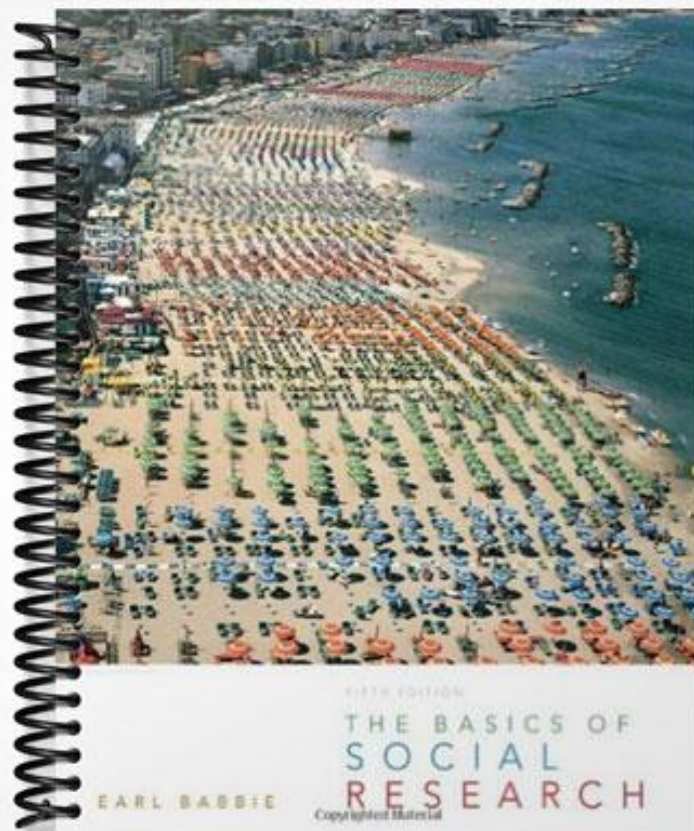


TEST BANK



FIFTH EDITION

THE BASICS OF
SOCIAL
RESEARCH

EARL BABBIE

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CHAPTER 2: PARADIGMS, THEORY, AND RESEARCH

1. While doing research on crime, Professor Middler notes that crime creates jobs in law enforcement and related careers. He also notices that crime reinforces community norms when criminals are caught and punished. Professor Middler has probably adopted a _____ approach to the study of crime.
 - A. conflict theory
 - B. social Darwinism
 - C. structural functionalism
 - D. ethnomethodology
 - E. symbolic interactionism
2. Which of the following is NOT a function of theory for research?
 - A. Theory helps to prevent our being taken in by flukes
 - B. Theory helps us to explain occurrences
 - C. Theory helps us to make sense out of observed patterns
 - D. Theory shapes and directs research efforts
 - E. All of these choices ARE functions of theory
3. A model or scheme for helping us organize and interpret the world is referred to as :
 - A. paradigm
 - B. theory
 - C. hypothesis
 - D. law
 - E. concept
4. Which of the following topics would a macrotheorist be more likely to study than a microtheorist?
 - A. The effect of judge's instructions on jury deliberations
 - B. The relationships between government, family and the economy
 - C. The grandparent-grandchild relationship
 - D. Student-faculty interactions
 - E. Dating behaviors
5. In a study of women the following notation was used: $Y = f(X)$ where Y represented fertility plans and X represented occupational plans. This states:
 - A. that fertility plans are a function of (or are affected by) occupational plans
 - B. that occupational plans are a function of (or are affected by) fertility plans
 - C. a hypothesis
 - D. that fertility plans are a function of (or are affected by) occupational plans and is an hypothesis
 - E. that occupational plans are a function of (or are affected by) fertility plans and is an hypothesis

6. To properly apply the Wheel of Science model developed by Wallace, a researcher MUST begin with a(n):
- A. hypothesis
 - B. empirical generalization
 - C. theory
 - D. observation
 - E. all of these choices are places where Wallace's Wheel of Science model could begin
7. Which of the following is NOT TRUE of paradigms?
- A. Paradigms shape the kinds of observations we are likely to make
 - B. Paradigms determine the kinds of facts we will discover
 - C. Paradigms shape the conclusions that we draw from facts
 - D. Paradigms determine whether we look at micro or macro concerns
 - E. All of these choices are TRUE about paradigms
8. Which of the following illustrates the use of the inductive method?
- A. Hypothesis, observations, accept or reject hypothesis
 - B. Observations, pattern finding, and generalizations
 - C. Theory, hypothesis, observations, generalizations
 - D. Theory, observations, and generalizations
 - E. Generalizations, theory, and observations
9. Which of the following statements BEST represents grounded theory?
- A. It is an inductive method of theory construction.
 - B. It is a deductive method of theory construction
 - C. The researcher begins constructing grounded theory by observing aspects of social life
 - D. It is an inductive method of theory construction and the researcher begins constructing grounded theory by observing aspects of social life
 - E. It is a deductive method of theory construction and the researcher begins constructing grounded theory by observing aspects of social life
10. Professor May wants to learn how grandparents define their role when they become the guardians of their grandchild. May asks grandparents questions like, "How did you come to have custody of your grandchild?" and "Do you feel more like a parent or a grandparent?" Which of the following paradigms is May probably using?
- A. Conflict theory
 - B. Social Darwinism
 - C. Structural functionalism
 - D. Ethnomethodology
 - E. Symbolic interactionism

11. A sociologist with a symbolic interactionist orientation would be MOST likely to do research on which of the following question(s)?
- A. Is conflict inevitable in the sibling relationship?
 - B. What function does marriage serve for society?
 - C. What is the effect of economic conditions on the crime rate?
 - D. Which unstated norms govern the interactions between family members?
 - E. All of these choices are equally likely to be asked by a symbolic interactionist.
12. Which of the following outlines the steps in the traditional of science model?
- A. Empirical observations, theoretical understanding, operationalization of concepts, a testable hypothesis
 - B. Theoretical understanding, a testable hypothesis, operationalization of concepts, empirical observations
 - C. Theoretical understanding, operationalization of concepts, a testable hypothesis, empirical observations
 - D. Operationalization of concepts, a testable hypothesis, empirical observations, theoretical understanding
 - E. A testable hypothesis, operationalization of concepts, empirical testing, theoretical understanding
13. The *Minamata disease*, a disease which produced severe nervous disorders and birth defects, was traced to the fact that the Chisso Chemical Company dumped mercury into a bay where Japanese villagers fished. The villagers of Minamata, the village in which the company was located, refused to sue the chemical company. However, the residents of Niigata, a fishing village forty miles up the river from the factory, sued the chemical company. Which of the following explanations flows from the conflict paradigm?
- A. The Minamata victims were less likely to be tied socially, economically, and physically to the company than were the Niigata victims.
 - B. The Japanese culture frowns on lawsuits
 - C. The chemical company controlled more of the village resources in Minamata than in Niigata
 - D. People in Niigata aren't as nice as people in Minamata
 - E. None of these choices
14. Jeremy attended a chamber music concert. During one of the movements he jumped up and yelled "Way to go violin." Later he screamed "come on cello." As a social science student you conclude that Jeremy was probably doing research using a _____ paradigm.
- A. feminist
 - B. structural functionalist
 - C. conflict
 - D. symbolic interactionist
 - E. ethnomethodologist

15. A _____ is a testable statement about a relationship between two variables.
- A. theory
 - B. paradigm
 - C. relationship
 - D. empirical correlation
 - E. hypothesis
16. The idea that knowledge is based on observation made through one of the five senses rather than on belief alone is termed:
- A. conflict theory
 - B. social systems theory
 - C. structural functionalism
 - D. positivism
 - E. either structural functionalism or social systems theory
17. Which of the following statements about equal opportunity in employment BEST illustrates the concept of interest convergence?
- A. Equal opportunity in employment exists because minorities demand it
 - B. Equal opportunity in employment exists because the dominant group thinks it is a good idea
 - C. Equal opportunity in employment exists because it is in the interest of the dominant group and so they support these opportunities for minorities who demand it
 - D. Equal opportunity in employment exists because the minorities think it is in the interest of the dominant group to support it
 - E. None of these choices illustrate the concept of interest convergence
18. Walking with an open umbrella on a beautiful day or going home on semester break and calling your mom or dad Mr or Mrs (with their surname) are techniques used by _____ to understand social norms or rules.
- A. structural functionalists
 - B. conflict theorists
 - C. feminists
 - D. ethnomethodologists
 - E. critical race theorists
19. Which of the following statements BEST fits Dunlap's definition of a hypothesis?
- A. Gender is related to jury verdict
 - B. Gender is positively related to jury verdict
 - C. Gender is negatively related to jury verdict
 - D. Women are positively related to jury verdicts
 - E. Women are more likely than men to acquit on jury verdicts

20. Which of the following statements BEST exemplifies a null hypothesis?
- A. There is no relationship between gender and jury verdict
 - B. Men are more likely than women to vote to convict on juries
 - C. Women are more likely than men to vote to acquit on juries
 - D. Men are more likely to hang a jury (create a jury that cannot arrive at a verdict) than are women
 - E. Men are more likely than women to vote to convict and women are more likely than men to vote to acquit on juries
21. Many cultures view the United States as a society committed to capitalism, an economic arrangement which they believe inevitably creates inequality. These views and feelings represent:
- A. an objective fact of nature
 - B. a law of nature
 - C. a paradigm
 - D. a theory
 - E. both an objective fact of nature and a law of nature
22. Which of the following statements about paradigms is TRUE?
- A. Paradigms are either true or false
 - B. Paradigms are more or less useful
 - C. Paradigms that are true are clearly more useful than those that are false
 - D. Once one adopts a paradigm it becomes clear that other paradigms offer no new insights
 - E. All of these choices are False
23. Sally was introduced to Robert and Robert immediately worries about what Sally thinks of him. Upon shaking her hand in greeting Robert notices that he grasps her hand more firmly than usual and quickly releases his grasp. He then finds himself chuckling at comments that he does not find amusing because he wants Sally to feel comfortable. A useful paradigm for analyzing Robert's behavior is:
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24. Social scientists generally believe that the succession from one paradigm to another represents progress from a false view to a true one.
- True False
25. In deduction we start from observed data and develop a generalization that explains the relationship between the observed concepts.
- True False

26. The idea that knowledge is based on observations made through the five senses rather than on beliefs is called positivism.
- True False
27. Scientific inquiry is a process involving an alternation of deduction and induction.
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28. Sophisticated positivists assume that humans will always act rationally.
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29. The traditional model of science uses inductive logic.
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30. While our subjectivity is individual, our search for objectivity is social.
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31. Social scientists believe that paradigms are either true or false.
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34. Feminist paradigms focus only on how inequities hurt women.
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35. All of our experiences are inescapably subjective.
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36. Theory is directly relevant to “why” questions.
- True False
37. Theories seek to provide logical explanations.
- True False

38. All quality social science research is tightly intertwined with social theory.

True False

39. It is pointless to acknowledge that we all operate within paradigms.

True False

40. Constructed knowledge is a key concept in positivism.

True False

41. Contrast the inductive model of theory construction with the deductive model. Give examples of research that use each of these models.

42. How are theory and research linked? Give examples.

43. Select a topic (e.g., gun control, domestic violence, terrorism) and describe how a researcher might approach that topic using four of the following paradigms: conflict, symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, structural functionalism, feminist paradigms, and/or critical race theory.

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FALSE

40. Constructed knowledge is a key concept in positivism.

FALSE

41. Contrast the inductive model of theory construction with the deductive model. Give examples of research that use each of these models.

A typical answer might include a definition of induction (start from individual observations and move to the development of patterns) and a definition of deduction (start from general statements or theory and move to specific observations). Be sure that the examples reflect those starting and ending points.

42. How are theory and research linked? Give examples.

A typical answer should include the three functions of theory for research: 1) theory helps to prevent our being taken in by flukes, 2) theories help to make sense of observed patterns, and 3) theory can shape and direct research efforts.

Students should also note that not all research is tightly intertwined with social theory. Some descriptive research and ethnographies are simply trying to describe the event rather than asking the theory relevant questions of “why?”

43. Select a topic (e.g., gun control, domestic violence, terrorism) and describe how a researcher might approach that topic using four of the following paradigms: conflict, symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, structural functionalism, feminist paradigms, and/or critical race theory.

Answers will vary depending upon the selected topic. Be sure that students include the key ideas of the selected paradigms in their response. Using terrorism for example, an answer might include that a researcher using a symbolic interactionist paradigm one might study who calls the group terrorists and who calls them freedom fighters. Or, from a conflict paradigm a researcher might look at whether those who engage in acts of terrorism are more or less likely to be in powerful positions or economically developed countries.