

Test Item File

for

Carl

THINK Sociology

Second Edition

prepared by

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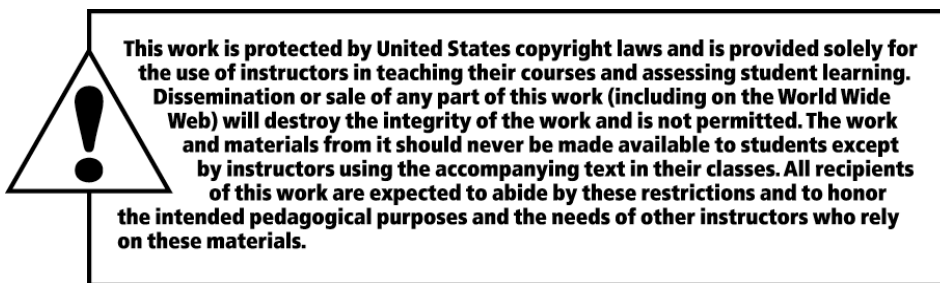
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**CHAPTER 1
SOCIOLOGY**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Richard is a college freshman. He recently informed his parents that he will be majoring in the science which suggests that our lives are affected by our place in the social world. Richard is majoring in:
- a. Social Law
 - b. Sociology
 - c. Psychology
 - d. Micro-Economics

(Application; answer: b; page 5)

2. Rhonda is a sociology student who babysits several children from her neighborhood. While one child is doing very well in school, the other is doing poorly. Rhonda looks beyond each individual child to explain their success and failure. She believes that the various opportunities offered by society explain the differences in their academic performance. Rhonda's thought process illustrates:
- a. Functionalism
 - b. Social Control
 - c. Solidarity
 - d. The Sociological Imagination

(Application; answer: d; page 6)

3. Juan explained that history, biography, and social structure should be considered when trying to understand why women are more likely than men to pursue a career within the field of nursing. Juan is using a
- a. Macro approach
 - b. Micro approach
 - c. Sociological imagination
 - d. Latent and manifest point of view

(Application; answer: a; page 6)

4. Tameka is studying mate selection among college students. She learns that most female students are interested in males that they consider to be intelligent, handsome, and funny. This focus on the individual or small-scale factors of mate selection reflects a _____ approach.
- a. macro
 - b. micro
 - c. latent
 - d. manifest

(Application; answer: b; page 6)

5. Alton is a sixteen-year-old boy. His behavior is regulated by the rules of his parents, his school, his religion and the law. These mechanisms that keep Alton in check provide an example of:
- Social Control
 - The Sociological Imagination
 - Solidarity
 - Functions
6. Bertha Mae grew up in a tight-knit community where everyone knows everyone else. Bertha Mae feels a high level of connectedness and integration to others within her environment. Bertha Mae has a high level of:
- Functions
 - Sociological Imagination
 - Contagion
 - Solidarity

(Application; answer: a; page 7)

7. Ahmed was a suicide bomber who killed himself along with 120 other people last month. Ahmed believed that he was sacrificing his own life for the good of his group. Ahmed's suicide was:
- Altruistic
 - Fatalistic
 - Egoistic
 - Anomic

(Application; answer: a; page 7)

8. After the stock market crashed, Bill could not deal with the chaos that ensued. He committed suicide. This is an example of a(n) _____ suicide.
- altruistic
 - fatalistic
 - egoistic
 - anomic

(Application; answer: d; page 8)

9. Raul is an ex-convict who committed suicide yesterday. After he was released from prison, Raul was unable to find a job or a place to live. He felt that his future was bleak and that there was no way for his situation to change. Raul's case reflects a(n) _____ suicide.
- altruistic
 - fatalistic
 - egoistic
 - anomic

(Application; answer: b; page 8)

10. Suicide rates are related to which of the following?
- Age
 - Time of Year
 - Profession
 - All of the Above

(Knowledge; answer: d; page 8)

11. Today, Dr. Fuentes will introduce her sociology students to the three major theoretical perspectives through which sociologists view the world. Dr. Fuentes will be lecturing on:
- Contagion
 - Functions
 - Paradigms
 - Dramaturgy

(Application; answer: c; page 9)

12. Michael views society as an unequal system that brings about conflict and change. Michael's beliefs are in line with:
- Dramaturgy
 - Conflict Theory
 - Symbolic Interactionism
 - Functionalism

(Application; answer: b; page 9)

13. Gary believes that society is best viewed as a system of interrelated parts. Gary's beliefs are in line with:
- Social Darwinism
 - Conflict Theory
 - Symbolic Interactionism
 - Functionalism

(Application; answer: d; page 9)

14. Gwendolyn's research focuses on how students interact with others in their everyday lives on campus. Gwendolyn's research is in line with:
- Social Darwinism
 - Conflict Theory
 - Symbolic Interactionism
 - Functionalism

(Application; answer: c; page 9)

15. Katie's research focuses on sexist patterns that limit women's opportunities for promotion in Fortune 500 companies. Katie's research is in line with:
- Gender Inequality Theory
 - Gender Oppression Theory
 - Structural Oppression Theory
 - Exchange Theory

(Application; answer: a; page 10)

16. Thomas is scheduled to give an in-class presentation today. His presentation will focus on how patriarchy and capitalism have served to keep women in marginal positions in the U.S. and around the world. Thomas' presentation is rooted in:
- Gender Inequality Theory
 - Gender Oppression Theory
 - Structural Oppression Theory
 - Exchange Theory

(Application; answer: c; page 10)

17. The National Organization for Women went before Congress to report that men in the U.S. keep and maintain power over women through purposeful discrimination. This organization's assertion is embedded in:
- Gender Inequality Theory
 - Gender Oppression Theory
 - Structural Oppression Theory
 - Exchange Theory

(Application; answer: b; page 10)

18. Up until today, Rita was a cashier at McDonalds. She quit her job because she felt that the costs of working in a fast-food restaurant outweighed the benefits. The theory that best explains Rita's behavior is:
- Gender Inequality Theory
 - Gender Oppression Theory
 - Structural Oppression Theory
 - Exchange Theory

(Application; answer: d; page 10)

19. Emmanuel just told you that he is interested in blending social thought and ecological principles. You should suggest that Emmanuel explore:
- Environmental Theory
 - Gender Oppression Theory
 - Structural Oppression Theory
 - Exchange Theory

(Application; answer: a; page 11)

20. Yoshimi is writing a paper on the changes in the structural elements of society. Yoshimi's paper focuses on:
- Social Laws
 - Social Dynamics
 - Social Statics
 - Social Darwinism

(Application; answer: b; page 11)

21. Pamela is studying the existing structural elements of society. She is focusing on:
- Social Laws
 - Social Statics
 - Social Dynamics
 - Social Darwinism

(Application; answer: b; page 11)

22. Auguste Comte suggested that by studying social statics and social dynamics, statements of fact that are unchanging under given conditions could be discovered. Comte was concerned with the discovery of:
- Social Darwinism
 - The Sociological Imagination
 - Sociology
 - Social Laws

(Knowledge; answer: d; page 11)

23. Who is considered to be the "father of sociology"?
- Auguste Comte
 - Herbert Spencer
 - Emile Durkheim
 - Karl Marx

(Knowledge; answer: a; page 11)

24. The theorist whose ideas are most in line with social Darwinism was:
- Herbert Spencer
 - Emile Durkheim
 - Talcott Parsons
 - Robert Merton

(Knowledge; answer: a; page 12)

25. Tabitha and Samantha are discussing the collapse of Mayan civilization. Tabitha says, “Only weak societies become extinct, so the Mayans must have been weak.” Tabitha’s views are in line with:
- a. Social Darwinism
 - b. Social Laws
 - c. Social Statics
 - d. Social Dynamics

(Application; answer: a; page 12)

26. _____ used data to test theories and introduced the ideas of mechanical and organic solidarity to the field of sociology.
- a. Herbert Spencer
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. Talcott Parsons
 - d. Robert Merton

(Knowledge; answer: b; page 12)

27. In the U.S., there is a diverse division of labor. We rely on farmers, truckers, grocers, teachers, lawyers, physicians, and plumbers to meet our needs. This reflects _____ solidarity.
- a. manifest
 - b. mechanical
 - c. latent
 - d. organic

(Application; answer: d; page 12)

28. In hunting and gathering societies, the members are bonded together by shared beliefs and values as well as the performance of common tasks. This is an example of _____ solidarity.
- a. mechanical
 - b. manifest
 - c. organic
 - d. latent

(Application; answer: a; page 12)

29. _____ commented on the inertia of social systems, suggesting that they tend to remain at rest if they are at rest, or stay in motion if already in motion.
- a. Emile Durkheim
 - b. August Comte
 - c. Talcott Parsons
 - d. Robert Merton

(Knowledge; answer: c; page 12)

30. _____ contributed an understanding of manifest and latent functions to the functionalist perspective.
- Emile Durkheim
 - Talcott Parsons
 - Robert Merton
 - Herbert Spencer

(Knowledge; answer: c; page 13)

31. The expected outcome of the health care system is a lower rate of sickness. As such, a lower rate of sickness is an example of a(n) _____ function.
- manifest
 - mechanical
 - latent
 - organic

(Application; answer: a; page 13)

32. An unexpected outcome of the public education system in the U.S. is that children learn to be patriotic. Learning patriotism is a(n) _____ function of public education.
- mechanical
 - manifest
 - latent
 - organic

(Application; answer: c; page 13)

33. Sam owns a large factory that creates toys for children. According to Karl Marx, Sam is a member of the:
- Bourgeoisie
 - Dramaturgy
 - Contagion
 - Proletariat

(Application; answer: a; page 14)

34. _____ was a German theorist, social activist, and writer who suggested that capitalistic societies would move to socialism once workers developed class consciousness and united.
- Jane Addams
 - W. E. B. Du Bois
 - Harriet Martineau
 - Karl Marx

(Knowledge; answer: d; pages 14-15)

35. At a recent labor union, the union leader told workers that each person must understand their position in society so that the workers could unite. This sentiment reflects
- False Consciousness
 - Solidarity
 - Class Consciousness
 - Double Consciousness

(Application; answer: c; page 15)

36. In Venezuela, President Hugo Chavez is proposing an economic system in which the government controls the economic system, ensuring that all people share in the profits generated by their own labor. President Chavez is proposing:
- Socialism
 - Capitalism
 - Mechanical Solidarity
 - Organic Solidarity

(Application; answer: a; page 15)

37. Millicent is a poor laborer. She works in the same industrial bakery that her mother and grandmother worked in and retired from. Millicent believes that if she works hard at the bakery, she can become rich. She has an unrealistic belief about her place in society. Millicent's view reflects:
- Solidarity
 - Double Consciousness
 - False Consciousness
 - Class Consciousness

(Application; answer: c; page 15)

38. _____ was an African American sociologist interested in racial inequality in the United States.
- Harriet Martineau
 - Jane Addams
 - John Bellamy Foster
 - W.E.B. Du Bois

(Knowledge; answer: d; page 16)

39. Martha is a black woman who feels that she lives in two worlds. She speaks and acts one way when she is with other blacks in her neighborhood, at her church, and with her close friends. However, she speaks and acts another way when she is in the presence of whites. This reflects:
- Social Control
 - Solidarity
 - Double Consciousness
 - False Consciousness

(Application; answer: c; page 16)

40. _____ created a settlement house in Chicago and won the Nobel peace prize for a lifetime of service and dedication to peace.
- Harriet Martineau
 - W. E. B. Du Bois
 - Jane Addams
 - John Bellamy Foster

(Knowledge; answer: c; page 17)

41. _____ argues that businesses' pursuit of wealth in a capitalist system has created environmental and global problems.
- Jane Addams
 - W. E. B. Du Bois
 - John Bellamy Foster
 - Robert Merton

(Knowledge; answer: c; page 17)

42. Symbolic interactionism was the brainchild of:
- Herbert Blumer
 - George Herbert Mead
 - Erving Goffman
 - Howard Becker

(Knowledge; answer: b; page 19)

43. Through interactions with others, Vera is learning her personal identity and what makes her different from others. Vera is in the process of discovering:
- Dramaturgy
 - Self
 - Contagion
 - Functions

(Application; answer: b; page 19)

44. The idea of contagion was introduced by:
- Herbert Blumer
 - George Herbert Mead
 - Erving Goffman
 - Howard Becker

(Knowledge; answer: a; page 20)

45. While the principal was delivering the graduation address, one student started to hiss and boo. This rapid, irrational response is an example of:
- Contagion
 - Dramaturgy
 - Solidarity
 - Community Learning

(Application; answer: a; page 20)

46. Veronica feels that she is always acting. Depending on the situation, sometimes she is playing the part of a student, sometimes a store clerk, sometimes a daughter, and sometimes a girlfriend.

Veronica's view is in line with:

- a. Symbolic Interactionism
- b. Functionalism
- c. Dramaturgy
- d. Conflict Theory

(Application; answer: c; page 20)

47. The theory of dramaturgy was developed by:

- a. Herbert Blumer
- b. George Herbert Mead
- c. Erving Goffman
- d. Max Weber

(Knowledge; answer: c; page 20)

48. The idea that people live up to the labels and expectations placed on them by others was suggested by:

- a. Herbert Blumer
- b. George Herbert Mead
- c. Erving Goffman
- d. Howard Becker

(Knowledge; answer: d; page 20)

49. _____ suggested that sociology should be value-free.

- a. Max Weber
- b. Herbert Blumer
- c. George Herbert Mead
- d. Erving Goffman

(Knowledge; answer: a; page 23)

50. The Action Network and the Health Department are working together to address the spread of sexually transmitted diseases in the community. This is an example of:

- a. Contagion
- b. Community Learning
- c. Dramaturgy
- d. Solidarity

(Application; answer: b; page 25)

TRUE/FALSE

51. The macro view focuses on the individual. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 6)
52. The micro view focuses on the individual. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 6)
53. Durkheim identified 8 different types of suicide. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 7)
54. Suicide rates in the U.S. are highest in the spring. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 8)
55. Most homeless women are working-class women. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 8)
56. Functionalism is the oldest theoretical approach in sociology. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 11)
57. The first department of sociology was created at the University of Chicago. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 12)
58. Conflict theorists tend to focus on micro issues. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 14)
59. Members of the poor working class are called the proletariat. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 15)
60. Marx suggested that false consciousness leads to socialism. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 15)

SHORT ANSWER

61. The science guided by the basic understanding that our lives are affected not only by our individual characteristics but by our place in the social world is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: sociology; page 5)

62. The _____ is the ability to look beyond the individual as the cause for success and failure and see how one's society influences the outcome.

(Knowledge; answer: sociological imagination; page 6)

63. _____ means small scale and focuses on the individual.

(Knowledge; answer: Micro; page 6)

64. _____ means large scale and involves an understanding of history and social structure.

(Knowledge; answer: Macro; page 6)

65. The level of connectedness and integration a person feels to others in the environment is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: solidarity; page 7)

66. The social mechanisms that regulate a person's actions are called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: social control; page 7)

67. _____ proposed that social control and solidarity impact the likelihood of suicide.

(Knowledge; answer: Emile Durkheim; page 7)

68. _____ suicides result from a lack of solidarity, occurring among those who have few social connections and feel isolated and alone.

(Knowledge; answer: Egoistic; page 7)

69. _____ suicides occur when the level of solidarity is exceptionally high and when the individual views the group's interest as superior to all other interests.

(Knowledge; answer: Altruistic; page 7)

70. _____ suicides occur as a result of social unrest.

(Knowledge; answer: Anomic; page 8)

71. _____ suicides result from too much social control.

(Knowledge; answer: Fatalistic; page 8)

72. A _____ refers to a theoretical framework through which scientists study the world.

(Knowledge; answer: paradigm; page 9)

73. _____ is a theoretical framework that defines society as a system of interrelated parts.

(Knowledge; answer: Functionalism; page 9)

74. _____ is a theoretical framework that views society as an unequal system that brings about conflict and change.

(Knowledge; answer: Conflict theory; page 9)

75. _____ is a theoretical framework that focuses on how people interact with others in their everyday lives.

(Knowledge; answer: Symbolic interactionism; page 9)

76. _____ focus on how women's experiences of the social world are different from those of men.

(Knowledge; answer: Gender inequality theories; page 10)

77. _____ suggest that men oppress women by keeping and maintaining power over them through purposeful discrimination.

(Knowledge; answer: Gender oppression theories; page 10)

78. _____ suggest that women's oppression is rooted in capitalism and patriarchies that keep women on the margins of the social world.

(Knowledge; answer: Structural oppression theories; page 10)

79. _____ theory suggests that social experiences consist of a series of rewards and costs.

(Knowledge; answer: Exchange; page 10)

80. The number of people that can actually live in a specific area is known as the _____.

(Knowledge; carrying capacity; page 11)

81. Statements of fact that are unchanging under given conditions and can be used as ground rules for any kind of society are called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: social laws; page 11)

82. _____ are the existing structural elements of society.

(Knowledge; answer: Social statics; page 11)

83. _____ are the changes in the existing structural elements of society.

(Knowledge; answer: Social dynamics; page 11)

84. The idea that strong societies survive and weak ones become extinct is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: social Darwinism; page 12)

85. _____ solidarity refers to the state of community bonding in traditional societies in which people share beliefs and values and perform common activities.

(Knowledge; answer: Mechanical; page 12)

86. _____ solidarity occurs when people live in a society with a diverse division of labor.

(Knowledge; answer: Organic; page 12)

87. Social factors that affect people in a society are called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: functions; page 13)

88. _____ functions lead to an expected consequence or outcome.

(Knowledge; answer: Manifest; page 13)

89. _____ functions lead to unforeseen or unexpected consequences.

(Knowledge; answer: Latent; page 13)

90. _____ are accused of supporting the status quo.

(Knowledge; answer: Functionalists; page 14)

91. The members of the capitalist class are called the _____.

(Knowledge; answer: bourgeoisie; page 14)

92. The members of the poor working class are called the _____.

(Knowledge; answer: proletariat; page 15)

93. A person's lack of understanding of his or her position in society is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: false consciousness; page 15)

94. A person's understanding of his or her position in society is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: class consciousness; page 15)

95. _____ refers to a person's identity and what makes that person different from others.

(Knowledge; answer: Self; page 19)

96. A theory of interaction in which all life is like acting is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: dramaturgy; page 20)

97. A rapid, irrational mode in which people do not think rationally or clearly is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: contagion; page 20)

98. _____ occurs when individuals and groups work to identify and address issues of public concern.

(Knowledge; answer: Community learning; page 25)

ESSAY

99. Discuss the sociological imagination and its relationship with micro and macro factors.

(Comprehension, page 6)

100. Discuss the four types of suicides presented by Emile Durkheim.

(Comprehension, pages 7-8)

101. Compare and contrast the main components of the three sociological paradigms.

(Analysis, page 9)

102. Explain feminist theory and discuss the three different types.

(Comprehension, page 10)

103. Explain the functionalist worldview and discuss the criticisms of functionalism.

(Comprehension, pages 10-14)

104. Discuss solidarity. Compare and contrast mechanical and organic solidarity.

(Analysis, page 12)

105. Compare and contrast manifest and latent functions.

(Analysis, page 13)

106. Explain the conflict theorist's worldview and discuss the criticisms of conflict theory.

(Comprehension, pages 14-18)

107. Discuss the relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

(Comprehension, pages 14-15)

108. Explain the differences between false consciousness and class consciousness.

(Analysis, page 15)

109. Explain the symbolic interactionist worldview and discuss the criticisms of symbolic interactionist.

(Comprehension, pages 18-22)

110. Describe how Lebow used a sociological approach to study homeless women.

(page 3-4)

111. Create a conversation in which a functionalist, a conflict theorist, and a symbolic interactionist discuss their views on homeless shelters and food banks.

(Synthesis, page 24)

CHAPTER 2
SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Professor Joftis is teaching his students about the scientific procedures that sociologists use to conduct research and develop knowledge about a particular topic. Professor Joftis is discussing:
 - a. Objectivity
 - b. Correlation
 - c. Research Methods
 - d. Variables

(Application; answer: c; page 30)

2. Erika smokes one pack of cigarettes each day. Her research examines the impact that smoking has on perceived attractiveness in college students. Although Erika thinks that smoking makes her more attractive than her non-smoking peers, she does not allow her personal biases to prejudice her research. This suggests that Erika's study has problems with:
 - a. Causation
 - b. Objectivity
 - c. Validity
 - d. Reliability

(Application; answer: b; page 31)

3. Lila is studying the relationship that develops between drug users and drug dealers. Lila wants to understand the behaviors and attitudes from the user's point of view, so she spent time with a user and didn't judge the behaviors she observed. According to Max Weber, this is an example of:
 - a. Correlation
 - b. Causation
 - c. Reliability
 - d. Verstehen

(Application; answer: d; page 31)

4. Carlos is conducting research on the relationship between age and divorce among couples in Georgia. All of the couples in the study have the same household income. As such, income is a(n):
 - a. Independent Variable
 - b. Dependent Variable
 - c. Control Variable
 - d. None of the Above

(Application; answer: c; page 31)

5. Eddie wants to know if participating in sports at school influences the self-esteem of teen-aged girls. In Eddie's study, participating in sports is the:
- Independent Variable
 - Dependent Variable
 - Control Variable
 - None of the Above

(Application; answer: a; page 31)

6. Jason wants to know if student grade point average (GPA) is impacted by being involved in a romantic relationship. In Jason's study, GPA is the:
- Independent Variable
 - Dependent Variable
 - Control Variable
 - None of the Above

(Application; answer: b; page 31)

7. Professor Pettigrew's class will be conducting social research. Their first step is to:
- Review the Literature
 - Develop a Hypothesis
 - Decide on a Topic
 - Collect Data

(Application; answer: c; page 32)

8. Takaya is conducting research on the stigma of obesity in America. He is currently reading relevant academic articles and information. Takaya is in which stage of social research?
- Develop a Hypothesis
 - Review the Literature
 - Collect Data
 - Analyze Results

(Application; answer: b; page 32)

9. Hadassah develops a comprehensive and systematic explanation of male domination of females across the globe. Her explanation results in the development of testable predictions concerning violence, housework, income, and power in male-female relationships. Hadassah's explanation is an example of a:
- Sample
 - Cohort
 - Theory
 - Hypothesis

(Application; answer: c; page 32)

10. Saima suggests that the higher a person's income, the more likely he/she is to vote in local elections. This suggestion of how these variables relate is a:
- Theory
 - Cohort
 - Hypothesis
 - Sample

(Application; answer: c; page 32)

11. Lorenzo's hypothesis suggests that the more religious a teenager is, the less likely he/she is to have sexual intercourse before marriage. Lorenzo measures religiosity by the number of times a week a person prays and he measures sexual experience by the number of sexual partners that a person has had. By turning the abstract concepts into something measurable, Lorenzo is involved in:
- Operationalizing
 - Theorizing
 - Oversampling
 - Triangulation

(Application; answer: a; page 32)

12. At the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, hundreds of sociologists will share the findings of their investigations. The presenters will be discussing:
- Reliability
 - Validity
 - Social Research
 - Cohorts

(Application; answer: c; page 32)

13. Imani is conducting research on car accidents in the U.S. Imani finds that as the number of hours local bars stay open increases, the number of car accidents also increases. When bars stay open later, people have the opportunity to drink more before driving. As such, the relationship between car accidents and bar hours involves a:
- Positive Correlation
 - Negative Correlation
 - Spurious Correlation
 - None of the Above

(Application; answer: a; page 32)

14. Muhammad is conducting research on the relationship between education and fertility. Muhammad finds that the more education a woman has, the fewer children she is likely to have because educated women spend much of their childbearing years in school or climbing the career ladder. This suggests that there is a _____ between education and fertility.
- positive correlation
 - spurious correlation
 - negative correlation
 - none of the above

(Application; answer: c; page 32)

15. The sale of ice cream cones and the number of children who drown in swimming pools in Chicago both increase during the summer months. The increase in ice cream cone sales and children drowned are probably both explained by rising temperatures. When the temperature rises, a large number of people purchase ice cream to stay cool. Also, a large number of people go swimming and accidentally drown. This suggests that there is a _____ between ice cream sales and the number of drownings.
- positive correlation
 - negative correlation
 - spurious correlation
 - none of the above

(Application; answer: c; page 32)

16. Ricardo is exploring the academic achievement of children in loving families. Because it is impossible to measure how 'loving' a family is, loving is a:
- Variable
 - Concept
 - Cohort
 - Research Design

(Application; answer: b; page 32)

17. Tawanda just learned that there are numerous processes used by researchers to find information, Tawanda just learned about:
- Ethics
 - Samples
 - Research Designs
 - Cohorts

(Application; answer: c; page 33)

18. Throughout the course of his research investigation, Farzan measured his variables the same way each and every time. This means that Farzan's research can be trusted or that it is:
- Reliable
 - Valid
 - Ethical
 - Objective

(Application; answer: a; page 33)

19. Dr. Crumbly measured student success using grade point average (GPA). Because GPA actually measures student success, Mr. Crumbly's research has:
- Reliability
 - Validity
 - Ethics
 - Objectivity

(Application; answer: b; page 33)

20. Dr. Yi's research examines how attitudes towards the U.S. government have changed over a 30 year period. Dr. Yi's project is an example of a _____ study.
- a. longitudinal
 - b. cross-sectional
 - c. comparative
 - d. all of the above

(Application; answer: a; page 33)

21. Dr. Mead studied parenting behavior in Canada, Japan, India and France to evaluate them against one another. This is an example of a _____ study.
- a. longitudinal
 - b. cross-sectional
 - c. comparative
 - d. all of the above

(Application; answer: c; page 33)

22. Rosa's research examines the physical fitness behavior of pregnant women at a single point in time. Rosa's research is an example of a _____ study.
- a. longitudinal
 - b. cross-sectional
 - c. comparative
 - d. all of the above

(Application; answer: b; page 33)

23. The Student Health Care Center is conducting research on the use of prescription medications by 250 students over a period of 4 years. The students used in this longitudinal study are called a(n):
- a. Cohort
 - b. Independent Variable
 - c. Dependent Variable
 - d. Oversample

(Application; answer: a; page 33)

24. Norton is conducting research that involves interviewing people about their shoplifting experiences. This is an example of which type of social research investigation?
- a. Participant Observation
 - b. Case Study
 - c. Secondary Data Analysis
 - d. Survey

(Application; answer: d; page 35)

25. Corey wants to survey prisoners about their experiences with violence inside the penitentiary. In Corey's study, prisoners are the:
- Population
 - Independent Variable
 - Dependent Variable
 - Cohort

(Application; answer: a; page 35)

26. Dr. Wilfredo Mercado was awarded a \$3,000 grant to study the drinking behavior of college faculty. Because he has a limited budget, Dr. Mercado is extremely reluctant to use his resources. This unwillingness is an example of:
- Oversampling
 - Triangulation
 - Central Tendency
 - Parsimony

(Application; answer: d; page 35)

27. Dr. Lergo selected a sample of 250 long-distance truck drivers in the U.S. and interviewed them on their interactions with prostitutes at truck stops. Dr. Lergo took the findings from the sample and applied them to all long-distance truck drivers in the U.S. This is an example of:
- Oversampling
 - Triangulation
 - Operationalization
 - Generalization

(Application; answer: d; page 35)

28. Okim wants to know about the movie viewing habits of Asian Americans. Because Asian Americans represent such a small portion of the American population, Okim should take a bigger than usual sample of Asian Americans. This means that Okim should use _____.
- random sampling
 - oversampling
 - generalization
 - triangulation

(Application; answer: b; page 35)

29. Garret is interested in the speeding practices of student drivers. He selects 700 students as a subset of the group that he is interested in studying. The 700 students that Garret selects make up a:
- Population
 - Parsimony
 - Variable
 - Sample

(Application; answer: d; page 35)

30. Bobby wants to ensure that his sample looks like the population that he is studying. Bobby should use:
- Oversampling
 - Triangulation
 - A Random Sample
 - A Case Study

(Application; answer: c; page 35)

31. Yoshimi goes to the mall to ask shoppers about their views on the issue of abortion. Yoshimi is questioning anybody that will stop to talk to her. As such, this is an example of a(n):
- Random Sample
 - Sample of Convenience
 - Oversample
 - Population

(Application; answer: b; page 35)

32. The grade point average (GPA) of students participating in an experiment on academic achievement rose over the course of the academic year. The students worked harder to do better in school because they knew that they were being studied. This is an example of :
- Selection Effect
 - The Hawthorne Effect
 - Central Tendency
 - Parsimony

(Application; answer: b; page 36)

33. David is studying the behavior of fans seated in the stands during college football games. David conducts this research in the stadium, the natural setting for football games. This is an example of:
- Survey Research
 - Field Research
 - Secondary Data Analysis
 - An Experiment

(Application; answer: b; page 36)

34. Serena is conducting a research project on a student who takes classes during the day and works as a stripper during the night. This detailed investigation of a single person that is carried out in order to shed light on a complex issue is an example of which type of field research?
- Participant Observation
 - Case Study
 - Ethnography
 - None of the Above

(Application; answer: b; page 37)

35. Lance Johnson is conducting research on the employment-seeking skills of homeless people in Chicago. Lance poses as a volunteer at a homeless shelter so that he can study homeless people in their natural environment. This is an example of which type of field research?
- Participant Observation
 - Case Study
 - Ethnography
 - None of the Above

(Application; answer: a; page 37)

36. Ronnie interviewed 35 prostitutes in Seattle, Washington in an effort to gain an understanding of the social perspectives and cultural values of street-walkers. This is an example of which type of field research?
- Ethnography
 - Participant Observation
 - Case Study
 - None of the Above

(Application; answer: a; page 37)

37. Naomi analyzes data collected by the government in the 2010 Census to understand the living arrangements of the elderly. This is an example of:
- Experiments
 - Field Research
 - Survey
 - Secondary Data Analysis

(Application; answer: d; page 37)

38. Barbara states that the average age of the full-time employees at the university is 33. The average is also the:
- Mean
 - Mode
 - Median
 - None of the Above

(Application; answer: a; page 38)

39. Lois is making a list of the monthly income levels for a group of women participating in the Displaced Homemakers Program. The most common value in the list of numbers is the:
- Median
 - Mode
 - Mean
 - None of the Above

(Application; answer: b; page 38)

40. Tanisha is reading about the system of values that guides the behavior of sociologists. Tanisha is reading about sociologists':
- Cohort
 - Ethics
 - Sample
 - Objectivity

(Application; answer: b; page 40)

41. Jessica is conducting research to determine the number of females in leadership positions in Fortune 500 companies. Jessica's research is:
- A Case Study
 - Qualitative
 - Ethnographic
 - Quantitative

(Application; answer: d; page 41)

42. Quincy is conducting research on how males and females are portrayed in storybooks for children. He reads the children stories looking for themes suggesting that females depend on men to care for them and save them. This type of qualitative research is called:
- Secondary Data Analysis
 - Participant Observation
 - Ethnography
 - Content Analysis

(Application; answer: d; page 41)

43. Michelle is examining the eating habits of college students at the local university. She uses the quantitative data of food sales purchased with a student identification card as well as qualitative data from in-depth interviews with local students. By using multiple approaches Michelle is engaging in:
- Objectivity
 - Triangulation
 - Correlation
 - Operationalization

(Application; answer: b; page 42)

44. Amina has analyzed the transportation needs of workers living in the low-income section of Philadelphia. She presents her findings in a written statement to the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority. This is an example of:
- Triangulation
 - Needs Assessment
 - Operationalization
 - Ethnography

(Application; answer: b; page 43)

TRUE/FALSE

45. Dependent variables are kept constant in experiments. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 31)
46. Correlation always creates the same effects. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 32)
47. Most data in sociology come from longitudinal studies. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 33)
48. Samples are usually as large as possible. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 35)
49. Secondary data analysis is done in a natural setting. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 37)
50. Participant observation increases the chances of the Hawthorne effect. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 37)
51. The publishing of most sociological research follows the ASA style guide. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 39)
52. Misleading subjects in sociological research is sometimes ethical. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 40)
53. Conflict theorists tend to prefer qualitative data. T F
(Knowledge; answer: F; page 41)
54. Numerical data is quantitative data. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 41)
55. Two researchers can look at the same data and come to different conclusions. T F
(Knowledge; answer: T; page 42)

SHORT ANSWER

56. _____ are the scientific procedures that sociologists use to conduct research and develop knowledge about a particular topic.

(Knowledge; answer: Research methods; page 30)

57. The ability to conduct research without allowing personal biases or prejudices to influence you is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: objectivity; page 31)

58. _____ variables are deliberately manipulated in experiments.

(Knowledge; answer: Independent; page 31)

59. _____ variables are kept constant to accurately test the impact of an independent variable.

(Knowledge; answer: Control; page 31)

60. _____ variables are the responses to the manipulated variables.

(Knowledge; answer: Dependent; page 31)

61. _____ suggests that sociologists step out of their own shoes and into their subjects' shoes when conducting research.

(Knowledge; answer: *Verstehen*; page 31)

62. In a _____ relationship, one condition leads to a certain consequence.

(Knowledge; answer: causal; page 32)

63. _____ is an indication that one factor might be the cause for another factor.

(Knowledge; answer: Correlation; page 32)

64. When two variables move in a parallel direction, this is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: positive correlation; page 32)

65. When two variables move in opposite directions, this is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: negative correlation; page 32)

66. When two variables appear to be related but actually have a different cause, this is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: spurious correlation; page 32)

67. An investigation conducted by social scientists is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: social research; page 32)

68. A _____ is a study of relevant academic articles and information.

(Knowledge; answer: literature review; page 32)

69. A _____ is a comprehensive and systematic explanation of events that leads to testable predictions.

(Knowledge; answer: theory; page 32)

70. A _____ involves a suggestion about how variables relate.

(Knowledge; answer: hypothesis; page 32)

71. _____ are abstract ideas that are impossible to measure.

(Knowledge; answer: Concepts; page 32)

72. Turning abstract ideas into something measurable is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: operationalizing; page 32)

73. _____ assures that you're actually measuring the thing you set out to measure.

(Knowledge; answer: Validity; page 33)

74. _____ studies use data from different sources in order to evaluate them against each other.

(Knowledge; answer: Comparative; page 33)

75. _____ studies look at one event in a single point in time.

(Knowledge; answer: Cross-sectional; page 33)

76. _____ studies include data from observations over time using a cohort.

(Knowledge; answer: Longitudinal; page 33)

77. A specific group of people used in a longitudinal study is called a _____.

(Knowledge; answer: Cohort; page 33)

78. A _____ is an investigation of the opinions or experiences of a group of people by asking them questions.

(Knowledge; answer: survey; page 35)

79. The target group from which a researcher wants to get information is called the _____.

(Knowledge; answer: population; page 35)

80. The extreme unwillingness to use resources is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: parsimony; page 35)

81. A subset of the population is called a _____.

(Knowledge; answer: sample; page 35)

82. _____ is the extent that what is learned from a sample can be applied to the population from which the sample is taken.

(Knowledge; answer: Generalization; page 35)

83. A group of subjects arbitrarily chosen from a defined population is a _____.

(Knowledge; answer: random sample; page 35)

84. A nonrandom sample that is available to the researcher is called a _____.

(Knowledge; answer: sample of convenience; page 35)

85. The likelihood that a non-representative sample may lead to inaccurate results is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: selection effects; page 35)

86. _____ occurs when people behave differently because they know that they are part of an experiment.

(Knowledge; answer: the Hawthorne effect; page 36)

87. Research conducted in a natural setting is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: field research; page 36)

88. The type of field research in which the researcher poses as a person who is normally in the environment is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: participant observation; page 36)

89. Data that others have already collected or published is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: secondary data; page 37)

90. The mean, mode, and median are measures of _____.

(Knowledge; answer: central tendency; page 38)

91. The average is also called the _____.

(Knowledge; answer: mean; page 38)

92. The _____ is the midpoint in a distribution of numbers.

(Knowledge; answer: median; page 38)

93. _____ refers to the most common value in a distribution of numbers.

(Knowledge; answer: Mode; page 38)

94. The system of values or principles that guide one's behavior is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: ethics; page 40)

95. _____ data is based on numbers.

(Knowledge; answer: Quantitative; page 41)

96. _____ data includes words, pictures, photos, or any other type of information that comes to the researcher in a nonnumeric form.

(Knowledge; answer: Qualitative; page 41)

97. _____ is a type of research in which the sociologist looks for common words or themes in newspapers, books or structured interviews.

(Knowledge; answer: Content analysis; page 41)

98. The process of using multiple approaches to study a phenomenon is called _____.

(Knowledge; answer: triangulation; page 42)

99. An analysis that studies the needs of a specific group and presents the results in a written statement is a _____.

(Knowledge; answer: needs assessment; page 43)

ESSAY

100. Discuss objectivity and *verstehen*. Develop an example in which a researcher employs these concepts.
(Synthesis, page 31)
101. Explain the purpose of the independent variable, dependent variable, and control variable. Develop an example of a research project and identify each variable.
(Synthesis, page 31)
102. Explain the similarities and differences between causation and correlation. Discuss the 3 different types of correlation.
(Comprehension, page 32)
103. Compare and contrast a hypothesis and a theory.
(Analysis, page 32)
104. Discuss the 6 steps of social research.
(Comprehension, pages 32-38)
105. Compare and contrast reliability and validity.
(Analysis, page 33)
106. Discuss the similarities and differences in comparative studies, cross-sectional studies and longitudinal studies.
(Comprehension, page 33)
107. Define field research and discuss the three common methods of field research.
(Comprehension, pages 36-37)
108. Explain the pros and cons of the four different research methods used in social research.
(Synthesis, page 37)
109. Discuss the three measures of central tendency. How are they different?
(Comprehension, page 38)