

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 2**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

1. Sociologists engage in participant observation when they attempt to objectively observe a social milieu and take part in the activities of the people they are studying.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Knowledge based on established authority or tradition can be considered scientific because it has been effective for a long time and respected people endorse it.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. Deciding which observations to link to which variables is known as operationalization.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. In a probability sample, the units are selected randomly.
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. The right to privacy is an ethical consideration when doing research on human subjects.
  - a. True
  - b. False
6. The use of random-digit dialling techniques for telephone interviews has the advantage of including disadvantaged populations in a sample.
  - a. True
  - b. False
7. Variable is to a concept as hypothesis is to an observation.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. In research, the control variable determines the context of the hypothesized relationship.
  - a. True
  - b. False
9. A testable hypothesis is a product of the process of induction.
  - a. True
  - b. False
10. The goal of participant observation is to understand a setting from the viewpoint of its members.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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11. The whole point of using scientific research methods is to eliminate bias from our observations and arrive at an objective perception of reality.
- a. True
  - b. False
12. As sample size increases, so does the likelihood that it reflects the population accurately.
- a. True
  - b. False
13. A spurious relationship is one in which the control variable causes both the independent and dependent variables to change.
- a. True
  - b. False
14. Experimental research tends to have low reliability and high validity.
- a. True
  - b. False
15. Every research project must preserve anonymity of participants.
- a. True
  - b. False

*Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

16. Two researchers conduct participant observation of a remote village in the Canadian Arctic. Comparing notes, they find that one has focused on religious practices and the other on the work of the local council. What characteristic of qualitative research does this situation illustrate?
- a. low reliability
  - b. low validity
  - c. high authenticity
  - d. high spuriousness
17. A researcher studying a new religious movement is concerned whether he really understands why new members join the movement. What issue is the researcher concerned about?
- a. validity
  - b. testing
  - c. authenticity
  - d. operationalization
18. Which of the following terms refers to the process whereby individuals are assigned to research groups by chance?
- a. randomization
  - b. systematic sampling
  - c. experimentation

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d. probability sampling

19. A researcher measures individual intelligence by the circumference of a person's head in centimetres. Which of the following statements best characterizes this measurement?

- a. It has high reliability and high validity.
- b. It has high reliability and low validity.
- c. It has low reliability and high validity.
- d. It has low reliability and low validity.

20. What political movement has forced sociologists to consider issues such as the division of labour in the household, violence against women, and the effects of child-rearing responsibilities?

- a. functionalism
- b. feminism
- c. postmodernism
- d. conservatism

21. Which principle of research ethics makes debriefing of research participants mandatory in some studies?

- a. anonymity
- b. authenticity
- c. confidentiality
- d. voluntary participation

22. A researcher is interested in the effect of violent media content on aggression. She is also interested to learn if men and women react identically to the same content. In this example, what type of variable is gender?

- a. a connected variable
- b. an independent variable
- c. a dependent variable
- d. a control variable

23. Which of the following best distinguishes quantitative research from qualitative?

- a. deduction
- b. insider's viewpoint
- c. confidentiality
- d. case studies

24. A researcher believes that colder temperatures lead to more snowfall. Which of the following terms refers to the amount of snowfall?

- a. the independent variable
- b. the dependent variable
- c. the spurious variable
- d. the sociological variable

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25. What is the relationship between quantitative and qualitative research?
- a. They are incompatible.
  - b. They are complementary.
  - c. They are mutually dependent.
  - d. Quantitative research is a type of qualitative research.
26. Which of the following research characteristics leads to statistically significant research results?
- a. experimental method
  - b. sophisticated statistics
  - c. representative sample
  - d. outsider's viewpoint
27. Which of the following is the most common objection of sociologists to removing participants from their natural social settings to a laboratory in experimental research?
- a. It is unethical.
  - b. It is stressful and traumatic.
  - c. It is detrimental to the validity of research findings.
  - d. It is unfair to minority participants.
28. How does the inclusion of a control variable improve a researcher's interpretation of the relationship between the independent and the dependent variables?
- a. It makes the variables change more systematically.
  - b. It prevents random relationships.
  - c. It specifies the quality of the relationship.
  - d. It provides context for this relationship.
29. A researcher is interested in the effect of violent media content on aggression. She exposes an all-female experimental group to a violent action drama and an all-male control group to a non-violent nature documentary. Which experimental requirement has the researcher violated?
- a. precision of measurement
  - b. randomization
  - c. experimental control
  - d. authenticity
30. What is the most important characteristic that investigators such as those whose work is the subject of the film *Zero Dark Thirty* share with scientific researchers?
- a. techniques of data collection
  - b. goals of data collection
  - c. ethics of data collection
  - d. style of data collection
31. Which of the following terms refers to a sociological construct that can have more than one value?

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- a. a variable
  - b. a hypothesis
  - c. a grounded theory
  - d. a construct
32. Where is the abstract level of experience located?
- a. in the mind
  - b. in percepts
  - c. in sensations
  - d. in perceptual patterns
33. Which principle of ethical research was violated in the Canadian government's research into health benefits of nutrition conducted in Aboriginal communities in the 1940s?
- a. authenticity
  - b. privacy
  - c. harm minimization
  - d. voluntary participation
34. How often does Statistics Canada conduct a census?
- a. every two years
  - b. every five years
  - c. every seven years
  - d. every ten years
35. A survey question asks "What do you think about current Canadian foreign policy?" and provides several lines for respondents to write their answers. Which of the following terms refers to this type of question?
- a. a closed-ended question
  - b. an open-ended question
  - c. a fact-based question
  - d. a value-based question
36. The textbook discusses 10 types of unscientific thinking. Which of the following is one of them?
- a. consistent observation
  - b. subjective observation
  - c. premature closure of inquiry
  - d. irrational investigation
37. Sooraj is planning a study of political opinions of francophone Canadians. He wishes to obtain statistically significant results, but fears that his research budget is too small. What is most likely to make statistically significant results unlikely in this situation?
- a. too few closed-ended questions
  - b. too few open-ended questions

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- c. a large sample
  - d. a small sample
38. At what level of experience do patterns occur?
- a. the abstract level
  - b. the symbolic level
  - c. the concrete level
  - d. the sensate level
39. If a relationship is spurious, what will occur?
- a. It will appear when the control variable changes and when it is held constant.
  - b. It will appear when the control variable changes but disappear when it is held constant.
  - c. It will disappear when the control variable changes but appear when it is held constant.
  - d. It will disappear when the control third variable changes and when it is held constant.
40. Every year, before farmers plant their crops, a community holds a parade. While the parade does not influence the harvest in any demonstrable way, some community members believe that a good parade increases the crop yield. What does this example illustrate?
- a. sociological thinking
  - b. scientific thinking
  - c. formal thinking
  - d. traditional thinking
41. What is used to select the members of an experimental group and a control group in an experiment?
- a. a sampling frame
  - b. a representative sample
  - c. a probability sample
  - d. a randomization technique
42. What process translates an abstract concept into a testable variable?
- a. measurement
  - b. validation
  - c. operationalization
  - d. abstraction
43. What does a quantitative research process begin with?
- a. a theoretical idea
  - b. selecting a research method
  - c. a case study
  - d. collecting the data
44. What do you call the person who answers a researcher's questions?

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- a. a gatekeeper
  - b. a respondent
  - c. a test subject
  - d. a sponsor
45. Which element of the research process is common to quantitative and qualitative research?
- a. asking participants to answer questions
  - b. random sampling
  - c. control of the independent variable
  - d. hypothesis testing
46. How are surveys and experiments similar to one another?
- a. Both are interested in demonstrating causal connections.
  - b. Both use representative samples.
  - c. Both use control variables.
  - d. Both manipulate independent variables.
47. Suppose people are asked questions about their knowledge, attitudes, or behaviour in a face-to-face or telephone interview or using a “paper-and-pencil” format. What are they doing?
- a. completing a survey
  - b. completing an answer-and-question session
  - c. carrying out an ethnographic interview
  - d. participating in an experiment
48. What kind of link exists between storks and babies in Scandinavia?
- a. a time-ordered relationship
  - b. a controlled association
  - c. a causal relationship
  - d. a spurious association
49. Which concept is referred to in the following question: “Would another researcher interpret or measure the phenomenon in the same way”?
- a. validity
  - b. generalizability
  - c. causality
  - d. reliability
50. Consider this statement: “People with more intelligence have better sex lives.” What does this statement exemplify?
- a. a pattern
  - b. a concept
  - c. a percept

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d. a proposition

51. A researcher has found that male and female students achieve the same average grade in an introductory sociology course. This means that the causal relationship between gender and success in the course has failed which type of test?

- a. sequencing test
- b. relationship test
- c. authenticity test
- d. spuriousness test

52. Sandra has just finished a qualitative study of ways to improve recent immigrants' access to the Canadian health care system. Which of the following is she most likely to use to ensure authenticity of her study?

- a. member validation
- b. narrative
- c. social mapping
- d. exploratory research

53. According to the textbook's discussion of concepts and variables, which of the following best describes the term "alienation"?

- a. It is an abstract concept lacking concrete properties.
- b. It is an abstract concept possessing concrete properties.
- c. It is a concrete variable without meaning.
- d. It is a concrete variable with meaning.

54. According to the textbook, what is the aim of sociological research?

- a. to generate meaningful abstract propositions
- b. to identify reliable and valid concrete patterns
- c. to link abstract patterns to concrete propositions
- d. to connect abstract and concrete levels of experience

55. What would be the best way to gain access to a high school youth gang you would like to do research on?

- a. ask a teacher to act as a gatekeeper
- b. ask permission from the members' parents
- c. ask a police officer to introduce you to gang members
- d. ask members' schoolmates to introduce you to the gang members

56. Some students think that Introduction to Sociology is a difficult course. What would a scientist use to confirm whether or not this statement is accurate?

- a. reviewing the literature
- b. logical thinking
- c. empirical evidence
- d. personal experience

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57. What underlying methodological principle is reflected in Comte's preferred name for sociology, "social physics"?

- a. interpretivism
- b. *Verstehen*
- c. subjectivity
- d. positivism

58. In research on mass media, several researchers watch the same content independently and then compare their interpretations of it. What aspect of research does this procedure improve?

- a. objectivity
- b. sampling
- c. subjectivity
- d. observation

59. What is the main advantage of an outsider's viewpoint for acquiring knowledge of an organization?

- a. a critical attitude
- b. extensive detail
- c. a global perspective
- d. disruption of organizational rules

60. For what reason do people who are interviewed on a particular street corner not constitute an acceptable sample of Canadian adults?

- a. The sample is unlikely to be representative.
- b. The sample is too concentrated.
- c. The sample will overlook children.
- d. The reactivity will ruin the sample.

## **Happiness**

Answer questions based on the following table.

HAPPINESS	GENDER	
	Male	Female
Happy	56%	75%
Unhappy	44%	25%
n	200	100

61. What is the total sample size?

- a. 100
- b. 200
- c. 300
- d. 400

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62. John tells Renée, “If you work hard you can get ahead, because my parents told me that this has happened to several people they know.” What type of unscientific thinking is John guilty of?

- a. traditional thinking
- b. casual observation
- c. authoritative observation
- d. overgeneralization

## **Happiness**

Answer questions based on the following table.

HAPPINESS	GENDER	
	Male	Female
Happy	56%	75%
Unhappy	44%	25%
n	200	100

63. What is the dependent variable?

- a. gender
- b. happiness
- c. male
- d. happy

64. Which of the following terms best describes the thought process of grouping all chairs—wooden, metal, upholstered, and hard—into a single category?

- a. observation
- b. conceptualization
- c. concretization
- d. operationalization

65. Life is meaningful for humans because of which level of experience?

- a. the abstract level
- b. the traditional level
- c. the concrete level
- d. the sensate level

66. The textbook makes a point that concrete level of experience is, by itself, which of the following?

- a. meaningless
- b. meaningful
- c. reliable
- d. unreliable

67. Which of the following represents an ethical consideration when doing research?

- a. selecting an inappropriate research method

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- b. neglecting to choose a representative sample
- c. collecting evidence from a single case
- d. exposing participants to embarrassment

## **Happiness**

Answer questions based on the following table.

HAPPINESS	GENDER	
	Male	Female
Happy	56%	75%
Unhappy	44%	25%
n	200	100

68. What is the meaning of the “25%” in the table?
- a. 25 percent of unhappy people are females.
  - b. 25 percent of females are unhappy.
  - c. 25 percent of all respondents were unhappy.
  - d. 25 percent of females were happy.
69. Two sociologists studying a new religious movement are concerned that their interpretations are consistent. What issue are the two sociologists concerned about?
- a. spuriousness
  - b. correlation
  - c. validity
  - d. reliability
70. According to the textbook, why do researchers examine the effects of control variables?
- a. because sequence matters
  - b. because relationships matter
  - c. because contamination matters
  - d. because context matters
71. When conducting research with human beings, what must sociologists respect?
- a. the reputation of their university
  - b. the need for public information
  - c. the research participants’ rights
  - d. the need for scientific knowledge
72. Income is not likely to be the cause of gender. Which test of causality is the relationship of these variables likely to fail?
- a. authenticity test
  - b. non-spuriousness test

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- c. sequencing test
- d. relationship test

73. A researcher decides to measure happiness by the number of times a person smiles each hour. Which statement best describes the relationship between happiness and smiling?

- a. Both happiness and smiling are variables.
- b. Both happiness and smiling are concepts.
- c. Happiness is a concept and smiling a variable.
- d. Happiness is a variable and smiling is a concept.

74. A researcher decides to measure happiness by the number of times a person smiles each hour. What process has she accomplished?

- a. measurement
- b. operationalization
- c. validation
- d. specification

75. If one variable changes systematically as the other changes, the variables are said to be which of the following?

- a. identical
- b. related
- c. dependent
- d. spurious

76. Jonah is studying student life on campus. He moves into a dorm, joins pick-up football games on campus, and helps tutor first-year students. He tells everyone he meets that he is a researcher. Which of the following roles is Jonah taking?

- a. complete observer
- b. key informant
- c. gatekeeper
- d. participant-as-observer

77. In the 1970s, a sociologist observed sexual encounters in public washrooms without revealing his identity to participants. What would have been the researcher's best attempt to minimize the invasion of the participants' privacy?

- a. not using any recording equipment
- b. debriefing the respondents
- c. becoming a participant in the activity
- d. revealing the respondents' identity only to his colleagues

78. Surveys can gather numeric data about numerous characteristics of many respondents in a short period of time and at a relatively low cost. Which of the following theorists is LEAST likely to be interested in such data?

- a. Karl Marx

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- b. Émile Durkheim
- c. John Herbert Mead
- d. Jane Addams

79. What does the operationalization process do?

- a. It translates concepts into variables.
- b. It translates variables into hypotheses.
- c. It translates patterns into propositions.
- d. It translates patterns into hypotheses.

80. If you label all of the people seated in your classroom as “students,” which process are you using?

- a. observation
- b. conceptualization
- c. classification
- d. organization

81. Suppose you are in a shopping mall and you agree to answer questions from an interviewer doing a survey of those who pass by. As a sociology student, you know that results of this survey will not be scientifically sound. Why?

- a. Because the researchers have not used a strategic sample.
- b. Because the researchers have not used a convenience sample.
- c. Because the researchers have not used a probability sample.
- d. Because the researchers have not used a stratified sample.

82. A sociologist organizes a focus group about plagiarism at university. He knows that this topic may be stressful and embarrassing to student participants, so he tells them that study strategies will be discussed. Which requirement of research ethics is the sociologist violating?

- a. anonymity
- b. confidentiality
- c. authenticity
- d. informed consent

83. “Canada should have less inequality.” What kind of statement is this?

- a. a concrete pattern
- b. an abstract pattern
- c. a concrete proposition
- d. an abstract proposition

84. Which of the following is a variable?

- a. university student
- b. Catholic
- c. male

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- d. blood type
- 85. What is the main advantage of an insider's viewpoint for acquiring knowledge of an organization?
  - a. a global perspective
  - b. extensive detail
  - c. a critical attitude
  - d. conformity to organizational rules
- 86. Which of the following is the most widely used sociological method?
  - a. experiments
  - b. surveys
  - c. participant observation
  - d. existing statistics
- 87. Which of the following is a feature of concrete experience as discussed in the textbook?
  - a. It is meaningful in and of itself.
  - b. It defines humans as separate from all living beings.
  - c. It is accessible only to the most sensitive humans.
  - d. It occurs among all living beings.
- 88. According to the textbook, what are sociological researchers interested in doing with abstract propositions?
  - a. generating them
  - b. confirming them
  - c. testing them
  - d. supporting them
- 89. A researcher decides to use income as a measure of social class position. Which of the following processes is this researcher engaging in?
  - a. operationalization
  - b. reactivity
  - c. grounded theory
  - d. instrumentation
- 90. What is the most common type of table for displaying survey data?
  - a. a contingency table
  - b. a statistical table
  - c. a sampling table
  - d. a response rate table
- 91. How many variables are typically included in a contingency table?
  - a. one
  - b. two

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- c. three
  - d. four
92. Which outcome results from the process of randomization?
- a. The experimental group experiences the independent variable.
  - b. The control group experiences the independent variable.
  - c. The experimental and control groups are equivalent on all variables.
  - d. The experimental and control groups are equivalent except for the experience of independent variable.
93. Which of the following represents a pattern?
- a. a collection of notes in a song
  - b. a letter in a word in a book
  - c. a dot on a page in a graph
  - d. a brick in a wall in a garden
94. What does the textbook example of OTTFFSSENT demonstrate?
- a. Our understanding of reality is shaped by our experience.
  - b. Our experience is shaped by objective reality.
  - c. Children perceive reality more objectively than adults.
  - d. Adults perceive reality more objectively than children.
95. Research has found that many television viewers watch only news broadcasts on channels that support their political views and never tune in to those that advocate opposing political views. This increases the likelihood of which type of unscientific thinking?
- a. selective observation
  - b. casual observation
  - c. illogical reasoning
  - d. mystification

## **Happiness**

Answer questions based on the following table.

HAPPINESS	GENDER	
	Male	Female
Happy	56%	75%
Unhappy	44%	25%
n	200	100

96. According to the table, how many females are happy?
- a. 25
  - b. 50
  - c. 75

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d. 100

97. When is participant observation research most useful?
- when results of an earlier study need to be confirmed
  - when the research is guided by a well-developed theory
  - when the researcher is studying a closed group
  - when the researcher has a good idea about what might be discovered
98. Which of the following best distinguishes qualitative research from quantitative?
- hypotheses
  - statistical analysis
  - confidentiality
  - induction
99. At which level of experience do seeing, touching, tasting, smelling, and hearing occur?
- the abstract level
  - the symbolic level
  - the concrete level
  - the sensate level
100. When people artificially pose for a photograph, what type of bias is occurring?
- detached observation
  - attached observation
  - reactivity
  - sensitivity
101. A group of sociologists is interested in studying Canadian university students' attitudes toward the federal government. They only have funding for a survey of 1,500 respondents. In order to generate a set of meaningful responses, what type of the sample should they design?
- a voluntary response sample
  - a full sample
  - a probability sample
  - an convenience sample

## **Happiness**

Answer questions based on the following table.

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102. Which conclusion does the evidence in the table support?
- There is no relationship between gender and happiness.
  - Females are less likely to be happy than males.
  - Males are less likely to be happy than females.
  - Males and females are equally likely to be happy.
103. If you used random-digit dialling of listed and unlisted residential numbers in your research, what part of the Canadian population would your sampling frame exclude?
- the rich
  - young people who have mobile phones
  - the elderly who have land lines
  - the homeless
104. Which of the following terms refers to a sample into which respondents are chosen at random?
- a probability sample
  - a sampling frame
  - a voluntary response sample
  - a full population
105. Which of the following terms applies to a relationship between two variables that is not influenced by a third variable?
- spurious
  - authentic
  - valid
  - reliable
106. In the 1970s, a sociologist observed sexual encounters in public washrooms without revealing his identity to participants. He did not debrief the participants. Which characteristic of ethical research would debriefing have improved?
- voluntary participation
  - harm minimization
  - authenticity
  - privacy
107. In an experiment, how do the experimental and control groups differ?
- Only the experimental group is measured on the dependent variable.
  - Only the control group is measured on the dependent variable.
  - Only the experimental group experiences the independent variable.
  - Only the control group experiences the dependent variable.
108. Two observers standing on a street corner saw an automobile accident. While both observers witnessed the same event, they disagreed over which driver was responsible for the accident. What does this situation

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illustrate?

- a. systematic observation
- b. casual observation
- c. direct observation
- d. indirect observation

109. When Professor Lee states that a hypothesis is an “educated guess,” what does she mean by “educated”?

- a. It is based on empirical evidence.
- b. It is based on speculation.
- c. It is based on a theory.
- d. It is based on an insider’s viewpoint.

110. If the association between two variables is accidental and not causal, what do we call the relationship between the two variables?

- a. a connected relationship
- b. an independent relationship
- c. a dependent relationship
- d. a spurious relationship

111. A sociologist believes that high levels of education create the opportunity for higher-paying work after graduation. What type of variable is “level of education”?

- a. an independent variable
- b. a dependent variable
- c. a spurious variable
- d. a control variable

112. What must an individual do in order to form a proposition?

- a. Find a relationship between percepts.
- b. Find a relationship between concepts.
- c. Perceive patterns.
- d. Perceive isolated percepts.

113. How is the effect of an independent variable determined in an experiment?

- a. by computing the initial difference between the experimental and control groups
- b. by computing the final difference between the experimental and control groups
- c. by computing the difference between the initial and final state of the experimental group
- d. by computing the difference between the initial and final state of the control group

114. What are the basic units of the abstract level of experience?

- a. percepts
- b. patterns
- c. concepts

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d. propositions

115. A sports commentator insists that football teams from Florida cannot win in cold weather, because these teams have lost 55 percent of their past games when played in cold weather. Which form of knowledge does this statement represent?

- a. overgeneralization
- b. generalization
- c. the exception to the rule
- d. illogical reasoning

116. Tamar has read that women often take over the role of family communicator. She formulates the following hypothesis: "Women who have recently immigrated to Canada will learn English or French sooner than men from the same families." Her hypothesis is a product of which process?

- a. induction
- b. deduction
- c. generalization
- d. specification

117. Andreas wishes to study international students' association at his university. He now needs to decide if he will introduce himself as a researcher or pretend to be just another member. Which research consideration will most likely influence his decision?

- a. an insider's viewpoint
- b. reliability
- c. reactivity
- d. randomization

118. Rather than asking a few questions about family life from a large number of respondents, qualitative researchers observe and describe a few families in detail. What process do they use to formulate general, abstract insights from their observations?

- a. specification
- b. deduction
- c. generalization
- d. induction

119. Zachary is taking a survey about television sets. The question about preferred screen size allows four options: 12" screen, 19" screen, 21" screen, and 25" screen. What kind of question is this an example of?

- a. open-ended question
- b. closed-ended question
- c. essay question
- d. non-response

120. Which of the following terms refers to unverified but testable statements about the phenomena that researchers are interested in?

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- a. concepts
- b. hypotheses
- c. variables
- d. theories

121. Lily, a researcher, joins a religious cult to better understand how members are recruited. What method is she using?

- a. experimental research
- b. survey research
- c. participant observation
- d. existing documents

122. Jamie believes that if she steps on a crack in the sidewalk on her way to an exam, she will fail the exam. What form of unscientific thinking is Jamie demonstrating?

- a. overgeneralization
- b. premature closure of inquiry
- c. the exception to the rule
- d. mystification

123. Which of the following terms refers to a carefully controlled artificial situation that allows researchers to isolate hypothesized causes and measure their effects precisely?

- a. a survey
- b. an observation
- c. an experiment
- d. a case study

124. Gaitri has conducted a study on the relationship of education and income among Canadian residents. She finds that immigrants earn less than Canadian-born people with similar education. In this example, what kind of variable is “immigrant status”?

- a. spurious
- b. control
- c. independent
- d. dependent

125. Jeremy notes that when his nose gets cold, he is more likely to slip on the ice when leaving his apartment building. He decides to write a paper stating that there is an association between cold noses and falls. What kind of association does this example illustrate?

- a. causal
- b. independent
- c. dependent
- d. spurious

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126. Schütz wrote that a researcher should adopt the attitude of a stranger toward the setting she studies. Which of the following viewpoints does Schütz favour?

- a. an outsider's
- b. an insider's
- c. an expert's
- d. an activist's

127. During a research study on people's views toward crime, a sociologist was careful to make up false names for the research subjects rather than use their real names in the research. Why is this important?

- a. Participants' rights to confidentiality must be ensured.
- b. Participants must be protected from physical harm.
- c. Participants' rights to anonymity must be ensured.
- d. Authenticity of study must be ensured.

128. Which of the following terms refers to the list of all the people in a population of interest?

- a. a voluntary response sample
- b. a representative sample
- c. a full population
- d. a sampling frame

129. Which of the following terms refers to knowledge based on customary assumptions that may or may not be accurate?

- a. grounded thinking
- b. scientific thinking
- c. unscientific thinking
- d. groundless thinking

130. Akiko is studying the Toronto chapter of the Liberal Party of Canada. Who would be her best key informant?

- a. a recent recruit to the party
- b. the leader of the chapter
- c. the provincial leader of the party
- d. an experienced Toronto journalist

131. Why did the 1960s feminists argue that most sociological research was gender-biased? Has this changed since?

132. What is a variable and what is its relationship to a concept? Illustrate your answer with examples.

133. What are the characteristics of the concrete level of experience?

134. Outline three types of unscientific thinking, providing examples of each.

## **Chapter 2**

135. Explain the role of subjectivity in research.
136. How does sociological research relate to ideas and experience? Illustrate your answer with an example.
137. What are the main features and limitations of the experimental method?
138. What is a spurious relationship and how is it addressed in quantitative research?
139. Is deception in research ever permissible? Illustrate your answer with research examples.
140. What steps should sociologists take to ensure a representative sample for their research?
141. Describe the scientific and political reasons for and against the discontinuation of the mandatory long-form census in Canada.
142. What is the difference between validity and reliability? Provide examples.
143. Describe the strengths and limitations of experimental research in social sciences.
144. Which research participants' rights are the basis for the principle of informed consent? Explain.
145. Describe the conditions that must be met in demonstrating causality.
146. Compare the concrete and abstract levels of experience, and their roles in sociological research.
147. What are the strengths and weaknesses of survey research as compared with the experimental method? Which is better suited to what purposes and why?
148. Compare participant observation and survey research. What are the strengths and weaknesses of each? How are they similar and different? Which is better suited to what purposes and why?
149. What are the main ethical considerations of research? Give an example of each.
150. What is the central goal of a quantitative research approach? Explain how it is achieved in the two main quantitative research methods.
151. Explain the steps in qualitative sociological research on an example of a social problem that interests you.
152. Compare the insider's and the outsider's viewpoints of social reality, and their role in different approaches to sociological research. Use examples to support your discussion.
153. Define the basic principles of research ethics and give examples of research procedures that ensure they are being followed.
154. What is the central goal of a qualitative research approach? Explain how it is achieved in the two main qualitative research methods.

**Chapter 2**

155. Explain the steps in quantitative sociological research on an example of a social problem that interests you.
156. What is the problem of overgeneralization? How can sociologists attempt to correct this problem?
157. Set up a research project in which you wish to determine the motivations for watching a popular television program. How would you conduct your research?
158. What issues does a researcher confront in participant observation? Briefly describe a participant observation study on a topic that interests you and explain how you would deal with each of these issues.
159. Explain the arguments for and against compulsory participation in a census. What is your position?
160. Define authenticity as it applies to three aspects of sociological research: ethics, causality, and interpretation of qualitative research results. Give examples.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Chapter 2**

### **Answer Key**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. False
16. a
17. c
18. a
19. b
20. b
21. c
22. d
23. a
24. b
25. b

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26. c

27. c

28. d

29. b

30. b

31. a

32. a

33. c

34. b

35. b

36. c

37. d

38. c

39. b

40. d

41. d

42. c

43. a

44. b

45. a

46. a

47. a

48. d

49. d

50. d

51. b

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**Chapter 2**

52. a

53. a

54. d

55. d

56. c

57. d

58. a

59. c

60. a

61. c

62. d

63. b

64. b

65. a

66. a

67. d

68. b

69. d

70. d

71. c

72. c

73. c

74. b

75. b

76. d

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**Chapter 2**

77. b

78. c

79. a

80. b

81. c

82. d

83. d

84. d

85. b

86. b

87. d

88. c

89. a

90. a

91. b

92. d

93. a

94. a

95. a

96. c

97. c

98. d

99. c

100. c

101. c

102. c

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103. d

104. a

105. b

106. c

107. c

108. b

109. c

110. d

111. a

112. b

113. c

114. c

115. d

116. b

117. c

118. d

119. b

120. b

121. c

122. d

123. c

124. c

125. d

126. a

127. a

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128. d

129. c

130. b

131. Responses will vary.

132. Responses will vary.

133. Responses will vary.

134. Responses will vary.

135. Responses will vary.

136. Responses will vary.

137. Responses will vary.

138. Responses will vary.

139. Responses will vary.

140. Responses will vary.

141. Responses will vary.

142. Responses will vary.

143. Responses will vary.

144. Responses will vary.

145. Responses will vary.

146. Responses will vary.

147. Responses will vary.

148. Responses will vary.

149. Responses will vary.

150. Responses will vary.

151. Responses will vary.

152. Responses will vary.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Chapter 2**

153. Responses will vary.

154. Responses will vary.

155. Responses will vary.

156. Responses will vary.

157. Responses will vary.

158. Responses will vary.

159. Responses will vary.

160. Responses will vary.