

## CHAPTER 2 PARADIGMS, THEORY, AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is not an important reason for why we develop theories in order to conduct research?
  - a. theory helps us explain occurrences we observe.
  - b. theories help to comprehend patterns that are observed.
  - c. theory helps to prevent assumptions based on uncharacteristic observations.
  - d. theory helps to direct and shape research efforts.
  - e. all of these are important reasons to develop theory.

ANS: E            DIF: Intro            REF: Introduction  
 OBJ: 1            TOP: Conceptual        MSC: New

2. Which of the following outlines the steps in the traditional deductive model?
  - a. theoretical expectation, testable hypothesis, operationalization of concepts, observations
  - b. operationalization of concepts, theoretical expectation, testable hypothesis, observations
  - c. operationalization of concepts, testable hypotheses, observations, theoretical expectation
  - d. observations, theoretical expectation, operationalization of concepts, testable hypothesis
  - e. theoretical expectation, operationalization of concepts, testable hypothesis, observations

ANS: E            DIF: Intro            REF: Deductive theory construction  
 OBJ: 10            TOP: Factual            MSC: Pickup

3. 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 for research.

ANS: E            DIF: Intro            REF: Introduction    OBJ: 1  
 TOP: Conceptual    MSC: Pickup

4. The fundamental models or frames of reference we use to organize our observations and reasoning are:
- paradigms.
  - theories.
  - hypotheses.
  - laws.
  - concepts.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Some social science paradigms  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

5. In a study of women, the following notation was used:  $Y = f(X)$  where  $Y$  represented number of live births and  $X$  represented occupational prestige scores. This notation represents
- the number of live births that are a cause of occupational prestige scores.
  - the occupational prestige scores that are a cause of the number of live births.
  - a hypothesis that indicates that the number of live births are a function of (or are affected by) occupational prestige scores.
  - a hypothesis that indicates that occupational prestige scores are a function of (or are affected by) number of live births.
  - none of the above

ANS: C                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Modified

6. Which of the following statements about paradigms is FALSE?
- Paradigms shape the kinds of observations we are likely to make.
  - Paradigms determine the kinds of facts we will discover.
  - Paradigms shape the conclusions that we draw from facts.
  - Paradigms determine whether we look at micro or macro concerns.
  - All of these choices are TRUE about paradigms,

ANS: E                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Some social science paradigms  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

7. Which of the following illustrates the use of the inductive method?
- hypothesis, observations, accept or reject hypothesis
  - observations, pattern finding, generalizations
  - theory, hypothesis, observations, generalizations
  - theory, observations, and generalizations
  - generalizations, theory, observations

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Two logical systems revisited  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

8. Which of the following topics would a macrotheorist be more likely to study than a microtheorist?
- the effect of judge's instructions on jury deliberation
  - international relations among countries
  - the grandparent-grandchild relationship
  - student-faculty interactions
  - dating behavior among students at Everywhere University

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Macrotheory and microtheory  
OBJ: 3                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup

9. 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?
- conflict theory
  - social Darwinism
  - structural functionalism
  - ethnomethodology
  - symbolic interactionism

ANS: E                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

10. The idea that knowledge is based on observation made through one of the five senses rather than on belief or logic alone is termed
- social Darwinism.
  - conflict theory.
  - positivism.
  - structural functionalism.
  - microtheory.

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Early positivism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

11. Grounded theory
- is the only element necessary for accurate research.
  - should always come before empirical research.
  - requires significant amounts of preparation and theory development before beginning
  - is an inductive method of theory construction that requires the researcher to begin constructing theory by first observing aspect of social life.
  - is a deductive method of theory construction that requires the researcher to begin constructing theory by first observing aspect of social life.

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Inductive theory construction  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Modified

12. A sociologist with a symbolic interactionist orientation would be MOST likely to do research on which of the following question(s)?
- Is conflict inevitable between political parties?
  - What function does marriage serve for society?
  - What is the effect of economic conditions on the crime rate?
  - Which unstated norms govern the interactions between family members?
  - All of these choices are equally likely to be researched by a symbolic interactionist.

ANS: D                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

13. Walking with an open umbrella on a beautiful day or using hands to eat mashed potatoes are techniques used by \_\_\_\_\_ to understand the social world.
- social Darwinists
  - conflict theorists
  - structural functionalists
  - symbolic interactionists
  - ethnomethodologists

ANS: E                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Ethnomethodology  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup

14. Which of the following statements is(are) TRUE?
- Laws are universal generalizations.
  - Laws are created by scientists.
  - Laws explain the phenomena under study.
  - Laws are concerned with accidental patterns.
  - Laws are objective and agreed upon by all.

ANS: A                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Some social science paradigms  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Modified

15. Which of the following statements about paradigms is FALSE?
- Paradigms are a system of interrelated statements designed to explain some aspect of social life.
  - Paradigms are neither true nor false.
  - Paradigms provide ways for looking at life.
  - Paradigms are grounded in sets of assumptions about the nature of reality.
  - Paradigms gain or lose in popularity.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Some social science paradigms  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup

16. Axioms are
- hypotheses.
  - results of research.
  - assumed to be true.
  - concepts.
  - fundamental assertions on which theory is grounded that are assumed to be true.

ANS: E                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Elements of social theory  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

17. 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! You can do it!" As a social science student, you conclude that Jeremy was probably doing research using a(n)
- conflict paradigm.
  - critical race theory paradigm.
  - symbolic interactionist paradigm.
  - structural functional paradigm.
  - ethnomethodology paradigm.

ANS: E                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Ethnomethodology  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

18. Fred wants to explain why people get married. Fred's goal is, therefore, to develop a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ about marriage.
- paradigm
  - theory
  - axiom
  - null hypothesis
  - hypothesis

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

19. Which of the following statements exemplifies a null hypothesis?
- There is no relationship between gender and jury verdicts.
  - Men are more likely than women to vote to acquit on juries.
  - Women are more likely than men to vote to acquit on juries.
  - Men are more likely to create hung juries (juries that cannot arrive at a verdict) than are women.
  - All of these choices illustrate the null hypothesis.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

20. 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 become involved in lawsuits with the chemical company for many years. However, the residents of Niigata, a fishing village forty miles up the river from the factory, filed lawsuits against the chemical company. Which of the following explanations flows from the *conflict paradigm* in attempting to explain the differences in lawsuits between the two villages?

- 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 are not as nice as people in Minamata.
- e. None of these choices are correct.

ANS: C                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Conflict paradigm  
 OBJ: 4                      TOP: Conceptual              MSC: Pickup

21. Morse wants to study the role of religion in society—how it gives societies a focus; how it gives meaning to unexplainable events; and how it often connects with the political and economic institutions. Which paradigm would be best to describe this study?
- a. feminist
  - b. ethnomethodology
  - c. structural functionalism
  - d. symbolic interactionism
  - e. critical religion theory

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Structural functionalism  
 OBJ: 4                      TOP: Conceptual              MSC: Pickup

22. Roberto wants to study how newly engaged couples communicate with each other. He is particularly interested in how each person defines such symbols as the engagement ring, and how each communicates the relationship to others. Which paradigm would be best?
- a. symbolic interactionism
  - b. structural functionalism
  - c. conflict
  - d. feminist
  - e. early positivism

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
 OBJ: 4                      TOP: Conceptual              MSC: Pickup

23. Modesto was concerned that many respected theories of stratification were based on data about men. She wanted to examine the causes and consequences of class among women, with a particular focus on how stratification systems often oppress women. Which paradigm would be best?
- symbolic interactionism
  - structural functionalism
  - conflict
  - feminist
  - early positivism

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Feminist paradigms  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

24. Who first coined the term “sociology”?
- Durkheim
  - Marx
  - Comte
  - Mead
  - Weber

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Some social science paradigms  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

25. Which one of the following statements best summarizes the role of deduction and induction?
- Deduction is the preferred approach.
  - Induction is the preferred approach.
  - In practice, scientific inquiry involves an alternation between deduction and induction.
  - In practice, scientific inquiry involves primarily one or the other approach.
  - In practice, scientific inquiry involves the use of both at the same time.

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Two logical systems revisited  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

26. The first step in constructing a theory through the inductive method is to:
- develop measures.
  - develop hypotheses.
  - develop a sample.
  - observe some segment of social life.
  - do a literature review.

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

27. Which one of the following adapted Darwin's idea of survival of the fittest to societies and believed that society was getting better and better?
- Durkheim
  - Marx
  - Mead
  - Spencer
  - Weber

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Social Darwinism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

28. Who was an early theorist concerned with how individuals interacted with one another?
- Durkheim
  - Simmel
  - Mead
  - Spencer
  - Weber

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

29. Dominica observed that President Bush defeated John Kerry in the 2004 presidential election. This is a:
- law.
  - fact.
  - theory.
  - concept.
  - philosophy.

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Elements of social theory  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

30. Frankie began his theorizing on delinquency in schools by stating that he takes it to be true that kids like to be respected by other kids. He then goes on to develop some testable relationships between delinquency and gender. His assumption that kids like to be respected is known as a(n):
- variable.
  - hypothesis.
  - proposition.
  - axiom.
  - statement.

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Elements of social theory  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup



31. Frankie assumed that kids like to be respected by other kids. He then developed a specific testable expectation that boys experience more pressures for delinquency than do girls. This expectation is known as a:
- hypothesis.
  - concept.
  - variable.
  - proposition.
  - statement.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Elements of social theory  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup

32. The three main elements in the traditional model of science are:
- science, hope, philosophy
  - theory, sampling, data analysis
  - operationalization, ethics, theory
  - theory, operationalization, observation
  - philosophy, science, ethics

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Introduction    OBJ: 1  
TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

33. Which one of the following is the best example of a hypothesis?
- Students do not like to study.
  - Conflict underlies every type of social relation.
  - Older people vote more conservatively than do younger people.
  - Love is measured by how often people call each other.
  - Juvenile delinquency is a social problem.

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Elements of social theory  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

34. According to the traditional model of science, scientists begin with:
- a concept or two.
  - data.
  - a theory.
  - a hypothesis.
  - literature review.

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Links between theory and research  
OBJ: 11                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

35. Freda developed a theory and a hypothesis about adjustment to retirement as related to gender. She constructed measures for adjustment to retirement. The next step for Freda according to the traditional model of science is:
- to consider the ethics of the study.
  - redevelop the theory.
  - analyze the data.
  - observation (gathering data).
  - conduct a literature review.

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup

36. The first step in conducting research is to:
- pick a topic that interests you.
  - develop a hypothesis.
  - develop measures for your concepts.
  - construct your concepts.
  - analyze data.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 10                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Modified

37. The final step in deductive theory construction is to:
- identify your concepts.
  - reason logically from what is known (data) to your specific topic.
  - specify the topic.
  - specify the range of phenomena your theory addresses.
  - run a data analysis.

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 10                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

38. Which one of the following is **NOT** a function of theories?
- They prevent our being taken in by flukes.
  - They make sense of observed patterns to suggest other possibilities.
  - They shape and direct research efforts.
  - They help identify the more appropriate ways to view the world.
  - They provide a paradigm for future research.

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Introduction      OBJ: 1  
TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

39. Comte believed that science would replace which one of the following by basing knowledge on observations rather than on belief or logic alone?
- metaphysics
  - religion
  - biology
  - history
  - psychology

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Some social science paradigms  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

40. Matthew is interested in studying why a great number of adolescents across the United States become juvenile delinquents. Given his interests, he will most likely utilize \_\_\_\_\_ in conducting his research.
- macrotheory
  - microtheory
  - Darwinist theory
  - inductive theory
  - personality theory

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Macrotheory and microtheory  
OBJ: 3                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

41. Bob is interested in studying why his adolescent cousin Alex and his neighborhood friends became juvenile delinquents. Given his interests, he will most likely utilize \_\_\_\_\_ in conducting his research.
- macrotheory
  - microtheory
  - Darwinist theory
  - inductive theory
  - conflict theory

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Macrotheory and microtheory  
OBJ: 3                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

42. Cooley's "looking-glass self," which states that the characteristics that we attribute to ourselves are the same ones that we believe others attribute to us, is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ paradigm.
- social Darwinism
  - conflict
  - symbolic interactionism
  - ethnomethodology
  - structural functionalism

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

43. Distressed by his adolescent cousin's acts of delinquency, Bob decides to research why some adolescents become delinquents. He conducts \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- conflict
  - feminist
  - deductive
  - paradigm
  - inductive

ANS: E                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Inductive theory construction  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

44. Operationalizing a concept refers to
- clarifying the meaning of the concept.
  - specifying how a concept is related to other concepts.
  - interpreting the results from the study of a concept.
  - selecting indicators to measure the concept.
  - comparing one concept to another.

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

45. Professor Washington is conducting research on rates of recidivism after release from prison. He has defined one type of offender as "career criminals", who have committed at least two crimes a year for the past ten years for the purposes of his research. He has \_\_\_\_\_ this concept?
- operationalized.
  - described.
  - theorized.
  - defined.
  - interacted upon.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: New

46. The \_\_\_\_\_ paradigm focuses on the attempt of individuals and groups to dominate others and to avoid being dominated.
- positivistic
  - social Darwinist
  - conflict
  - feminist
  - critical race

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Conflict paradigm  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

47. The \_\_\_\_\_ paradigm suggests that we define “reality” as that which can be seen to have an effect.
- a. positivistic
  - b. conflict
  - c. feminist
  - d. critical realism
  - e. critical race

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

48. Hypotheses state an expected causal relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ (or more) variables.
- a. one
  - b. two
  - c. three
  - d. zero
  - e. It really doesn't matter how many variables there are.

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

49. The research paradigm that is based upon the notion that nothing has an objective meaning in society, but granted meaning by people agreeing upon things is:
- a. conflict paradigm
  - b. critical race
  - c. symbolic interactionism
  - d. feminist paradigms

ANS: C                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

50. The paradigm that says that societies developed because the most advanced groups were able to dictate growth and policy is known as
- a. early positivism.
  - b. social Darwinism.
  - c. ethnomethodology.
  - d. structural functionalism.
  - e. critical race theories.

ANS: B                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Social Darwinism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

51. Maurice has already developed a theory he is interested in, and has moved to defining what independent and dependent variables will be used, and how they will be measure. He is in which phase of research construction?
- operationalization
  - hypothesis testing
  - observation
  - analysis
  - composition

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 10                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup

52. Studying society as a system of interconnected components, such as examining the relationship between police, the courts, and the correctional system in criminal justice, is taking which kind of approach?
- ethnomethodology
  - critical race theory
  - symbolic interactionism
  - structural functionalism
  - early positivism

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Structural functionalism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup

53. Jonathan has devised a research study to examine the sentencing discrepancies between those who were arrested for selling illicit drugs such as cocaine, and those who were dealing fraudulently obtained prescription drugs. He is likely using which paradigm?
- social Darwinism.
  - symbolic interactionism.
  - ethnomethodology.
  - conflict paradigm.
  - feminist paradigms

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Conflict paradigm  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: New

54. Beginning a research study after developing a theory and learning all that is known about it prior to observation is following what logical system?
- deductive theory
  - inductive theory
  - structural functionalism
  - grounded theory
  - ethnomethodology

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 10                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

55. The hypothesis that no relationship exists among the variables being studied is known as the
- experimental hypothesis.
  - alternative hypothesis.
  - effect hypothesis.
  - proven hypothesis.
  - null hypothesis.

ANS: E                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Deductive and inductive reasoning  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

56. Grounded theory falls under the category of what overarching theory?
- conflict paradigms
  - inductive theory
  - deductive theory
  - structural functionalism
  - early positivism

ANS: B                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Inductive theory construction  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

57. A specified testable expectation about reality is also known as a:
- hypothesis.
  - axiom.
  - variable.
  - concept.
  - theory.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Elements of social theory  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

58. Rose is conducting research on what people perceive as “stalking” as a criminal behavior. Since people interpret the behaviors that make up stalking differently, which paradigm is she likely following?
- conflict paradigm
  - feminist paradigms
  - structural functionalism
  - symbolic interactionism
  - social Darwinism

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: Pickup

59. \_\_\_\_\_ is a paradigm that makes no assumption about the existence or absence of an objective reality.
- Positivism
  - Postmodernism
  - Modernism
  - Premodernism
  - Deconstructionism

ANS: B                      DIF: Adv                      REF: Rational objectivity reconsidered  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: New

60. Traditionally, the final step in the model of science is:
- observation.
  - theory.
  - hypothesis testing.
  - literature review.
  - operationalization.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: New

61. Which of the following would constitute an example of Big Data?
- purchases from online retailers.
  - posts on social media sites.
  - email messages sent or received.
  - searches in major search engines.
  - all of these choices are correct.

ANS: E                      DIF: Intro                      REF: A graphic contrast  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Applied                      MSC: New

- \_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ theory construction and hypothesis testing are examples of what Karl Popper called the falsifiability of science.
- idiosyncratic.
  - nomothetic.
  - inductive.
  - deductive.
  - qualitative.

ANS: D                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Deductive Theory Construction  
OBJ: 10                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: New

63. Which of the following is NOT one of the perspectives on knowing derived via feminist paradigms?
- manufactured knowledge.
  - subjective knowledge.
  - received knowledge.
  - constructed knowledge.
  - silence.

ANS: A                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Feminist paradigms  
OBJ: 4                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: New



64. Some researchers use the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the study of mid-sized social categories such as gender, organizations or communities.
- macrotheory.
  - mesotheory.
  - microtheory.
  - gigatheory.
  - nanotechnology.

ANS: B            DIF: Intro            REF: Macrotheory and microtheory  
 OBJ: 3            TOP: Factual            MSC: New

65. As a criminal justice researcher, Professor Smith studied how a new law enacted by the State court increased the workload and arrest rate by the local police departments, as well as the additional burden placed on the state prison. What approach did Professor Smith likely take to his study?
- conflict theory.
  - ethnomethodology.
  - symbolic interactionism.
  - structural functionalism.
  - ethnographic.

ANS: D            DIF: Intro            REF: Structural functionalism  
 OBJ: 4            TOP: Conceptual            MSC: New

66. The belief that things are real insofar as they produce effects is known as:
- critical race theory.
  - ethnomethodology.
  - symbolic interactionism.
  - critical realism.
  - structural functionalism.

ANS: D            DIF: Intro            REF: Rational objectivity reconsidered  
 OBJ: 4            TOP: Factual            MSC: New

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Paradigms are either true or false.

ANS: F            DIF: Intro            REF: Some social science paradigms  
 OBJ: 2            TOP: Factual            MSC: Pickup

2. Social scientists generally believe that the succession from one paradigm to another represents progress from a false view to a true one.

ANS: F            DIF: Intro            REF: Some social science paradigms  
 OBJ: 2            TOP: Factual            MSC: Pickup

3. In deduction, we start from observed data and develop a generalization that explains the relationship between the observed concepts.

ANS: F                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

4. Theories seek to provide logical explanations.

ANS: T                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Introduction  
OBJ: 1                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

5. Symbolic interactionists tend to focus on macrotheoretical issues.

ANS: F                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 3                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

6. In practice, scientific inquiry typically alternates between deduction and induction.

ANS: T                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Two logical systems revisited  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

7. The concept of prestige is empirical.

ANS: F                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

8. The variable age at last birthday is empirical.

ANS: T                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Conceptual                      MSC: Pickup

9. Laws are used to explain events.

ANS: F                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

10. Theories, in contrast to paradigms, are general frameworks or viewpoints.

ANS: F                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Elements of social theory  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

11. Theories must always shape and direct research efforts.

ANS: F                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

12. While our subjectivity is individual, our search for objectivity is social.

ANS: T                      DIF: Intro                      REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Factual                      MSC: Pickup

13. Constructed knowledge is a major concept in positivism.

ANS: F                      DIF: Intro                      REF: Early positivism

- OBJ: 4                    TOP: Factual                    MSC: Pickup
14. All our experiences are inescapably subjective.
- ANS: T                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 4                    TOP: Factual                    MSC: Pickup
15. Feminist paradigms focus only on women, not men.
- ANS: F                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Feminist paradigms  
OBJ: 4                    TOP: Conceptual                    MSC: Pickup
16. Symbolic interactionism and ethnomethodology are often limited to the micro level.
- ANS: T                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Ethnomethodology  
OBJ: 4                    TOP: Factual                    MSC: Pickup
17. We will never be able to distinguish completely between an objective reality and our subjective experience.
- ANS: T                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Symbolic interactionism  
OBJ: 4                    TOP: Factual                    MSC: Pickup
18. A researcher must *always* use a null hypothesis in conducting research.
- ANS: F                    DIF: Adv                    REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 10                    TOP: Conceptual                    MSC: Pickup
19. Inductive research is considered the traditional method of conducting research in the social sciences.
- ANS: F                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Inductive theory construction  
OBJ: 9                    TOP: Factual                    MSC: Pickup
20. Theoretical perspectives can impact the ethics of conducting research.
- ANS: T                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Research ethics and theory  
OBJ: 12                    TOP: Conceptual                    MSC: Pickup
21. Grounded theory is the same as deductive theory.
- ANS: F                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Deductive theory construction  
OBJ: 9                    TOP: Factual                    MSC: Pickup
22. Ethnomethodology argues that there is no objective reality in life.
- ANS: F                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Ethnomethodology  
OBJ: 4                    TOP: Conceptual                    MSC: Pickup
23. Axioms are fundamental assertions, assumed to be true that a theory is based upon.
- ANS: T                    DIF: Intro                    REF: Elements of social theory

OBJ: 6 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

24. Postmodernism is the view that there is an objective reality that can be studied with positivism.

ANS: F DIF: Adv REF: Rational objectivity reconsidered  
OBJ: 5 TOP: Factual MSC: New

25. A null hypothesis is the evidence of an independent variable's effect on a dependent variable.

ANS: F DIF: Intro REF: The traditional model of science  
OBJ: 8 TOP: Conceptual MSC: New

26. Interest convergence is the belief that the majority group members will only support the interest of the minority group if it benefits the majority group as well.

ANS: T DIF: Intro REF: Critical race theory  
OBJ: 4 TOP: Factual MSC: New

### ESSAY

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

ANS:  
Not Given

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

ANS:  
Not Given

3. Briefly explain and give an example of a topic that a researcher might study for each of the following paradigms: conflict, symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, structural functionalism, critical race, and feminist.

ANS:  
Not Given

4. Construct a hypothesis for a research project you are interested in conducting. Specify how you will operationalize the concepts in your research.

ANS:  
Not Given

5. Briefly outline the steps in conducting deductive research.

ANS:  
Not Given