Henslin, *Essentials of Sociology*, 12th Edition, Test Bank

Chapter 1: The Sociological Perspective

Multiple-Choice Questions

TB\_Q1.1.1

The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective emphasizes the social contexts in which people live.

a. societal

b. sociological

c. natural sciences

d. ethnocentric

Answer: b. sociological

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.

Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.1.2

A group of people who share a culture and a territory is known as a(n)

a. global group.

b. extended family group.

c. society.

d. global village.

Answer: c. society.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.

Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

TB\_Q1.1.3

The corners in life that people occupy because of their place in a society are referred to as

a. social location.

b. social affiliation.

c. social empowerment.

d. dominant groups.

Answer: a. social location.

Learning Objective: LO 1.1 Explain why both history and biography are essential for the sociological perspective.

Topic/Concept: The Sociological Perspective

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q1.2.4**

Auguste Comte is credited as being the founder of

a. sociology.

b. economics.

c. modern science.

d. political science.

Answer: a. sociology

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q1.2.5**

Using \_\_\_\_\_, Comte applied the scientific method to the social world.

a. negativism

b. positivism

c. natural science

d. anthropology

Answer: b. positivism

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.2.6**

The phrase “survival of the fittest” was coined by

a. Charles Darwin.

b. Herbert Spencer.

c. Auguste Comte.

d. Karl Marx.

Answer: b. Herbert Spencer.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q1.2.7**

Karl Marx believed that the engine of human history is

a. democracy.

b. communism.

c. reconciliation.

d. class conflict.

Answer: d. class conflict.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.2.8**

The \_\_\_\_\_, according to Marx, were the exploited workers who did not own the means of production.

a. capitalists

b. communists

c. proletariat

d. fascists

Answer: c. proletariat

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.2.9**

Durkheim’s concept of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the degree to which people are tied to their social groups.

a. social integration

b. revolution

c. conflict theory

d. religion

Answer: a. social integration

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.2.10**

The \_\_\_\_\_ examined by sociologists are recurring characteristics or events.

a. individual motivations

b. patterns of behavior

c. nonsocial forces

d. rationales

Answer: b. patterns of behavior

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.2.11**

According to Max Weber, the central force in social change is

a. economics.

b. politics.

c. religion.

d. tradition.

Answer: c. religion.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.3.12**

Why do women not figure more prominently among early sociologists?

a. There were no female early sociologists.

b. Once sociology became a recognized academic discipline, men designated the women—who were activists—as social reformers, not sociologists.

c. In no field has sexism been more evident than in sociology.

d. The field of sociology seemed neither rigorous enough nor relevant enough to attract women.

Answer: b. Once sociology became a recognized academic discipline, men designated the women—who were activists—as social reformers, not sociologists.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.3.13**

Early sociologist and social reformer Jane Addams

a. fought against the American Civil Liberties Union.

b. won the Nobel Prize for Peace.

c. married W. E. B. Du Bois.

d. never joined the American Sociological Society.

Answer: b. won the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.3.14**

Talcott Parsons was influential in

a. shifting sociology from reform to theory.

b. warning Americans about the power elite.

c. developing concrete models for social change.

d. shifting sociology from theory to reform.

Answer: a. shifting sociology from reform to theory.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.3.15**

With basic sociology, the goal of analyzing some aspect of society is that of

a. making changes.

b. gaining knowledge.

c. solving problems.

d. getting grants.

Answer: b. gaining knowledge.

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.3.16**

\_\_\_\_\_ harnesses the sociological perspective for the benefit of the public.

a. Basic sociology

b. Experimental sociology

c. Classical sociology

d. Public sociology

Answer: d. Public sociology

Learning Objective: LO 1.3 Trace the development of sociology in North America and explain the tension between objective analysis and social reform.

Topic/Concept: Sociology in North America

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.4.17**

In \_\_\_\_\_, symbols are the key to understanding how we look at the world and communicate with one another.

a. functional analysis

b. symbolic interactionism

c. conflict theory

d. order theory

Answer: b. symbolic interactionism

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.4.18**

One of the sociologists who developed symbolic interactionism is

a. George Herbert Mead.

b. Auguste Comte

c. Robert Merton

d. Herbert Spencer

Answer: a. George Herbert Mead

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q1.4.19**

In the eyes of \_\_\_\_\_, society is a whole unit, made up of interrelated parts that work together.

a. symbolic interactionists

b. conflict theorists

c. functionalists

d. George Herbert Mead

Answer: c. functionalists

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.4.20**

Robert Merton used the term \_\_\_\_\_ for the harmful consequences of people’s actions.

a. function

b. dysfunction

c. latent function

d. balancing function

Answer: b. dysfunction

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.4.21**

Who was the founder of conflict theory?

a. Robert Merton

b. George Herbert Mead

c. Max Weber

d. Karl Marx

Answer: d. Karl Marx

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.6.22**

In the research model, specifying what it is that you want to learn about a topic is the stage of

a. defining the problem.

b. reviewing the literature.

c. sharing the results.

d. unobtrusive measures.

Answer: a. defining the problem

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.6.23**

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ predicts a relationship between or among variables.

a. research design

b. literature review

c. hypothesis

d. topic

Answer: c. hypothesis

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.6.24**

Sharon had spent months carrying out her sociological experiments. She had collected a ton of data. What was Sharon’s next step?

a. Analyze the results

b. Generate more hypotheses

c. Select another topic

d. Share the results

Answer: a. Analyze the results

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB\_Q.1.6.25**

The eighth and final step of the research model is to

a. begin the case study.

b. formulate a hypothesis.

c. define the problem.

d. share the results.

Answer: d. share the results

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.6.26**

What you expect to find according to predictions from a theory is known as a(n)

a. variable.

b. research design.

c. hypothesis.

d. analysis of documents.

Answer: c. hypothesis

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.6.27**

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a factor thought to be significant for human behavior, which can vary (change) from one case to another.

a. operational definition

b. variable

c. hypothesis

d. research method

Answer: b. variable

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.6.28**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a precise way to measure a variable.

a. Reliability

b. Validity

c. The hypothesis

d. An operational definition

Answer: d. An operational definition

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.6.29**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the extent to which an operational definition measures what it is intended to measure.

a. A variable

b. Validity

c. Hypothesis

d. Reliability

Answer: b. Validity

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.6.30**

Reliability refers to

a. the extent to which research produces consistent or dependable results.

b. secondary analysis.

c. how close the data we gathered comes to proving what we want to prove.

d. the way in which a researcher measures a variable.

Answer: a. the extent to which research produces consistent or dependable results

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.7.31**

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the collection of data by having people answer a series of questions.

a. sample

b. population

c. survey

d. experiment

Answer: c. survey

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.7.32**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is made up of the individuals intended to represent the population to be studied.

a. sample

b. control group

c. respondent

d. average

Answer: a. sample

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.7.33**

In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, everyone in the target population has the same chance of being included in the study.

a. stratified random sample

b. random sample

c. sample of any sort

d. survey

Answer: b. random sample

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.7.34**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is drawn from selected subgroups of a target population.

a. questionnaire

b. neutral question

c. stratified random sample

d. random sample

Answer: c. stratified random sample

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.7.35**

If the questions that you ask the people taking part in your study are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you will end up with biased answers.

a. easy

b. designed to elicit the answers you want

c. neutral

d. complicated enough

Answer: c. neutral

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q.1.7.36**

Li, a sociology undergraduate, was required to participate in a research study being conducted by a graduate student in his department. He didn’t know the topic until he got there, and the things the interviewer asked him were embarrassing. Li chose answers that weren’t quite true—in fact, they weren’t true at all—in order to save face himself and also to please the interviewer. This is example of

a. interviewer bias.

b. rapport.

c. self-administered questionnaires.

d. dependent variables.

Answer: a. interviewer bias.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Apply What You Know

**TB\_Q.1.7.37**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a feeling of trust between researchers and the people they are studying.

a. Rapport

b. Interviewer bias

c. Participant observation

d. An unobtrusive measure

Answer: a. Rapport

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.7.38**

Questions followed by a list of possible answers that the respondent can select are called

a. biased questions.

b. closed-ended questions.

c. stratified questions.

d. open-ended questions.

Answer: b. closed-ended questions

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.7.39**

Open-ended questions are questions that respondents

a. pick from a list.

b. turn into closed-ended questions.

c. generally don’t answer.

d. answer in their own words.

Answer: d. answer in their own words

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.7.40**

In secondary analysis, researchers analyze data collected by

a. robots.

b. their own interviews.

c. others.

d. the subjects themselves.

Answer: c. others

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q.1.7.41**

Police reports, photographs, and videos are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used by researchers.

a. participant observation

b. documents

c. generalizability

d. dependent variables

Answer: b. documents

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.7.42**

The subjects in an experiment who are exposed to the independent variable make up the

a. experimental group.

b. population.

c. sources of potential bias.

d. control group.

Answer: a. experimental group.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.7.43**

In a control group, subjects are

a. exposed to all variables in the study.

b. not exposed to the dependent variable.

c. an example of participant observation.

d. not exposed to the independent variable.

Answer: d. not exposed to the independent variable.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.7.44**

The independent variable causes a change in the

a. control group.

b. dependent variable.

c. other independent variables in the study.

d. generalizability of the experiment.

Answer: b. dependent variable.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q.1.7.45**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used to study people who are unaware that they are being studied.

a. Questionnaires

b. Interviews

c. Open-ended questions

d. Unobtrusive measures

Answer: d. Unobtrusive measures

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.7.46**

The best method of sociological research to use

a. is surveys.

b. depends on the type of question.

c. is experiments.

d. is document analysis.

Answer: b. depends on the type of question.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q.1.8.47**

In sociological research, gender

a. plays no role.

b. excludes female subjects from most contemporary social research.

c. is influential.

d. always leads to interviewer bias.

Answer: c. is influential

Learning Objective: LO 1.8 Explain how gender is significant in sociological research. Topic/Concept: Gender in Sociological Research

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q.1.9.48**

Professional handling of confidential sociological field notes entails

a. publishing them only in professional journals.

b. burning the notes once the researcher has had time to draw conclusions from them.

c. publishing them online, so that anyone can read them.

d. protecting respondents.

Answer: d. protecting respondents

Learning Objective: LO 1.9 Explain why it’s vital for sociologists to protect the people they study; discuss the two cases that are presented.

Topic/Concept: Ethics in Sociological Research

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

**TB\_Q1.10.49**

\_\_\_\_\_ is the breaking down of national boundaries because of advances in communications, trade, and travel.

a. Conflict theory

b. Globalization

c. Verstehen

d. Focusing on the macro level

Answer: b. Globalization

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Explain how research versus reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.

Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Easy

Skill Level: Remember the Facts

**TB\_Q1.10.50**

Capitalism becoming the world’s dominant economic system is known as

a. the globalization of capitalism.

b. symbolic interactionism.

c. increasing isolationism.

d. the advance of democracy.

Answer: a. the globalization of capitalism.

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Explain how research versus reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.

Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Moderate

Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

Essay Questions

**TB\_Q1.3.51:** Very broadly, where did Weber believe that capitalism was more likely to flourish?

Feedback: Max Weber believed that religion was the main force in social change. He thought that Roman Catholicism encouraged followers to hold on to traditional ways. He also believed the Protestant belief system encouraged change. Weber compared the extent of capitalism in Roman Catholic and Protestant countries, and found capitalism more advanced in the latter.

Learning Objective: LO 1.2 Trace the origins of society, from tradition to Max Weber.

Topic/Concept: Origins of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.4.52**: Discuss feminists and conflict theory.

Feedback: Marx used conflict theory to examine conflict between capitalists and workers. Many feminists look at conflict between men and women in the same way: historical inequalities, contemporary inequalities, global inequalities. Not all feminists employ conflict theory.

Learning Objective: LO 1.4 Explain the basic ideas of symbolic interactionism, functional analysis, and conflict theory.

Topic/Concept: Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.6.53**

What are the eight steps of the research model?

Feedback:

The eight steps of the research model (in chronological order) are:

1. Select a topic

2. Define the problem

3. Review the literature

4. Formulate a hypothesis

5. Choose a research method

6. Collect the data

7. Analyze the results

8. Share the results

Learning Objective: LO 1.6 Know the eight steps of the research model.

Topic/Concept: A Research Model

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.7.54**

What are the three ways sociologists measure average, and how do they differ?

Feedback:

The three ways sociologists measure average are the mean, median, and mode.

The mean is calculated by adding up a group of numbers and then dividing by the number of cases that you added.

The median is the middle case in an ordered range of cases.

The mode is the number of cases that occur most often.

Learning Objective: LO 1.7 Know the main elements of the seven research methods: surveys, participant observation, case studies, secondary analysis, analysis of documents, experiments, and unobtrusive measures; state why sociological research can lead to controversy.

Topic/Concept: Research Methods (Designs)

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It

**TB\_Q1.10.55**: Describe the three historical phases of sociology.

Feedback: A tension between social reform and social analysis runs through sociology’s history. First phase: main purpose— to improve society; time—origins until the 1920s. Second phase: main purpose—to develop abstract knowledge; time—from the 1920s until the 1960s. Third phase: main purpose—to seek ways to apply sociological research findings; time—from the 1960s to the present.

Learning Objective: LO 1.10 Explain how research versus reform and globalization are likely to influence sociology.

Topic/Concept: Trends Shaping the Future of Sociology

Difficulty Level: Difficult

Skill Level: Analyze It