

Understanding Social Problems 9th Edition Mooney Test Bank

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1. The objective element of a social problem
 - a. refers to our attitudes about the social conditions.
 - b. refers to the existence of a social condition.
 - c. is the only part that can be measured.
 - d. is unimportant.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is a Social Problem?

2. Which of the following best illustrates the subjective element of a social problem?
 - a. U. S. Census statistics that show the percentage of the United States population who live in poverty
 - b. reports that show the percentage of people who have lost their jobs due to the closing of factories in the United States
 - c. the percentage of Americans who believe availability of child pornography on the Internet is harmful to society
 - d. World Health Organization estimates of the number of people in the world who have died of the AIDS virus in the last five years

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is a Social Problem?

3. Which element of a social problem refers to the belief that a particular social condition is harmful to society?
 - a. objective b.
 - subjective c.
 - operational d.
 - theoretical

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is a Social Problem?

4. A social problem is a social condition that
 - a. interferes with the functioning of society.
 - b. results in conflict among various population segments of a society.
 - c. a segment of society views as harmful to members of society and in need of remedy.
 - d. everyone in a society agrees is problematic for the society.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is a Social Problem?

5. Definitions of social problems
- a. are objectively created.
 - b. vary across societies and over time.
 - c. are determined only by social structure.
 - d. are determined only by culture.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is a Social Problem?

6. Society's structure is made up of
- a. the people who share a culture.
 - b. institutions, social groups, norms, and symbols.
 - c. beliefs, values, norms, and symbols.
 - d. institutions, social groups, statuses, and roles.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

7. Which of the following illustrates part of the social structure of a society?
- a. the public educational system
 - b. the belief in God
 - c. the value of education
 - d. the belief that abortion should be illegal

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

8. The _____ of society refers to the way society is organized.
- a. structure
 - b. culture
 - c. ethos
 - d. sociological imagination

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

9. Which of the following is NOT one of the five traditional social institutions?

- a. family
- b. religion
- c. politics
- d. prison

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

10. Sociologists define an institution as

- a. a general idea about what is important or desirable.
- b. a building where people with special needs live and are cared for.
- c. a collection of people who have something in common.
- d. an established and enduring social pattern of social relationships.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

11. Modern society includes the _____ of science and technology, mass media, medicine, sports and the military.

- a. social groups
- b. institutions
- c. statuses
- d. roles

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

12. Which of the following is a group, according to the definition in your text?

- a. all of the people in your favorite shopping mall at noon Saturday
- b. people who usually watch NBC nightly news
- c. your college sociology class
- d. fans of the Yankee baseball team

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

13. Which of the following is more likely to be found in primary rather than secondary groups?

- a. task-oriented actions
- b. impersonal interaction
- c. intimate relationships
- d. formal statuses and roles

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

14. Which of the following illustrates a primary group?

- a. a husband, wife, and child
- b. your sociology class
- c. the college or university you are attending
- d. your hometown

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

15. Which of the following is an example of a secondary group?

- a. a single mother and her children
- b. a group of friends who work together in a large corporation
- c. a sociology class at a community college
- d. the siblings in a family

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

16. Sociologists refer to the position a person holds in a group as his or her

- a. status.
- b. folkway.
- c. institution.
- d. role.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

17. Which of the following is an ascribed status?

- a. female
- b. single parent
- c. high school graduate
- d. college professor

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

18. Edward is an African American male, age 26, who married his high school sweetheart after he graduated from college. He is now the father of two children and employed as a chemical engineer. Which of the following is one of Edward's achieved statuses?

- a. African American
- b. male
- c. chemical engineer
- d. adult

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

19. Which type of status is assigned on the basis of some characteristic or behavior over which the individual has some control?

- a. ascribed
- b. elementary
- c. achieved
- d. rational

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

20. Roles

- a. guide our behavior.
- b. tell us what is true or false.
- c. are general ideas about what is important.
- d. refer to the positions within a social group.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

21. Every status is associated with many _____, or the set of rights, obligations, and expectations associated with a status.
- a. institutions
 - b. values
 - c. roles
 - d. norms

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

22. Having to attend classes, read assignments, take exams, and write papers illustrates the _____ of a college student.
- a. status
 - b. role
 - c. institution
 - d. sanctions

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

23. Culture includes all of the following elements EXCEPT
- a. beliefs
 - b. values
 - c. statuses
 - d. symbols

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

24. Which of the following is an aspect of the culture, in contrast to the social structure, of a society?
- a. institutions
 - b. social groups
 - c. values
 - d. statuses

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

25. _____ are social agreements about what is considered good and bad, right and wrong, desirable and undesirable.
- a. Norms
 - b. Values
 - c. Roles
 - d. Beliefs

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

26. "Secondhand smoke harms nonsmokers." This statement is an example of a
- a. belief.
 - b. value.
 - c. folkway.
 - d. more.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

27. Which of the following is the best example of a value?
- a. equality
 - b. being sent to prison
 - c. a cross on a church
 - d. believing that God exists

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

28. Socially defined rules of behavior are
- a. beliefs.
 - b. values.
 - c. norms.
 - d. sanctions.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

29. Folkways, laws, and mores are three types of

- a. sanctions.
- b. norms.
- c. values.
- d. master statuses.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

30. Jeff frequently picks his nose in class. He is violating a

- a. value.
- b. folkway.
- c. more.
- d. law.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

31. Wearing clothes that are in style is an example of a

- a. folkway.
- b. more.
- c. law.
- d. sanction.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

32. Which of the following is a violation of a more in American society?

- a. refusing to shake hands with a new acquaintance
- b. sexual abuse of a child
- c. eating peas with your fingers
- d. littering

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

33. Cheating on a spouse would be a violation of a
- a. folkway.
 - b. more.
 - c. value.
 - d. belief.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

34. _____ are norms that are formalized and backed by political authority.
- a. Folkways
 - b. Mores
 - c. Laws
 - d. Values

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

35. Social consequences for conforming to or violating norms are
- a. values.
 - b. folkways.
 - c. mores.
 - d. sanctions.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

36. Ernie was caught speeding and given a fine. The fine is an example of a(n)
- a. value.
 - b. folkway.
 - c. informal sanction.
 - d. formal sanction.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

37. Janet receives disapproving looks from strangers for singing loudly while walking down the street. The disapproving looks Janet receives are examples of
- a. values.
 - b. folkways.
 - c. informal sanctions.
 - d. formal sanctions.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

38. Loreli dieted and worked out resulting in significant reduction in size and weight. Which of the following is an informal positive sanction?
- a. She feels much better about herself than she did before the weight loss.
 - b. Friends tell her she looks great.
 - c. She lost twenty-five pounds.
 - d. She fits into a much smaller size in jeans.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

39. Being praised by one's neighbors for organizing a neighborhood community surveillance project would be a(n)
- a. formal positive sanction.
 - b. informal positive sanction.
 - c. formal negative sanction.
 - d. informal negative sanction.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

40. A _____ is something that represents something else.
- a. sanction
 - b. more
 - c. folkway
 - d. symbol

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

41. A peace sign is an example of a
- a. value.
 - b. belief.
 - c. symbol.
 - d. sanction.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

42. Which of the following would NOT be an example of a symbol?
- a. the word "jacket"
 - b. a nod indicating yes
 - c. a wedding ring
 - d. shivering when you are cold

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

43. Which of the following conclusions BEST illustrates use of the sociological imagination?
- a. Jody's parents are getting a divorce because they do not love each other anymore.
 - b. Helen is not attending college because her parents do not have enough money to pay her expenses.
 - c. Tony's college failure illustrates problems of inner-city children whose schools inadequately prepare them for the rigor of college courses.
 - d. Megan has to request welfare payments because she lost her job.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Sociological Imagination

44. An inner-city youth was caught burglarizing houses. Which of the following explanations views the youth's crime as a public issue?
- a. The youth was unable to find a job because most of the factories had moved out of the inner city.
 - b. The youth dropped out of school because he did not like his teachers
 - c. The youth's mother did not provide adequate supervision because she was more interested in her boyfriend.
 - d. The youth thought burglarizing homes would be an easier way to make money than to work in a job.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Sociological Imagination

45. According to C. Wright Mills, the _____ is the ability to see the connections between our personal lives and the social world.
- functional perspective
 - sociological imagination
 - ascribed status
 - anomie

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Sociological Imagination

46. The sociological imagination allows us to see the connections between private troubles and _____.
- social institutions
 - sociology
 - social problems
 - public issues

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Sociological Imagination

47. A social theory is
- a prediction or educated guess about how one variable is related to another.
 - the ability to distinguish between “private troubles” and “public issues” and see the connections between the two.
 - a set of interrelated ideas designed to answer a question or explain a phenomenon.
 - a set of procedures for collecting data about a particular topic.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

48. Structural-functionalists
- emphasize the feelings of powerlessness of workers in industrialized societies.
 - focus on how groups with different interests compete for scarce resources.
 - view society as a system of interconnected parts that work together to maintain balance.
 - focus on how a person’s self-concept is formed by his or her interaction with others.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

49. Manifest functions are consequences that
- are negative for most members of a group.
 - most members of a group do not recognize.
 - are intended and commonly recognized.
 - are irrelevant to the good of the group or its members.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

50. Which of the following illustrates a latent function of a public school?
- the transmission of knowledge
 - development of reading and writing skills
 - a source of friends and potential mates
 - teaching mathematics

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

51. Colleges are good places for young adults to meet potential mates. This is an example of
- a manifest function.
 - a latent function.
 - the sociological imagination.
 - a dysfunction.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

52. According to social disorganization theory, _____ is an example of the kind of rapid social change that disrupts norms in society.
- a labor strike
 - the cultural revolution of the 1960s
 - evolution
 - the aging of society

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

53. According to the _____, social problems result from breakdown of the family, religious, economic, educational, or political institutions of a society.
- symbolic interactionist perspective
 - social pathology model
 - Marxist conflict theory
 - non-Marxist conflict theory

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

54. A society is in a state of “anomie” when
- norms are weak or in conflict with each other.
 - the major social institutions reinforce the same cultural values.
 - there are more secondary groups than primary groups.
 - some segments of society have more wealth than others.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

55. Structural-Functionalist Theories of Social Problems include social pathology and
- social disorganization.
 - labeling theory.
 - non-Marxist conflict theory.
 - social construction of reality.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

56. According to the social disorganization perspective, the solution to social problems
- would be to ensure equality in society.
 - lies in slowing the pace of social change and strengthening social norms.
 - lies in severely punishing rule breakers and rewarding those who conform.
 - would be to change definitions and meanings.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

57. Which perspective argues that the division of society into the "haves" and "have-nots" will create social problems?
- a. functionalist
 - b. interactionist
 - c. conflict
 - d. anomie

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

58. Contemporary Marxist theories point to the main source of social problems as
- a. the weak social norms of capitalist societies.
 - b. class inequality that is inherent in a capitalistic system.
 - c. social disorganization that exists in both capitalist and communist societies.
 - d. lack of social communication among individuals in society.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

59. Which of the following illustrates "corporate violence"?
- a. contract killings ordered by organized crime
 - b. the lack of action by BP prior to the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico despite knowledge of unstable seals
 - c. a fired employee who seeks revenge by murdering his employer and fellow workers
 - d. the terrorist bombing of a U.S. corporation's factory in a foreign country

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

60. The two general types of conflict theories are Marxist and
- a. dysfunction analysis.
 - b. social pathology.
 - c. non-Marxist.
 - d. alienation.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

61. Alienation refers to
- feelings of powerlessness and meaningless.
 - dislike of others who have more than you.
 - the intended consequences of social organization.
 - contradictory social norms.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

62. Which of the following is a major source of alienation in industrial societies, according to Marxist conflict theorists?
- lack of socially shared symbols of communication
 - the primary groups to which individuals belong
 - limited and repetitive tasks of specialized workers
 - lack of effective sanctions in society

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

63. Non-Marxist conflict theories focus on social conflict that results from
- weak norms.
 - social disorganization.
 - competing values and interests among groups.
 - lack of communication among groups.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

64. _____ are most likely to see the solution to social problems as solving differences through negotiation or mediation and finding win-win answers.
- Non-Marxist conflict theorists
 - Marxist conflict theorists
 - Symbolic interactionists
 - Structural functionalists

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

65. Which of the following theoretical perspectives reflects microsociology?

- a. symbolic interactionism
- b. structural-functionalism
- c. Marxist conflict
- d. non-Marxist conflict

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

66. Symbolic interactionism emphasizes that

- a. societal institutions meet the needs of people in society.
- b. institutional inequalities cause social problems.
- c. human behavior is influenced by meanings that are created through social interaction.
- d. the important symbols of society are distributed unequally.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

67. Microsociologists, such as W. I. Thomas, believe that human action is influenced mostly by

- a. the social organization of a social situation.
- b. definitions of a situation.
- c. objective inequalities that exist in a situation.
- d. feelings of alienation that occur from lack of power.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

68. Which perspective claims our identity or sense of self is shaped by social interaction?

- a. social disorganization
- b. social pathology
- c. symbolic interactionism
- d. Non-Marxist conflict theory

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

69. Susan's parents and teachers often bragged about what a smart girl she was, so Susan grew up believing she could learn any subject if she tried hard enough. This phenomenon illustrates
- looking-glass self.
 - alienation.
 - a macro perspective.
 - anomie.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

70. Max Weber's concept of _____ implies that, in conducting research, social scientists must try to understand others' view of reality and the subjective aspects of their experiences, such as symbols, values, and beliefs.
- anomie
 - looking-glass self
 - verstehen
 - alienation

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

71. According to Herbert Blumer the first stage of a social problem is
- mobilization for action.
 - societal recognition.
 - implementation of a plan.
 - social legitimation.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

72. Symbolic interactionist Herbert Blumer said that social problems develop in stages. In the _____ stage, a condition is recognized as a social problem by the larger community, such as media, schools, and churches.
- objectification
 - social legitimation
 - mobilization
 - implementation

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

73. To reduce the social problem of underage drinking, _____ would recommend a campaign to encourage teenagers to define alcohol consumption as “un-cool.”
- a. labeling theory
 - b. social pathology
 - c. social disorganization
 - d. conflict theory

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

74. The _____ perspective often questions the origin and evolution of social problems and examines how research, government agencies, and the media influence the public's view of social problems.
- a. labeling
 - b. social pathology
 - c. social disorganization
 - d. social constructionism

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

75. Which of the following topics is most likely to be the topic of study of a social constructionist?
- a. why marijuana use, but not alcohol and nicotine use, are illegal
 - b. how rapid social change weakens traditional rules for behavior
 - c. how the economic structure of society determines power differences
 - d. how unequal social classes create conflicts of interest in society

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

76. Which theoretical perspective emphasizes that a condition must be defined or recognized as a social problem in order to be a social problem?
- a. structural-functionalism
 - b. Marxist conflict theory
 - c. Non-Marxist conflict theory
 - d. Symbolic-Interactionism

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

77. Which of the following social policies is most likely to be advocated by a structural-functionalist?

- a. cultivate a strong collective sense of right and wrong
- b. minimize competition
- c. reduce the impact of labeling
- d. alter the definition of what is defined as a social problem

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

78. Which of the following social policies is most likely to be advocated by a conflict theorist?

- a. repair weak institutions
- b. assure proper socialization
- c. create an equitable system for the distribution of resources
- d. reduce the pace of social change

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

79. Conflict theory is more likely than structural-functionalism or symbolic interactionism to view the cause of social problems as

- a. rapid social change.
- b. different interpretations of social roles.
- c. inequality.
- d. inadequate socialization.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

80. The first stage in conducting a research study is

- a. reviewing the literature.
- b. formulating a research question.
- c. formulating a hypothesis.
- d. defining variables.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

81. Gender, self-esteem, crime rates, and religiosity are examples of
- variables.
 - hypotheses.
 - operational definitions.
 - samples.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

82. An event or characteristic that is measurable and varies or is subject to change is a(n)
- hypothesis.
 - sample.
 - variable.
 - operational definition.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

83. In research, an operational definition
- specifies how a variable is to be measured.
 - explains the relationship between two variables.
 - defines the researcher's hypothesis.
 - refers to any variable that cannot be measured.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

84. A(n) _____ of religiosity could be the number of times respondents report going to church or synagogue in a month or year.
- theory
 - operational definition
 - hypothesis
 - sample

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

85. The researcher's hypothesis
- a. identifies a sample to use for the research.
 - b. explains how to measure the variables.
 - c. summarizes the review of literature.
 - d. predicts a relationships between the variables.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

86. Anna is studying whether drug use contributes to lower academic achievement of high school youth. Anna's independent variable is
- a. youth.
 - b. drug use.
 - c. high school.
 - d. academic achievement.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

87. The _____ variable is the variable that is expected to explain change in the dependent variable.
- a. independent
 - b. dependent
 - c. operational
 - d. theoretical

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

88. Which research method involves manipulating a variable in order to determine how it affects another variable?
- a. experiment
 - b. field research
 - c. survey
 - d. secondary data

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

89. Alice wanted to study the effects of a new teaching technique on learning. She randomly divided her student subjects into two groups and used the new teaching technique with just one of the groups. Then she administered an exam to the two groups and compared their grades. Her experimental group was the group who
- got the highest grades.
 - was exposed to the new teaching technique.
 - was not exposed to the new teaching technique.
 - got the lowest grades.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

90. The major strength of the experimental method is that
- experimental research findings are easily generalized to larger groups in society.
 - it provides evidence for causal relationships.
 - it is more likely than other methods of data collection to show an association between the variables of interest.
 - it is an easy way to collect information on almost all sociological variables.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

91. For which method of data collection is it most important to select a representative sample so that the information may be generalized to a larger population?
- an experiment
 - a survey
 - participant observation
 - a case study

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

92. A method of data collection in which a researcher asks respondents a series of questions and makes written notes or recordings to be analyzed later is called a(n)
- questionnaire.
 - experiment.
 - secondary data analysis.
 - interview.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

93. For which data collection method is response rate the major disadvantage?

- a. experiment
- b. field research
- c. questionnaire
- d. secondary data research

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

94. Jasmine received a list of questions in the mail. She was asked to answer the questions on paper and return them to a researcher. Jasmine was asked to participate in

- a. an experiment.
- b. a questionnaire.
- c. non-participant observation.
- d. participant observation.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

95. Researchers observe social behavior in the settings in which it occurs naturally when using the _____ method of data collection.

- a. experiment
- b. questionnaire
- c. field research
- d. secondary data analysis

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

96. To study interaction between prison guards and inmates, a sociologist lived at a prison for several months. Only the warden and a few other administrators knew he had not been convicted of a crime. This is an example of

- a. secondary data research.
- b. non-participant observation.
- c. participant observation.
- d. an experiment.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

97. Studying white power groups by observing their activities without participating in their activities is considered an example of
- secondary data
 - experimental
 - survey
 - field research

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

98. Researchers doing _____ research conduct in-depth analyses of a small number of individuals, groups or events.
- survey
 - experimental
 - non-participant observation
 - case study

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

99. One of the biggest disadvantages of secondary data research is that the
- sample seldom represents the population of interest to the researcher.
 - researcher is limited to data already collected.
 - researcher may become too involved with the group to remain unbiased.
 - participants may act differently in a laboratory setting.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

100. What is the term for an organized group of individuals with a common purpose to either promote or resist social change through collective action?
- action plan
 - social movement
 - field research
 - social diffusion

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ten Good Reasons to Read This Book

101. A social problem is defined as any condition that is harmful to society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is a Social Problem?

102. An ascribed status is based on factors over which an individual has no control.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

103. A single status, such as mother, can involve more than one role.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

104. Freedom and individualism are examples of American values.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

105. Being granted a citizen's award for organizing a crime watch is an informal sanction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

106. Symbols include language, gestures, and objects.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

107. Some aspects of society can be both functional and dysfunctional.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

108. Public schools serve as babysitters for employed parents. This is a manifest function of a public school.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

109. According to structural functionalists, social problems occur when some part of the structure or culture of a society fails to work properly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

110. The social pathology model advocates proper socialization and moral education as a solution to social problems.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

111. Marxist conflict theories focus on the ways in which individuals create meaning through interaction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

112. Non-Marxist conflict theorists focus on order and stability in a society.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

113. According to symbolic interactionists, a condition must be defined or recognized as a social problem for it to be a social problem.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

114. According to Herbert Blumer, “social legitimation” of a social problem takes place when the problem achieves recognition by the larger community, such as the media.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

115. The first stage of conducting a research study is developing a hypothesis.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

116. A researcher can draw on his or her life experience when formulating a research question for scientific study.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

117. A dependent variable is the variable that the researcher believes contributes to change in the variable of interest.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

118. Sociologists seldom use questionnaire research because it is a relatively expensive way to do research.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

119. A researcher who analyzes information collected by the United States Bureau of Census is using secondary data analysis.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

120. An advantage of experiments is that they typically take place in natural settings.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

121. The sociological imagination enables us to understand how social forces influence our personal misfortunes and failures.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ten Good Reasons to Read This Book

122. Students have traditionally had very little impact on efforts to solve social problems.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Understanding Social Problems

123. Select a social problem and identify possible objective and subjective elements of that social problem.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is a Social Problem?

124. Identify a social phenomenon that some groups or societies view as a social problem and others do not. What differences in values or beliefs might account for this variability in definition of a social problem?

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: What is a Social Problem?

125. How does an achieved status differ from an ascribed status? Give an example of how an ascribed status can affect an achieved status.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

126. What are values? Give an example of how values play an important role in the interpretation of a condition as a social problem and how values can influence the development of a social problem.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

127. List and describe the three types of social norms and provide an example of each.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

128. Choose a private trouble you have experienced. Use your “sociological imagination” to explain how this problem can also be viewed as a public issue.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Sociological Imagination

129. How do the concepts of anomie and alienation differ? Give an example of each.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

130. Explain the concept of *verstehen* and its relationship to social science research.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

131. List and briefly describe the first four stages in conducting a research study.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

132. If you wanted to study the extent to which youth engage in behavior that puts them at high risk for transmitting or contracting HIV, what method of data collection would you use? Explain the advantage of the method you select for studying this topic.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

133. What is the purpose of conducting a literature review as part of the research process?

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

134. Students have been very active in social movements throughout the recent history of our country. What are some of the issues and movements they have been a part of?

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Understanding Social Problems

135. List five major social institutions in society and, for each, give an example of possible breakdown in the institution and a social problem that might have resulted from that breakdown.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

136. List and define the five elements of culture. For each element, explain how it contributes to social problems and give examples to illustrate your explanations.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Elements of Social Structure and Culture

137. Summarize the sociological imagination and explain how it can be used to understand social problems using two specific examples.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Sociological Imagination

138. Many colleges are beginning to offer online classes. What is the manifest function of an online college class? What would be some latent functions of taking an online college class? What might be some dysfunctions of taking an online college class instead of a class in a regular classroom?

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

139. Choose one of the major social institutions in American society and identify two social problems associated with this institution. For one of the social problems, describe a possible cause of and solution to the problem from the “social pathology model.” For the other social problem, describe a possible cause of and solution to the problem from the “social disorganization model.”

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

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140. Explain the similarities and differences between contemporary Marxist conflict theory and non-Marxist conflict theory. Then choose a social problem and discuss possible explanations of the problem from each conflict perspective (Marxist and non-Marxist).

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

141. Explain the differences among the three major theoretical perspectives in sociology (structural-functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism) in their view of social problems.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

142. From each of the three major theoretical perspectives (structural-functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism) explain how mass media might contribute to social problems.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Theoretical Perspectives

143. Describe each of the following research methods and explain the main strengths and weaknesses of each: experiments, survey research, field research, secondary data research.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

144. Suppose you were interested in studying the relationship between violence on television and aggression in children. Identify two possible hypotheses and independent and dependent variables. Which research method would you select and why?

ANSWER:

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

145. Design a research study on a particular social problem that interests you. Include your research question, variables of interest, hypothesis, sample, and method of data collection, and provide a rationale for each.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Social Problems Research

146. Chapter 1 includes a discussion of good reasons for students to study social problems. Discuss at least four of the reasons given.

ANSWER: will vary

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ten Good Reasons to Read this Book