MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. While doing research on crime, Professor Middler notes that crime creates jobs in law enforcement and related careers. He also notices that crime reinforces community norms when criminals are caught and punished. Professor Middler has probably adopted a(n) _______ approach to the study of crime.
   a. conflict theory
   b. social Darwinism
   c. structural functionalism
   d. ethnomethodology
   e. symbolic interactionism

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

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

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

3. Which of the following is NOT a function of theory for research?
   a. Theory helps to prevent our being taken in by flukes.
   b. Theory helps us to explain occurrences.
   c. Theory helps us to make sense out of observed patterns.
   d. Theory shapes and directs research efforts.
   e. All of these choices ARE functions of theory for research.

ANS: E
DIF: Intro
REF: Introduction
OBJ: 1
TOP: Conceptual
MSC: Pickup
4. The fundamental models or frames of reference we use to organize our observations and reasoning are:
   a. paradigms.
   b. theories.
   c. hypotheses.
   d. laws.
   e. concepts.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Which of the following illustrates the use of the inductive method?
   a. hypothesis, observations, accept or reject hypothesis
   b. observations, pattern finding, generalizations
   c. theory, hypothesis, observations, generalizations
   d. theory, observations, and generalizations
   e. generalizations, theory, observations

   ANS: B  DIF: Intro  REF: Two logical systems revisited
   OBJ: 9  TOP: Factual  MSC: Pickup
8. Which of the following topics would a macrotheorist be more likely to study than a microtheorist?
   a. the effect of judge’s instructions on jury deliberation
   b. international relations among countries
   c. the grandparent-grandchild relationship
   d. student-faculty interactions
   e. dating behavior among students at Everywhere University

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

9. Professor May wants to learn how grandparents define their role when they become the guardians of their grandchild. May asks grandparents questions like, “How did you come to have custody of your grandchild?” and “Do you feel more like a parent or a grandparent?” Which of the following paradigms is May probably using?
   a. conflict theory
   b. social Darwinism
   c. structural functionalism
   d. ethnomethodology
   e. symbolic interactionism

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

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

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

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

   ANS: D  DIF: Intro  REF: Inductive theory construction
   OBJ: 8   TOP: Applied  MSC: Modified
12. A sociologist with a symbolic interactionist orientation would be MOST likely to do research on which of the following question(s)?
   a. Is conflict inevitable between political parties?
   b. What function does marriage serve for society?
   c. What is the effect of economic conditions on the crime rate?
   d. Which unstated norms govern the interactions between family members?
   e. All of these choices are equally likely to be researched by a symbolic interactionist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

   ANS: A  DIF: Intro  REF: Some social science paradigms
   OBJ: 2  TOP: Applied  MSC: Pickup
16. Axioms are
   a. hypotheses.
   b. results of research.
   c. assumed to be true.
   d. concepts.
   e. fundamental assertions on which theory is grounded that are assumed to be true.

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

17. Jeremy attended a chamber music concert. During one of the movements he jumped up and yelled “Way to go, violin!” Later he screamed “Come on, cello! You can do it!” As a social science student, you conclude that Jeremy was probably doing research using a(n)
   a. conflict paradigm.
   b. critical race theory paradigm.
   c. symbolic interactionist paradigm.
   d. structural functional paradigm.
   e. ethnomethodology paradigm.

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

18. Fred wants to explain why people get married. Fred’s goal is, therefore, to develop a(n) ________ about marriage.
   a. paradigm
   b. theory
   c. axiom
   d. null hypothesis
   e. hypothesis

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

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

   ANS: A  DIF: Intro  REF: The traditional model of science
   OBJ: 9  TOP: Conceptual  MSC: Pickup
20. The Minamata disease, a disease which produced severe nervous disorders and birth defects, was traced to the fact that the Chisso Chemical Company dumped mercury into a bay where Japanese villagers fished. The villagers of Minamata, the village in which the company was located, refused to become involved in lawsuits with the chemical company for many years. However, the residents of Niigata, a fishing village forty miles up the river from the factory, filed lawsuits against the chemical company. Which of the following explanations flows from the conflict paradigm in attempting to explain the differences in lawsuits between the two villages?
   a. The Minamata victims were less likely to be tied socially, economically, and physically to the company than were the Niigata victims.
   b. The Japanese culture frowns on lawsuits.
   c. The chemical company controlled more of the village resources in Minamata than in Niigata.
   d. People in Niigata are not as nice as people in Minamata.
   e. None of these choices are correct.

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

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

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

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

ANS: A   DIF: Intro   REF: Symbolic interactionism
OBJ: 4   TOP: Conceptual   MSC: Pickup
23. Modesto was concerned that many respected theories of stratification were based on data about men. She wanted to examine the causes and consequences of class among women, with a particular focus on how stratification systems often oppress women. Which paradigm would be best?
   a. symbolic interactionism
   b. structural functionalism
   c. conflict
   d. feminist
   e. early positivism

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

24. Who first coined the term “sociology”?
   a. Durkheim
   b. Marx
   c. Comte
   d. Mead
   e. Weber

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

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

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

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

   ANS: D  DIF: Intro  REF: Deductive theory construction
   OBJ: 9  TOP: Factual  MSC: Pickup
27. Which one of the following adapted Darwin’s idea of survival of the fittest to societies and believed that society was getting better and better?
   a. Durkheim
   b. Marx
   c. Mead
   d. Spencer
   e. Weber

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

28. Who was an early theorist concerned with how individuals interacted with one another?
   a. Durkheim
   b. Simmel
   c. Mead
   d. Spencer
   e. Weber

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

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

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

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

   ANS: D  DIF: Intro  REF: Elements of social theory
   OBJ: 6  TOP: Applied  MSC: Pickup
31. Frankie assumed that kids like to be respected by other kids. He then developed a specific testable expectation that boys experience more pressures for delinquency than do girls. This expectation is known as a:
   a. hypothesis.
   b. concept.
   c. variable.
   d. proposition.
   e. statement.

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

33. Which one of the following is the best example of a hypothesis?
   a. Students do not like to study.
   b. Conflict underlies every type of social relation.
   c. Older people vote more conservatively than do younger people.
   d. Love is measured by how often people call each other.
   e. Juvenile delinquency is a social problem.
ANS: C  DIF: Intro  REF: Elements of social theory  OBJ: 6  TOP: Conceptual  MSC: Pickup

34. According to the traditional model of science, scientists begin with:
   a. a concept or two.
   b. data.
   c. a theory.
   d. a hypothesis.
   e. literature review.
ANS: C  DIF: Intro  REF: Links between theory and research  OBJ: 11  TOP: Factual  MSC: Pickup
35. Freda developed a theory and a hypothesis about adjustment to retirement as related to gender. She constructed measures for adjustment to retirement. The next step for Freda according to the traditional model of science is:
   a. to consider the ethics of the study.
   b. redevelop the theory.
   c. analyze the data.
   d. observation (gathering data).
   e. conduct a literature review.

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

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

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

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

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

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

   ANS: D      DIF: Intro      REF: Introduction OBJ: 1
   TOP: Factual MSC: Pickup
39. Comte believed that science would replace which one of the following by basing knowledge on observations rather than on belief or logic alone?
   a. metaphysics
   b. religion
   c. biology
   d. history
   e. psychology

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

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

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

41. Bob is interested in studying why his adolescent cousin Alex and his neighborhood friends became juvenile delinquents. Given his interests, he will most likely utilize ____________ in conducting his research.
   a. macrotheory
   b. microtheory
   c. Darwinist theory
   d. inductive theory
   e. conflict theory

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

42. Cooley’s “looking-glass self,” which states that the characteristics that we attribute to ourselves are the same ones that we believe others attribute to us, is an example of the ____________ paradigm.
   a. social Darwinism
   b. conflict
   c. symbolic interactionism
   d. ethnomethodology
   e. structural functionalism

   ANS: C  DIF: Intro  REF: Symbolic interactionism
   OBJ: 2  TOP: Factual  MSC: Pickup
43. Distressed by his adolescent cousin’s acts of delinquency, Bob decides to research why some adolescents become delinquents. He conducts __________ research.
   a. conflict
   b. feminist
   c. deductive
   d. paradigm
   e. inductive

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

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

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

45. A researcher who defines “elite families” as those with annual incomes larger than $250,000 has __________ this concept.
   a. defined
   b. operationalized
   c. described
   d. created a marker for
   e. theorized

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

46. The __________ paradigm focuses on the attempt of individuals and groups to dominate others and to avoid being dominated.
   a. positivistic
   b. social Darwinist
   c. conflict
   d. feminist
   e. critical race

ANS: C  DIF: Intro  REF: Conflict paradigm
OBJ: 4  TOP: Factual  MSC: Pickup
47. The ___________ paradigm suggests that we define “reality” as that which can be seen to have an effect.
   a. positivistic
   b. conflict
   c. feminist
   d. critical realism
   e. critical race

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

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

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

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

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

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

   ANS: B  DIF: Intro  REF: Social Darwinism
   OBJ: 4  TOP: Factual  MSC: New
51. Maurice has already developed a theory he is interested in, and has moved to defining what independent and dependent variables will be used, and how they will be measure. He is in which phase of research construction?
   a. operationalization
   b. hypothesis testing
   c. observation
   d. analysis
   e. composition

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

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

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

53. Tara is conducting a research study to examine the reasons why white collar criminals are given relatively minor sentences, while street criminals are faced with much more severe penalties, even when the financial damage lower. What paradigm might she be using?
   a. feminist paradigms
   b. conflict paradigm
   c. symbolic interactionism
   d. ethnomethodology
   e. social Darwinism

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

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

   ANS: A   DIF: Intro   REF: Deductive theory construction
   OBJ: 10   TOP: Factual   MSC: New
55. The hypothesis that no relationship exists among the variables being studied is known as the
   a. experimental hypothesis.
   b. alternative hypothesis.
   c. effect hypothesis.
   d. proven hypothesis.
   e. null hypothesis.

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

56. Grounded theory falls under the category of what overarching theory?
   a. conflict paradigms
   b. inductive theory
   c. deductive theory
   d. structural functionalism
   e. early positivism

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

57. A specified testable expectation about reality is also known as a:
   a. hypothesis.
   b. axiom.
   c. variable.
   d. concept.
   e. theory.

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

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

   ANS: D  DIF: Intro  REF: Symbolic interactionism
   OBJ: 4  TOP: Applied  MSC: New
59. ______________ is a paradigm that makes no assumption about the existence or absence of an objective reality.
   a. Positivism
   b. Postmodernism
   c. Modernism
   d. Premodernism
   e. Deconstructionism

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

60. Traditionally, the final step in the model of science is:
   a. observation.
   b. theory.
   c. hypothesis testing.
   d. literature review.
   e. operationalization.

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

TRUE/FALSE

1. Paradigms are either true or false.

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

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

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

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

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

4. Theories seek to provide logical explanations.

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

5. Symbolic interactionists tend to focus on macrotheoretical issues.

   ANS: F    DIF: Intro    REF: Symbolic interactionism
   OBJ: 3    TOP: Factual    MSC: Pickup
6. In practice, scientific inquiry typically alternates between deduction and induction.

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

7. The concept of prestige is empirical.

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

8. The variable age at last birthday is empirical.

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

9. Laws are used to explain events.

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

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

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

11. Theories must always shape and direct research efforts.

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

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

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

13. Constructed knowledge is a major concept in positivism.

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

14. All our experiences are inescapably subjective.

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

15. Feminist paradigms focus only on women, not men.

ANS:  F  DIF: Intro   REF: Feminist paradigms
OBJ:  4  TOP: Conceptual   MSC: Pickup
16. Symbolic interactionism and ethnomethodology are often limited to the micro level.

ANS: T  
DIF: Intro  
REF: Ethnomethodology

OBJ: 4  
TOP: Factual  
MSC: Pickup

17. We will never be able to distinguish completely between an objective reality and our subjective experience.

ANS: T  
DIF: Intro  
REF: Symbolic interactionism

OBJ: 4  
TOP: Factual  
MSC: Pickup

18. A researcher must always use a null hypothesis in conducting research.

ANS: F  
DIF: Adv  
REF: Deductive theory construction

OBJ: 10  
TOP: Conceptual  
MSC: Pickup

19. Inductive research is considered the traditional method of conducting research in the social sciences.

ANS: F  
DIF: Intro  
REF: Inductive theory construction

OBJ: 9  
TOP: Factual  
MSC: Pickup

20. Theoretical perspectives can impact the ethics of conducting research.

ANS: T  
DIF: Intro  
REF: Research ethics and theory

OBJ: 12  
TOP: Conceptual  
MSC: Pickup

21. Grounded theory is the same as deductive theory.

ANS: F  
DIF: Intro  
REF: Deductive theory construction

OBJ: 9  
TOP: Factual  
MSC: New

22. Ethnomethodology argues that there is no objective reality in life.

ANS: F  
DIF: Intro  
REF: Ethnomethodology

OBJ: 4  
TOP: Conceptual  
MSC: New

23. Axioms are fundamental assertions, assumed to be true that a theory is based upon.

ANS: T  
DIF: Intro  
REF: Elements of social theory

OBJ: 6  
TOP: Conceptual  
MSC: New

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

ANS: F  
DIF: Adv  
REF: Rational objectivity reconsidered

OBJ: 5  
TOP: Factual  
MSC: New
25. A null hypothesis is the evidence of an independent variable’s effect on a dependent variable.

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

ESSAY

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

ANS: Not Given

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

ANS: Not Given

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

ANS: Not Given

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

ANS: Not Given

5. Briefly outline the steps in conducting deductive research.

ANS: Not Given