - B. the research was poorly designed.
  - C. they are causally related.
  - D. they may or may not be causally related.
63. The control group and the experimental group are virtually identical except that the:
- A. dependent variable is introduced into the control group.
  - B. dependent variable is introduced into the experimental group.
  - C. independent variable is introduced into the control group.
  - D. independent variable is introduced into the experimental group.
64. Subjects whose behavior is influenced by the attention they receive in an experiment are demonstrating a phenomenon known as the:
- A. ecological fallacy.
  - B. expectancy effects.
  - C. Hawthorne effect.
  - D. Peter principle.
65. In the Hawthorne experiments, the dependent variable was:
- A. coffee breaks.
  - B. communication between workers and managers.
  - C. lighting conditions.
  - D. worker productivity.

66. In the Western Electric's Hawthorne plant study, the real independent variable was:
- A. improved working conditions.
  - B. the level of worker productivity.
  - C. the rate at which workers were paid.
  - D.** the attention the workers' received because they were participating in an experiment.
67. Any unintended effect that results from the attention given to subjects in an experiment is known as the:
- A. Asch effect.
  - B.** Hawthorne effect.
  - C. law of diminishing returns.
  - D. Peter principle.
68. John wishes to evaluate the effectiveness of a program for first generation college students to determine the effectiveness of mentors. His best choice of research methodology is:
- A.** a field experiment.
  - B. a survey.
  - C. participant observation.
  - D. secondary analysis.
69. A full enumeration of every member of a society is called:
- A. a market survey
  - B.** a national census
  - C. an opinion poll
  - D. a sample survey
70. The purpose of the U.S. Census is
- A. to pry into the personal sometimes private lives of U.S. citizens.
  - B.** to enumerate the resident population of the United States for the purpose of establishing proportional representation of each state in Congress.
  - C. to determine the attitudes of citizens on such issues as environmental preservation.
  - D. none of these
71. Which of the following is provided by the Current Population Survey (CPS)?
- A.** monthly estimates of employment.
  - B. political projections.
  - C. environmental concerns of the population.
  - D. public opinion on the census.

72. The national census is an example of which of the following research methods?
- A. a field experiment
  - B. archival research
  - C. participant observation
  - D.** survey research
73. The major shortcoming of social surveys conducted around the turn of the century was that:
- A.** the results could not be applied to other groups.
  - B. they tended to reflect the biases of the researcher.
  - C. they were not scientific.
  - D. they were unable to empirically measure the variables that were used.
74. If a sociologist wished to study certain aspects of an entire population, she would most likely use which of the following research methods?
- A. a laboratory experiment
  - B. ethnographic reports
  - C. participant observation
  - D.** survey research
75. The Current Population Survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census in order to:
- A. describe local and regional populations not tapped by the decennial census.
  - B. improve the data collection methods of the Census Bureau.
  - C. train new census takers.
  - D.** update the decennial national census with monthly data.
76. When every member of a specific population has an equal chance of being selected to answer a survey's questions, the result is:
- A. a controlled sample.
  - B. an unbiased sample.
  - C.** a random sample.
  - D. a stratified sample.
77. The term enumeration is used in the Constitution and implies a:
- A.** house to house count of the population.
  - B. an enumerated sample will be taken from the population.
  - C. most people will be enumerated.
  - D. all of these.

78. Which of the following procedures would be more likely to produce an unbiased sample for a survey?
- A. conducting "man-on-the-street" interviews.
  - B. placing an advertisement in the paper for volunteer subjects.
  - C. producing a list of random phone numbers.
  - D. selecting every third name in the telephone book.
79. In *Asking Questions: A Practical Guide to Questionnaire Design*, Seymour Sudman and Norman Bradburn argue that one of the most common abuses of survey methods is the use of questions that:
- A. are difficult for the average respondent to understand.
  - B. are non-neutral and biased.
  - C. do not allow the researcher to formulate quantifiable hypotheses.
  - D. violate the respondent's right to privacy.
80. In 1936, the *Literary Digest* conducted a telephone survey that incorrectly predicted the results of that year's presidential election. The survey was wrong because:
- A. it did not take sample biases into account.
  - B. most respondents lied.
  - C. researchers were not able to interview every voter.
  - D. there was low voter turnout.
81. What amount of sampling error is acceptable in a national sample of 1500 to 3000 respondents?
- A. 5 to 10 percentage points.
  - B. plus or minus 3 percentage points.
  - C. less than one percentage point.
  - D. plus or minus 5 percentage points.
82. To avoid bias in survey questions one should:
- A. use as many neutral words as possible.
  - B. use threatening language to evoke a response.
  - C. use leading questions to prompt the answers you want from the respondent.
  - D. phrase questions in a way that tells the respondent the appropriate way to answer the question.
83. Which of the following is included as a "household" based on the Statistical Abstracts?
- A. Married couple with a family.
  - B. Male householder with no own children under 18.
  - C. Married couple family with no own children under 18.
  - D. All of these.

84. Researchers are most likely to use random sampling in cases where:
- A. respondents are reluctant to answer.
  - B.** they wish to generalize to a larger population.
  - C. they wish to provide descriptions of how members of a specific group feel about an issue.
  - D. they wish to be unobtrusive.
85. James is interested in the formation and maintenance of social relationships in a large inner city housing project. A good way to study this social phenomenon would be:
- A. a controlled experiment.
  - B. an opinion poll.
  - C.** participant observation.
  - D. secondary analysis.
86. In survey research, a set of respondents selected from a specific population is called a(n):
- A. control group.
  - B. independent variable.
  - C.** sample.
  - D. universe.
87. At the end of each term students at Olde Ivey University are asked to complete teacher evaluation forms. This activity is an example of:
- A. a field study.
  - B. a group analysis.
  - C. an unobtrusive measure.
  - D.** a survey.
88. A question that requires a respondent to select from a set of predetermined answers is:
- A.** a closed question.
  - B. an open question.
  - C. an unobtrusive question.
  - D. a semi-structured question.
89. The question "Please tell me about the social experiences you had in college" is an example of:
- A. an empirical question.
  - B.** an open question.
  - C. a semi-structured question.
  - D. a structured question.

90. Survey instruments that rely on open questions are also known as:
- A. interview guides.
  - B. question formats.
  - C. research designs.
  - D. respondent menus.
91. The right of the individual to define for himself, when and on what terms his acts should be revealed to the general public is termed:
- A. confidentiality.
  - B. informed consent.
  - C. the exclusion factor.
  - D. the right of privacy.
92. The right that ensures that information will not be passed on to anyone else in a form that can be traced to the respondent is known as:
- A. confidentiality
  - B. constitutional protection
  - C. informed consent
  - D. the exclusion factor
93. A statement that tells respondents what they are being asked and how the information they supply will be used refers to the right of:
- A. confidentiality
  - B. full disclosure
  - C. informed consent
  - D. privacy
94. When two variables tend to change together in some predictable direction, we can state that:
- A. one caused the other to occur
  - B. no relationship exists between the two
  - C. there is probably little sample bias in the study
  - D. the two are correlated with one another
95. The term "household" is used by social scientists to refer to:
- A. all the people residing at a given address
  - B. all those families living in houses but not apartments
  - C. apartment dwellers but not those people living in houses
  - D. all of these.

96. When a researcher "maps" social data, she/he is
- A. choosing the physical location where the research project will occur
  - B.** correlating the variable with the location in which it is found
  - C. keeping track of travel expenses in gathering the data
  - D. preparing a travel guide for future social scientists
97. Which of the following statements concerning sociological theories is correct?
- A. From a scientific perspective, sociologists have been unable to develop any theories.
  - B. Most sociologists are not interested in predicting the future.
  - C.** Sociologists have developed some theories that have predicted future events.
  - D. Sociologists have developed theories similar to those found in physics.
98. A theory may be described as:
- A. a hunch about how things fit together
  - B.** a set of interrelated concepts that seeks to explain an observable phenomenon
  - C. opinions about the way things ought to be related
  - D. predictions of the future
99. Theoretical perspectives are sets of interrelated theories that
- A. are similar in scope to those found in the physical sciences
  - B. do not rely on empirical investigation
  - C. have relatively little explanatory power
  - D.** provide a framework of ideas and explanations
100. Symbolic interactionism, functionalism, and conflict theory are the basic sociological:
- A. correlations
  - B. hypotheses
  - C.** perspectives
  - D. theories
101. A classification of data that describes how many observations fall within each category of a variable is termed a:
- A.** frequency distribution
  - B. panel study
  - C. path analysis
  - D. percent analysis

102. The mathematical technique that transforms an absolute number into a proportion of a given total is known as:
- A. a frequency distribution
  - B. a panel study
  - C. path analysis
  - D. percent analysis**
103. Professor Chen wishes to study the attitudes of people in the United States toward abortion. In this study, the population being studied is all:
- A. people in the United States**
  - B. pregnant women in the United States
  - C. women in the United States
  - D. women in the United States who have undergone abortion
104. Martin Rokeach meets three delusional mental patients, each of whom believes he is Jesus Christ. He introduces them to each other to observe how they incorporate conflicting information into their self presentations. This is an example of:
- A. longitudinal study
  - B. field experiment**
  - C. participant observation
  - D. sample survey
105. Sociologists interested in studying alcohol consumption know that respondents will very often underestimate the amount of liquor they drink. As a result, instead of asking direct questions researchers may go through trash cans and count empty bottles. This technique is an example of:
- A. covert interviewing
  - B. indirect observation
  - C. qualitative measurement
  - D. unobtrusive measurement**
106. Which of the following methods would most likely be used to study the attitudes of the American public on gun control legislation?
- A. a reference group experiment
  - B. a sample survey**
  - C. a subpopulation index
  - D. participant observation
107. Compared with participant observation and experimental studies, a major advantage of survey research is:
- A. it is far easier to measure the variables
  - B. surveys are far less costly to conduct
  - C. there is less chance of introducing bias
  - D. the results can be generalized to a larger population**



108. Of the following research methods, the only one in which the researcher can actually manipulate the independent variable is:
- A. a controlled experiment
  - B. archival research
  - C. participant observation
  - D. survey research
109. Which of the following procedures is LEAST likely to be questioned on ethical grounds?
- A. Participants in an experiment are forced to engage in actions against their will.
  - B. Participants in an experiment are not told the nature of the study until the experiment is over.
  - C. Respondents are not informed as to how the data is to be used.
  - D. The respondent is not told that what is being studied would eventually be made public.
110. The Hawthorne effect is MOST likely to occur when which of the following research methods is used?
- A. experimental study
  - B. participant observation
  - C. secondary analysis
  - D. unobtrusive observation
111. In survey research, a sample in which all potential respondents DO NOT have the same probability of being included is a:
- A. biased sample
  - B. probability sample
  - C. random sample
  - D. stratified sample
112. The percentage of inaccuracy that occurs in survey research due to chance is termed:
- A. sample bias
  - B. sampling error
  - C. statistical flux
  - D. the Hawthorne effect
113. In a survey dealing with the relationship between income and political conservatism, Professor Martinez noticed that the wealthier a person is, the more politically conservative he/she tends to be. As a result, Martinez concluded that:
- A. political conservatism causes wealth
  - B. the relationship between the two is probably coincidental
  - C. wealth and political conservatism are correlated with one another
  - D. wealth causes political conservatism

114. In examining the percent analysis of households, 1970 and 2000 as shown in Table 2.3, we see

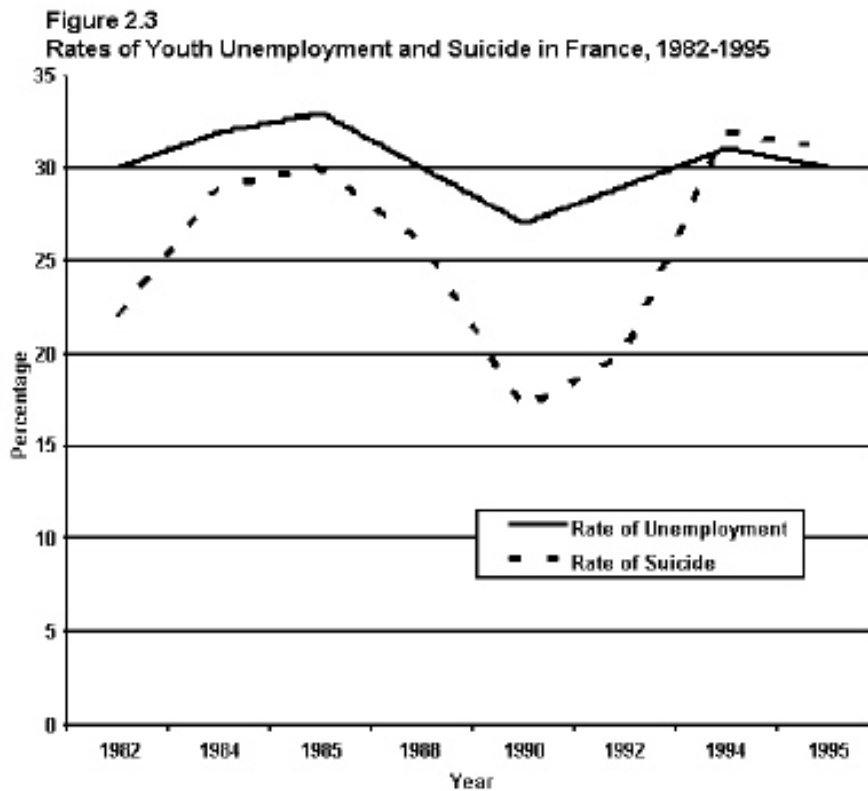
**TABLE 2.3**

Types of Households in the United States, 1970 and 2000 (as percentage of total households)

| Type of Household          | 1970  | 2000  |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| All households             | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nonfamily households       | 18.8  | 31.9  |
| Family households          | 81.2  | 68.1  |
| No own children under 18   | 35.8  | 35.3  |
| With own children under 18 | 45.3  | 32.8  |
| Married-couple family      | 70.5  | 51.7  |
| No own children under 18   | 30.3  | 28.1  |
| With own children under 18 | 40.3  | 23.5  |
| Male householder           | 1.9   | 4.2   |
| No own children under 18   | 1.4   | 2.1   |
| With own children under 18 | 0.5   | 2.1   |
| Female householder         | 8.7   | 12.2  |
| No own children under 18   | 4.2   | 5.1   |
| With own children under 18 | 4.5   | 7.2   |

- A. a decrease in the proportion of married couple families.  
B. an increase in the proportion of married couple families.  
C. a decrease in non-family households.  
D. a decrease in female-headed households.
115. Sociologist Walter Reckless mapped the location of brothels in various Chicago communities primarily inhabited by European immigrants and African Americans. This study revealed that:
- A. brothels are mainly patronized by the European immigrants and African Americans.  
B. brothels are more economically productive in these neighborhoods than they would be in others.  
C. law enforcement were more likely to look the other way as the well-off white clientele frequented the establishments than they would be in the affluent areas.  
D. none of these.
116. If we wanted to show how people's choices about where to live shape an entire metropolitan area we might examine
- A. a census tract map.  
B. an atlas.  
C. a population pyramid.  
D. a frequency distribution.

117. When reading a statistical table what is the first step in understanding what information the table provides?
- check the source of information
  - verify the source of the data.
  - C. read the title carefully
  - determine the units of measurement
118. Professor Anderson is concerned about his students' grades and wants to know if their grades are in any way related to their class attendance. To determine this, which method should he use?
- A. correlation
  - percent analysis
  - data mapping
  - a frequency distributions
119. The statistics for youth unemployment and suicide in France shown in Figure 2.3 indicate that



- unemployment causes higher suicide rates among males.
- there is a significant positive relationship between unemployment and suicide for males.
- there is no relationship between employment and suicide among young males.
- D. there has been little change in suicide rates since the early 1980s.

120. When preparing to study a social issue, a researcher should first make the questions as specific as possible.
- TRUE**
121. Durkheim hypothesized that suicide rates should be higher for married individuals than for those who are single.
- FALSE**
122. Durkheim felt that suicide rates would be higher for those who were married and had some form of religious affiliation.
- FALSE**
123. Studies based on participant observation require the use of a control group.
- FALSE**
124. The research technique determines how the data will be collected.
- TRUE**
125. Participant observation is primarily a quantitative research method.
- FALSE**
126. A person who participates in a controlled experiment is referred to as a subject.
- TRUE**
127. In an experiment, the subjects who are exposed to a change in the independent variable are called the experimental group.
- TRUE**
128. A set of respondents that is selected from a specific population is termed a control group.
- FALSE**
129. An experimental situation in which a researcher manipulates an independent variable in order to observe and measure changes in a dependent variable is a field experiment.
- FALSE**
130. In survey research, the sample should be representative of the entire population from which it is selected.
- TRUE**

131. In field experiments researchers primarily reanalyze data originally collected for other purposes.  
**FALSE**
132. The Hawthorne effect results when the real independent variable in an experiment is the knowledge that one is involved in an experiment.  
**TRUE**
133. In survey research it is important to interview every member of the population.  
**FALSE**
134. Researchers should do everything possible to promote the occurrence of the Hawthorne effect when carrying out their experiments.  
**FALSE**
135. Random sampling is a process designed to counteract questionnaire bias.  
**TRUE**
136. The Current Population Survey is an example of a field experiment.  
**FALSE**
137. Public opinion polls are an example of survey research.  
**TRUE**
138. Random sampling is a process that is used to eliminate researcher bias.  
**TRUE**
139. The term "sample bias" refers to the influence of the researcher's opinions on the analysis of data.  
**FALSE**
140. In a random sample, each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.  
**TRUE**
141. A major source of bias in survey questions is the use of non neutral words.  
**TRUE**
142. A question that requires the respondent to select from a set of answers is called an open question.  
**FALSE**

143. The set of respondents selected from a specific population is a sample.  
**TRUE**
144. The right of survey respondents to know how the information they supply will be used is known as informed consent.  
**TRUE**
145. Sociologists agree that the survey is the preferred method of data collection because it is the most accurate.  
**FALSE**
146. Participant observation is an especially effective method of short-term data collection.  
**FALSE**
147. Research has shown that in Holland there was a correlation between storks nesting in chimneys and the presence of babies in those households.  
**TRUE**
148. Walter Reckless used social mapping in his study of vice crimes in Chicago.  
**TRUE**
149. According to recent statistics there has been an increase in all types of households since 1970.  
**FALSE**
150. We have seen an increase in the number of married couple households with children since 1970.  
**FALSE**
151. Quantitative research carried out in the laboratory is the best method for analyzing the processes of human interaction.  
**FALSE**
152. The term "sample" in research refers to the product that participants in the study are asked to taste.  
**FALSE**
153. Percent analysis can reveal significant statistical changes that would not be evident if we were to examine the actual frequency analysis.  
**TRUE**

154. In the research process secondary data analysis is a prerequisite in preventing questionnaire bias.

**FALSE**

155. "Confidentiality" in social research means that the investigator may not ethically share his/her findings with anyone.

**FALSE**

156. Criticism of the Humphreys study of homosexual encounters in public restrooms was based on the fact that he chose the participant observer method of research.

**FALSE**

157. Suicide bombings in public places by Palestinian militants are a central part of the conflict in the Middle East.

**TRUE**

158. Suicide as a form of protest is an extreme act.

**TRUE**

159. Describe qualitative research, giving an example.

Qualitative research is generally descriptive of the quality of life of the people involved. It reports a stream of action in which the interlinking of events indicates how the social system functions. Its approach to studying behavior where it occurs is the best method for analyzing the processes of human interaction. Participant observation in a group of welfare mothers is an example.

160. Identify three ethical concerns that must be considered when conducting sociological research.

The right to privacy for participants preserves for them when and on what terms their actions will be publicly revealed. Confidentiality ensures that none of the information given by subjects can be traced to them. Informed consent includes the assurance that participation is voluntary and that subjects have a full understanding of the nature of their participation.

161. Explain why the pre-election survey failed to correctly predict the winner of the 1936 presidential election.

The poll taken by a magazine was flawed by sample bias. The results were based on a telephone poll in a time when telephones were more likely in upper-income homes whose members tended to vote Republican at a higher rate than the general population.

162. What is the Hawthorne effect, and how do researchers minimize its influence?

The term Hawthorne effect is used to refer to any unintended effect that results from the attention given to subjects in an experimental group. Researchers control for its effects by making sure that the experimental group does not get more attention than the control group.

163. Compare the social surveys that were conducted around the turn of the century and modern survey research.

The social surveys early in this century attempted to present an unbiased, factual account of the social conditions of a specific community; but their findings could not be applied to other groups. Today's survey methods make it possible to generalize from a small sample of respondents to an entire population.

164. Discuss the differences between a controlled experiment and a field experiment.

The controlled experiment allows the researcher to manipulate an independent variable in order to observe and measure changes in a dependent variable. It is commonly used in a laboratory setting for studies at the micro level. Field experiments are often used "out in the real world" in evaluating specific social problems where a "treatment group" of people participate in the program and a "control" group does not.

165. Explain the difference between the concepts of causality and correlation.

The term correlation refers to a specific relationship between two variables -- as one varies in some way, so does the other. It may or may not indicate causation. Causality indicates that one factor is the direct result of an activity of another variable.



166. Differentiate between a dependent and an independent variable.

The variable that is to be explained is the dependent variable. The other variable, a fact that the researcher believes is the cause of any change in the dependent variable, is the independent variable.

167. Distinguish between a theory and a theoretical perspective.

A theory is a set of interrelated concepts that seeks to explain the causes of some observable phenomenon. A theoretical perspective is a class or set of interrelated theories that provides a framework of ideas or viewpoints in which to construct explanations or theories about the data gathered.

168. Based on the steps in the research process, design a research project to compare groups of students who are members of Greek organizations and those who are not in terms of their grades, their student activities and their social activities? What are the steps in the research project? How would the data be collected and what method would be used to analyze data?

Answer not provided.

169. Discuss the relevance of samples, probability and biased samples to survey research explaining why each is important.

Answer not provided.

170. Discuss the role of ethics in social science research. Include in your discussion examples of research that presented ethical dilemmas for the researcher and the importance of human subjects review committees.

Answer not provided.