

Test Bank

Chambliss and Eglitis, Discover Sociology, 2nd Edition

Chapter 2, Discover Sociological Research

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LO 2-1: Explain what constitutes a “good” theory.

LO 2-2: Distinguish between independent and dependent variables and quantitative and qualitative variables.

LO 2-3: Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative research and provide examples of each.

LO 2-4: Propose a research strategy given a particular topic or question, including specifying independent and dependent variables, conducting a literature review, selecting an appropriate research method, and planning how to collect and analyze data

LO 2-5: Compare various research methods and determine which method would be most appropriate given a particular research situation

LO 2-6: Identify possible ethical issues in a particular research study and explain why ethical considerations are important.

QUESTIONS

1. The process of gathering empirical (scientific and specific) data, creating theories, and rigorously testing theories is known as:

- a. Sociological method
- *b. Scientific method
- c. Data collection
- d. Theoretical reasoning

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: MC

2. In sociological research, ideas about the world that describe a possible relationship between social phenomena are referred to as:

- a. Theories
- b. Correlations
- *c. Hypotheses
- d. Causations

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: MC

3. Which of the following is an example of quantitative research?

- a. Forty in-depth interviews with residents of a suburban neighborhood
- b. Field observations of people interacting and dancing in a nightclub
- c. Content analysis of meme images on a popular blogging website
- *d. 2,000 survey questionnaires that measure respondents’ drug usage habits

Learning objective number: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: MC

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of qualitative research?

- a. Data that has been converted into numbers
- b. Utilizing data collected by another institution
- *c. Rich, in-depth data that investigates closely some phenomena
- d. Large sample sizes

Learning objective number: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: MC

5. Which of the following would be considered a goal of qualitative research?

- a. To measure patterns of social behavior
- b. To measure social attitudes
- c. To explain a relationship between two variables
- *d. To provide a rich, detailed description of some phenomena

Learning objective number: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: MC

6. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a good scientific theory?

- a. Logically consistent
- b. It can be disproven or falsified
- *c. It is not testable
- d. There is possibility for revision

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Research and the Scientific Method

Question type: MC

7. The term used to summarize a set of phenomena is:

- a. Definition
- *b. Concept
- c. Operationalization
- d. Pattern

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Research and the Scientific Method

Question type: MC

8. A variable is defined as:

- a. The description of a relationship
- b. A phenomena that is constantly changing
- c. A term used to summarize a set of phenomena

*d. A concept that can take on two or more possible values

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: MC

9. Which of the following would be considered a qualitative variable?

*a. The respondent's religious affiliation

b. The number of times the respondent visits church per month

c. Amount of money the respondent donates to his or her church

d. The number of hours spent volunteering with a church

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: MC

10. Which of the following would be considered a quantitative variable?

a. Employment status

b. Occupation

c. Job title

*d. Yearly salary

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: MC

11. The degree to which two or more variables are associated with one another is referred to as:

a. Causation

b. Statistical relationship

*c. Correlation

d. Frequency

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: MC

12. A researcher finds that as years spent driving increases, the number of accidents decreases. This is an example of:

a. Negative causation

*b. Negative correlation

c. Positive correlation

d. Decreasing relationship

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: MC

13. A researcher finds that as income increases, square footage of respondent's home also increases. This is an example of:

- *a. Positive correlation
- b. Positive causation
- c. Negative correlation
- d. Increasatory relationship

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: MC

14. What is Karl Popper's principle of falsification?

- a. To be scientific, a theory must lead to testable hypotheses that cannot be disproven.
- b. If a respondent is believed to have lied on a single question, all the responses must be thrown out.
- *c. To be scientific, a theory must lead to testable hypotheses that can be disproved if they are wrong.
- d. For a theory to be accepted, all other competing theories must be disproven.

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Testing Theories and Hypotheses

Question type: MC

15. The idea that concepts and measurement accurately represent what they claim to represent is referred to as:

- a. Replication
- *b. Validity
- c. Reliability
- d. Falsifiability

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Validity and Reliability

Question type: MC

16. Which of the following does not represent the concept of reliability?

- *a. The major funder of a study is not allowed to be part of the research process because it is considered a conflict of interest.
- b. A study conducted in 2012 supports a similar study conducted by another researcher in 2005.
- c. The hypothesis of one study is tested by two different researchers and they reach the same conclusion.
- d. A study is revisited every 10 years and has similar findings each time.

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Validity and Reliability

Question type: MC

17. A characteristic of results that systematically misrepresent the full dimensions of what is being studied is referred to as:

- a. Conflict of interest
- b. Misleading

c. One-sided

*d. Bias

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Validity and Reliability

Question type: MC

18. Which of the following is not an example of how bias can be introduced into a study?

a. Respondents do not tell the truth because of stigma or embarrassment

b. The researcher creates an operational definition that is incomplete

c. The sample size is not representative of the population

*d. The researcher is studying marijuana legislation and supports decriminalization

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Validity and Reliability

Question type: MC

19. The ability to represent the object of study accurately is referred to as:

a. Reliability

b. Validity

*c. Objectivity

d. Falsifiability

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Objectivity in Scientific Research

Question type: MC

20. The repetition of a previous study using a different sample or population to verify or refute the original findings is referred to as:

a. Verification

*b. Replication

c. Validation

d. Reliability

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Objectivity in Scientific Research

Question type: MC

21. Specific techniques for systematically gathering data are referred to as:

a. Data collection instruments

b. Sociological research tools

*c. Research methods

d. Surveys

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Doing Sociological Research

Question type: MC

22. A researcher wants to measure the effect that watching a documentary about climate change has on a subject's attitudes toward "green" practices. Which of the following would be the most appropriate research method?

- a. In-depth interviews
- b. Analysis of critic reviews of the documentary
- c. Detached observation
- *d. Conducting an experiment

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Doing Sociological Research

Question type: MC

23. A researcher is interested in how same-sex marriages have been represented on cable television since certain states have begun introducing related legislation. Which of the following would be the most appropriate research method?

- *a. Content analysis of television shows that have featured LGBT characters
- b. Conducting interviews with gay or lesbian actors
- c. A national survey of Americans who watch 30+ hours of television each week
- d. An experiment that measures respondent attitudes about same-sex marriage after they view images of married same-sex couples

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Working With Existing Information

Question type: MC

24. A researcher is studying gentrification and displacement in a majority African American neighborhood in Washington, DC. She wants to ensure the residents have a voice and agency throughout the research process. Which of the following would be the most appropriate research method?

- a. Interviews
- *b. Participatory research
- c. Fieldwork
- d. Survey questionnaires

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Participatory Research

Question type: MC

25. A researcher is interested in acquiring a rich understanding of relationship-building and team culture on professional football teams. Which of the following would be the most appropriate research method?

- a. Content analysis of previously aired NFL games
- b. A survey of 1,500 NFL fans
- *c. Fieldwork in which the researcher spends a few hours each day observing team interactions and participates in some team-building exercises
- d. Interviews with team coaches, trainers, and owners

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Fieldwork

Question type: MC

26. A major think tank wants to publish a report comparing men's and women's attitudes toward increasing the federal minimum wage. Which of the following would be the most appropriate research method?

- *a. Large-scale survey of 2,500 men and women
- b. In-depth interviews of 50 men and women
- c. Ethnographic study of minimum wage workers
- d. Analysis of congressional debate on increasing the minimum wage

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Survey Research

Question type: MC

27. Which of the following is a characteristic of surveys?

- a. Can only be conducted in person
- *b. Can consist of open-ended or closed-ended questions
- c. Must include every member of the population of interest to be accurate
- d. Provides minute and in-depth details

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Survey Research

Question type: MC

28. Random sampling refers to:

- a. When a researcher chooses subjects by picking names out of the phone book
- *b. When everyone in the population of interest has an equal chance of being chosen for the study
- c. When the sample does not represent the population because the subjects have been chosen randomly rather than logically and systemically
- d. When the size of the sample is chosen based on what similar studies used

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Survey Research

Question type: MC

29. Which of the following is another term used to describe fieldwork, the in-depth study of a group or community?

- *a. Ethnography
- b. Casework
- c. Environmental impact studies
- d. Community research

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Fieldwork

Question type: MC

30. A detailed conversation designed to obtain in-depth information about a person and his or her activities is referred to as:

- *a. Interview
- b. In-depth discussion
- c. Questionnaire
- d. Observation

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Fieldwork

Question type: MC

31. Which of the following is an example of a leading question?

- a. Do you oppose increasing state funding for health clinics that target low-income women?
- b. Do you believe that harsher drunk driving laws decrease the number of car accidents?
- *c. Wouldn't you agree that our president should be doing more to stop the deforestation of Brazil and subsequent displacement of thousands of people?
- d. Do you support legislation that decriminalizes marijuana?

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Fieldwork

Question type: MC

32. Which of the following is not typically included in the ethical consideration portion of the research design process?

- a. Ensuring respondent anonymity
- b. Ensuring confidentiality
- c. Keeping the respondent safe from physical and emotional harm
- *d. Ensuring the respondent answers truthfully

Learning objective number: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Weigh the Ethical Implications

Question type: MC

33. Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval is not needed for survey research or interviews; it is only required if you are conducting an experiment on human subjects.

- a. True
- *b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Weigh the Ethical Implications

Question type: TF

34. Creating an operational definition of a concept is an important part of the research process because it allows for the concept to be observed and measured.

- *a. True
- b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Research and the Scientific Method

Question type: TF

35. Correlation is a synonym for causation. If two variables are associated with one another, then it means one variable causes the other.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: TF

36. A good way to ensure validity in a research study is to compare two or more sources of data.

*a. True

b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Validity and Reliability

Question type: TF

37. A researcher stands on a street corner and surveys people who pass by about their opinion on contraception. Because the researcher interviewed an equal number of men and women, the researcher's study is free from bias.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Objectivity in Scientific Research

Question type: TF

38. For scientific research to be objective it has to be value-neutral; personal beliefs and opinions should not influence the course of research.

*a. True

b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Objectivity in Scientific Research

Question type: TF

39. As long as the main idea gets across, question-wording is largely unimportant and has little effect on the subject's response.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Survey Research

Question type: TF

40. Sociologists have more freedom than ever before to conduct research studies without institutional oversight or ethical consideration.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Weigh the Ethical Implications

Question type: TF

41. _____ reasoning starts from broad theories but proceeds to break them down into more specific and testable hypotheses.

*a. Deductive

b. Hypothesis

c. Inductive

d. Grand theory

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: FIB

42. _____ reasoning starts from specific data and tries to identify larger patterns from which to derive more general theories.

a. Logical

*b. Inductive

c. Ground-level

d. Deductive

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: FIB

43. _____ variables include factors we can count, while _____ variables are variables that express a quality and do not have a numerical value.

a. Numerical, categorical

b. Qualitative, quantitative

*c. Quantitative, qualitative

d. Quantitative, categorical

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: FIB

44. A _____ relationship is one in which one variable is the cause of another variable.

a. Correlated

*b. Causal

c. Positive

d. Statistical

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: FIB

45. A _____ refers to a relatively small number of people selected to represent a _____, which is the entire group of interest.

- a. sect; population
- b. population; sample
- c. respondent list; population list
- *d. sample; population

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Survey Research

Question type: FIB

46. In an experiment, the _____ variable is one changed intentionally to produce an effect, while the _____ variable is one that is expected to change as a result.

- a. dependent; independent
- b. explanatory; categorical
- *c. independent; dependent
- d. dependent; experimental

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Experimentation

Question type: FIB

47. Sociologists who conduct ____ research should give extra consideration to ethics, as subjects may engage in illegal or dangerous activities.

- *a. Participant observation
- b. Survey
- c. Experimental
- d. Document analysis

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Participatory Research

Question type: FIB

48. For a study to be ____, a researcher should report in precise detail the research methods and process.

- a. Free of bias
- b. Validated
- c. Confirmed
- *d. Replicated

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Objectivity in Scientific Research

Question type: FIB

49. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following would be suitable for document analysis?

- a. Campaign posters
- b. Tweets
- c. Court transcripts
- d. Sports car designs
- e. Blog posts

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Working With Existing Information

Question type: MS

50. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following are sources of quantitative data typically made available for sociological research?

- *a. Government agencies
- *b. Think tanks
- *c. Nonprofit Research Groups
- *d. Universities
- e. Case manager notes

Learning objective number: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Doing Sociological Research

Question type: MS

51. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Select the common considerations when conducting a study.

- a. Choosing participants that you know will confirm your hypothesis
- *b. Training interviewers
- *c. Selecting a representative sample
- *d. Budget
- e. Figuring out ways to get away with acting unethically

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Doing Sociology: A Student's Guide To Research

Question type: MS

52. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. How can you share your findings with the sociological community?

- *a. Publishing the results in academic journals
- *b. Creating a video
- *c. Presenting the results at a conference
- d. Giving a copy to your parents

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Share the Results

Question type: MS

53. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Which of the following are qualitative research methods?

- *a. Ethnography
- *b. Participant observation
- *c. In-depth life histories
- d. Large-scale surveys

e. U.S. Census

Learning objective number: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Sociological Research Methods

Question type: MS

54. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY. Select the characteristics of a good theory.

a. It can be proven

*b. It can be disproved

*c. One part of the theory does not contradict another part

*d. It is logically consistent

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Research and the Scientific Method

Question type: MS

55. The Nuremberg Code was adopted after the discovery of gruesome experiments conducted by the Nazis during World War II to serve as guidelines for ethical research.

*a. True

b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Weigh the Ethical Implications

Question type: TF

56. A study found that as amount of time spent exercising increased, smoking rates decreased. This is an example of a positive correlation.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: TF

57. Explain the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning. Provide an example of both types of theorizing.

*a. Deductive reasoning starts from broad theories but proceeds to break them down into more specific and testable hypotheses. Inductive reasoning starts from specific data, such as interviews or field notes, which may focus on a single community or event, and endeavors to identify larger patterns from which to derive more general theories.

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: SA

58. Imagine you are conducting a research study that is looking at the relationship between parental involvement and teenage alcohol abuse. How would you operationalize the concept of parental involvement?

*a. Varies.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Research and the Scientific Method

Question type: SA

59. Imagine you are conducting a research study that is looking at the relationship between educational attainment and fertility rates. How would you operationalize the concept of educational attainment?

*a. Varies. Example: Educational level: No high school diploma, high school diploma, some college, undergraduate degree, graduate or professional degree, etc.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Research and the Scientific Method

Question type: SA

60. Explain the differences between qualitative and quantitative *variables* and provide an example of each.

*a. Varies. Quantitative variables include factors we can count, such as crime rates, unemployment rates, and drug use frequency. Qualitative variables are variables that express a quality and do not have a numerical value. Qualitative variables might include a physical characteristic (such as gender or eye color) or an attitudinal characteristic such as a parent's preference for a private or public school or a commuter's preference for riding public transportation or driving to work.

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: SA

61. Explain the differences between qualitative and quantitative *research* and provide an example of each.

*a. Varies. Quantitative analysis permits us to measure correlations between the variables and identify causal relationships. Gathers data that can be quantified and offers insight into broad patterns of social behavior (survey research). Qualitative analysis characterized by data that cannot be quantified (or converted into numbers), focusing instead on generating in-depth knowledge of social life, institutions, and processes. Produces a deeper understanding of how the people being studied view the social world, (in-depth interviews, fieldwork).

Learning objective number: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: SA

62. Explain the relationship between a concept and the operational definition of a concept.

*a. Operational definition is a definition of a concept that allows it to be observed and measured.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Research and the Scientific Method

Question type: SA

63. Provide three examples of variables that are correlated, whether negative or positive.

*a. Varies.

Learning objective number: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: SA

64. Define the term “spurious relationship” and illustrate with an example.

*a. Varies. A spurious relationship is a correlation between two or more variables that is actually the result of something else that is not being measured rather than a causal link between the variables themselves.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Relationships Between Variables

Question type: SA

65. Explain Karl Popper’s famous principle of falsification, or falsifiability.

*a. To be scientific, a theory must lead to testable hypotheses that can be disproved if they are wrong.

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Testing Theories and Hypotheses

Question type: SA

66. A research is conducting a study on illegal drug abuse among returning citizens, or the formerly incarcerated. Discuss a few ways bias may be introduced into this study.

*a. Varies. Inappropriate measurement instruments, poor operational definition of drug abuse, respondents may not tell the truth.

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Validity and Reliability

Question type: SA

67. Discuss the importance of replication in sociological research.

*a. Replication is the repetition of a previous study using a different sample or population to verify or refute the original findings. Replication is important to confirm that a theory or hypotheses is good; that is, it can be performed again and achieve the same results.

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Objectivity in Scientific Research

Question type: SA

68. Provide three reasons why a person may be untruthful when answering interview or survey questions.

*a. Varies. Could be poor question wording or a leading question, fear of stigma or being judged, fear of consequences and confidentiality.

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Validity and Reliability

Question type: SA

69. Choose a topic of contemporary relevance that interests you. Create a simple research question about the topic, choose an appropriate research method, and discuss any possible data collection and ethical issues that may arise.

*a. Varies.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Doing Sociological research

Question type: ESS

70. Almost anyone can theorize about social phenomena, but formulating a good theory can be more difficult. Outline the four components of a good theory and explain why they are important.

*a. Varies. Should include: Logical consistency, Falsifiability, Validity, Reliability.

Learning objective number: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Research and the Scientific Method

Question type: ESS

71. Discuss the difference between “common” or “conventional” wisdom and sociological research. Think of an example of “common wisdom” and explain how you would use sociological research methods to test whether or not it is “true.”

*a. Common wisdom: Conventional ideas that people believe to be true that may not actually be supported by data or evidence. Sociological research: Empirically tested.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: ESS

72. Explain what it means to be “value neutral” in order to maintain objectivity in a study. Present an argument for whether or not you think sociological research can be truly value neutral and/or objective.

*a. Varies. To be value neutral means that personal beliefs and opinions do not influence the course of research. The sociologist should acknowledge personal biases and assumptions, make them explicit, and prevent them from getting in the way of observation and reporting.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Objectivity in Scientific Research

Question type: ESS

73. Imagine you are interested in studying self-esteem among teenage boys. Compare and contrast how you might conduct a study using qualitative research methods versus quantitative research methods. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each.

*a. Varies.

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Sociology and Common Sense

Question type: ESS

74. Pose a research question for each of the following sociological issues: political campaign financing, gentrification, white collar crime, and sexual assault on college campuses. Discuss any ethical challenges that might arise when studying these issues.

*a. Varies.

Learning objective number: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Weigh the Ethical Implications

Question type: ESS

75. Provide at least one historical example of a research study or experiment that raised ethical concerns. Discuss how present-day ethical guidelines have been put into place and whether or not you agree with these standards and policies.

*a. Varies.

Learning objective number: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Weigh the Ethical Implications

Question type: ESS

76. Think of a research question that would best be answered by conducting an experiment. Identify the independent and dependent variables. Explain the difference between the control and experimental group. Discuss any challenges that may arise.

*a. Varies.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Experimentation

Question type: ESS

77. Harriet, a 24-year-old white woman, is conducting a five-hour in-depth interview with Bereket, a 68 year-old Ethiopian man about his experience moving to the United States 40 years ago. Identify and discuss 5 potential challenges or concerns.

*a. Varies. Could discuss differences in race, differences in age, length of interview, language barrier, participant or interview bias, difficulty remembering or misremembering.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Validity and Reliability

Question type: ESS

78. Compare and contrast the following research methods: survey research, ethnography, experimentation, and participatory research. Discuss when it would be appropriate to use each.

*a. Varies.

Learning objective number: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Sociological Research Methods

Question type: ESS

79. Identify and discuss the six steps to doing sociological research.

*a. Varies. Frame Your Research Question, Review Existing Knowledge, Select the Appropriate Method, Weigh the Ethical Implications, Collect and Analyze the Data, Share the Results.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Analysis

Answer location: Doing Sociology: A Student's Guide To Research

Question type: ESS

80. Explain the difference between statistical data analysis and content or document analysis. Propose a research question and study that would include both.

*a. Varies. Statistical data: Quantitative information obtained from government agencies, businesses, research studies, and other entities that collect data for their own or others' use. Document analysis: Examines written materials or cultural products: previous studies, newspaper reports, court records, campaign posters, digital reports, films, pamphlets, and other forms of text or images produced by individuals, government agencies, or private organizations.

Learning objective number: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Working With Existing Information

Question type: ESS