

1

Albert Einstein said, "Theories should be as simple as possible, but not more so." Why and how is this important in understanding social science methods and the whole purpose of social science?

Answer:

<https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-social-science-17e-colander>

Feedback Ref: 18–20 Suggested Answer: If a theory is complicated and difficult to understand, it will be a harder explanation of the world to test. Complicated theories also obscure the purpose of social science, which is to understand and clarify social issues and social problems. If social scientists use simple theories that are easier to test and explain, they are better able to meet the goals relative to the field of social science.

2

The Interdisciplinary Approach means:

Answer:

(A there is no need for separate) social sciences. (B a group of scientists with different specialties work together on a common) problem.

(B a group of scientists with) different specialties work together on a common problem.

(C we will never need a unified) social science.

(D all problems can be solved) quickly.

3

Social scientists find statistics useful because of the:

Answer:

(A possible insights into social) problems and relationships. (A possible insights into social problems and) relationships.

(B ability to measure social) welfare.

(C self-evident nature of) statistical data.

(D lack of a necessity to) interpret statistics.

4

The "Delphi method" refers to:

Answer:

(A social scientists having their) interpretations reviewed by other specialists in the field. (A social scientists having their interpretations reviewed by other specialists in the) field.

(B social scientists having the) freedom to make assumptions without peer review.

(C asking others outside of the) social sciences to review one's interpretations.

(D drawing a conclusion only
) after a panel of recognized
specialists agrees that it is
valid.

5

Educated common sense:

Answer:

(A has no place in science.
)

(C is important in the social sciences.
)

(B has been important in the
) past but is unnecessary
today.

(C is important in the social
) sciences.

(D is better than any rules
) about science.

6

The social science method that involves making a detailed examination and analysis of a particular issue or problem situation is called the:

Answer:

(A comparative method.
)

(B case method.
)

(B case method.
)

(C historical method.
)

(D cross-cultural method.
)

7

How are the generalizations or laws that social scientists can make related to those that a physical scientist can make?

Answer:

(A They can only be applied in
) theoretical, not practical,
situations.

(D They are less definite and certain.
)

(B Physical scientists use the
) laws of social science to
substantiate their theories.

(C All laws of social science are
) derived from the laws of
physical science.

(D They are less definite and
) certain.

8

What happens when scientists have a strong opinion on policy?

Answer:

(A They should conduct their
) scientific experiments in

order to confirm their
opinions on policy. (D It leads to a loss of objectivity.
)

(B They cannot express that
) opinion because science has
no place in policy.

(C Science becomes the basis
) for policy initiatives.

(D It leads to a loss of
) objectivity.

9 Joseph Hotz's study of the implications of teen pregnancy concluded that whether or not mothers had born a child in their teens made:

Answer:

(A a major difference in their
) economic and social
positions. (A a major difference in their economic and social
) positions.

(B little difference in their
) economic and social
positions.

(C a difference which was
) received well by
conservatives.

(D a difference which was
) popular with both liberals
and conservatives.

10 Which of the following is NOT one of the general rules (heuristics) that guide the application of social science in policymaking outlined in your text?

Answer:

(A Recognize your inherent bias
) and adjust for it. (C Place greater emphasis on practical outcomes instead of scientific
) theories.

(B Be humble.
)

(C Place greater emphasis on
) practical outcomes instead of
scientific theories.

(D Distinguish differences in
) interpretation of facts from
differences in normative
judgments.

11 The study of social arrangements to maintain peace and order within a given society is called:

Answer:

(A economics.
) (D political science.
)

(B anthropology.
)

(C geography.

)

(D political science.
)

12

Thomas Kuhn argued that scientific progression occurs by paradigm shifts. A paradigm is:

Answer:

(A a scientific method and the technology that supports it.
) (C a scientific theory and the core of beliefs that surrounds it.

(B a scientific record-keeping
) method.

(C a scientific theory and the
) core of beliefs that surrounds it.

(D a way of understanding
) without evidence.

13

Language is important in the communication of social scientific knowledge. Social scientists are aware that language:

Answer:

(A should require layers of translation.
) (C embodies value judgments and preserves ways of looking at things.

(B used in high theory must, of
) necessity, include specialty-specific jargon to enhance understanding.

(C embodies value judgments
) and preserves ways of looking at things.

(D used to convey brilliant ideas
) will be complex.

14

The Enlightenment established the "three humiliations" of human beings. These include:

Answer:

(A the earth is the center of the universe.
) (D our reasoning ability is subject to passions and subconscious desires.

(B we are not creatures of
) nature like other animals.

(C humans cannot guide or
) direct social change.

(D our reasoning ability is
) subject to passions and subconscious desires.

15

Since its conception, social science has entwined two aspects. Sometimes it is simply trying to achieve a limited understanding of our place in the

cosmos, and at other times it is trying to:

Answer:

(C change society.
)

(A finalize an unlimited,
) complete explanation of
human total reality.

(B evolve into a theology of
) human behavior.

(C change society.
)

(D become a physical science.
)

16

What is the distinction between correlation and causation? Give a hypothetical example that might occur in social research to demonstrate each.

Answer:

Feedback Ref: 17–18 Suggested Answer: Whereas causation implies that changes in
: one variable bring about change in another variable, correlation simply refers to the simultaneous movement of two variables. For example, the height and weight of adults are correlated, meaning that they are related. If a person is tall, he or she usually weighs more; however, height does not cause a person's weight.

17

What is the difference between common sense and educated common sense? Why is the distinction important in science?

Answer:

Feedback Ref: 16 Suggested Answer: Unlike common sense, educated common
: sense is rational thought based on observation and the best information available. Educated common sense attempts to match data with theories. This kind of distinction is important to science in that it led to the development of the scientific method.

18

Explain the role of the Impartial Spectator in Social Science.

Answer:

Feedback Ref: 3,18–19 Suggested Answer: The Impartial Spectator is an approach
: that social scientists use to understand how a theory or policy would be viewed by people with perspectives different than their own. By recognizing their inherent bias and taking on a neutral perspective, social scientists are able to see how the policies that draw on Social Science will be received by different groups of people.

19

What is the importance of knowing the interrelationships among social science disciplines?

Answer:

Feedback Ref: 4–6 Suggested Answer: It is important to know the interrelationships
: among social science disciplines because of the complexity of expressions of human culture. If you look at an aspect of human life from the perspective of only one discipline, you are likely to miss things. In other words, to understand psychology, sometimes you have to understand sociology and vice versa.

20

Anthropology is the study of the relationship between:

- (A environment and trading systems.)
- (B biological traits and socially acquired characteristics.)
- (C physics and biology.)
- (D marketing strategies and geography (climate and resource allocation systems).)
- Answer:**
(B biological traits and socially acquired characteristics.)

21 **There are many different social science disciplines with varying approaches, but in understanding modern problems, social scientists need to know:**

- (A which discipline is the best.)
- (B less about the past.)
- (C more about their own specialty.)
- (D how the social sciences interrelate.)
- Answer:**
(D how the social sciences interrelate.)

22 **Which of the following is NOT included in cognitive science?**

- (A Economics.)
- (B Psychology.)
- (C Linguistics.)
- (D Social anthropology.)
- Answer:**
(A Economics.)

23 **Social science and natural science are both scientific but differ in focus because:**

- (A natural science deals with the spiritual values of nature.)
- (B social science deals with all aspects of the group life of humans.)
- (C social science deals with matter and energy.)
- Answer:**
(B social science deals with all aspects of the group life of humans.)

(D natural science does not deal
) with living things.

24

This is the field of human knowledge that deals with all aspects of the group life of human beings.

Answer:

(A Scientific knowledge.
)

(D Social science.
)

(B Humanities.
)

(C Natural science.
)

(D Social science.
)

25

Scientific knowledge is knowledge that has been:

Answer:

(A systematically gathered,
) classified, related, and
interpreted.

(A systematically gathered, classified, related, and
) interpreted.

(B rediscovered and cherished
) as dogma.

(C found to be in agreement
) with popular opinion.

(D tested until it is perfect and
) then retained unchanged
forever.

26

During the Enlightenment, people began to believe that society and culture are themselves the products of history and the evolution of culture. The Enlightenment is important in the origins of:

Answer:

(A medieval science.
)

(B social science.
)

(B social science.
)

(C classical Greek philosophy.
)

(D the idea that civilization did
) not improve.

27

In the social sciences, very little use can be made of controlled experiments because the investigator:

Answer:

(A cannot control the situations.
)

(A cannot control the situations.
)

(B does not need this method.

)

(C knows too much about
) human behavior.

(D must not be part of the
) experiment.

28

Modern science is based on the assumption that:

Answer:

(A this is an orderly universe.
) (A this is an orderly universe.

(B cause and effect are not
) important.

(C all phenomena are simple.
)

(D there are only two scientific
) laws.

29

Scientific inquiry is possible in a society in which certain attitudes are developed and tolerated. These attitudes include curiosity, objectivity, and:

Answer:

(A aggression.
) (C skepticism.

(B accessibility.
)

(C skepticism.
)

(D complacency.
)

30

Science offers final explanations of the universe and its phenomena.

Answer:

(A True
) (B False

(B False
)

31

Geography has practical applications related to trade patterns, settlement of populations, and aggression and acquisition.

Answer:

(A True
) (A)True

(B False
)

32

Sociology is the study of the ways in which men and women make a living.

(A True
)

Answer:
(B False
)

(B False
)

33

If the social sciences are ever going to have a unified theory, it will be because people started thinking about the rules and how the various rules of the social sciences fit together.

(A True
)

Answer:
(A)True

(B False
)

34

There are only disadvantages to the social sciences being specialized.

(A True
)

Answer:
(B False
)

(B False
)

35

There is little agreement among specialists in a particular social science about what distinguishes their field from others.

(A True
)

Answer:
(A)True

(B False
)

36

New fields of social science are evolving, such as cognitive science.

(A True
)

Answer:
(A)True

(B False
)

37

Social science disciplines are clearly defined so that no two fields cover the same subjects.

(A True
)

Answer:
(B False
)

(B False
)

38

All expressions of human culture are unrelated and independent.

Answer:

(A True
)

(B False
)

(B False
)

39

Scientific knowledge can be roughly grouped into two major fields: humanities and language arts.

Answer:

(A True
)

(B False
)

(B False
)

40

Knowledge is made up of knowledge of human beings, including culture and products and knowledge of the natural environment.

Answer:

(A True
)

(A)True

(B False
)

41

Controlled experiments play a very important role in the scientific method.

Answer:

(A True
)

(A)True

(B False
)

42

The saga of Hans, the Thinking Horse, is an example of why a good scientist must have both skepticism and imagination.

Answer:

(A True
)

(A)True

(B False
)

43

Paul Feyerabend argues that the correct methodology is no methodology.

Answer:

(A True
)

(A)True

(B False
)

44

Some of the concerns of geography are ecology, climate, resources, and:

Answer:

(A individual emotions.
)

(B demography.
)

(B demography.
)

(C monetary policy.
)

(D the theory of the state.
)

45

The function of social science is not primarily to determine social objectives but instead to discover how our objectives can be achieved.

Answer:

(A True
)

(A)True

(B False
)

46

Argumentation for the sake of heaven only serves to hinder the creation of policies based on the findings of the social sciences.

Answer:

(A True
)

(A False
)

(B False
)

47

The Veil of Ignorance plays a key role in the policy implications of social science.

Answer:

(A True
)

(A)True

(B False
)

48

Phronesis is a type of knowledge that relies solely on logic, rationality, and empirical proofs.

Answer:

(A True
)

(B False
)

(B False
)

49

Today, the attempt to find patterns of social evolution that can be applied to all societies has been largely abandoned.

Answer:

(A)True

(A True
)

(B False
)

50

Social scientists basically use the same approaches and methods and discourage different disciplinary approaches.

Answer:

(B False
)

(A True
)

(B False
)

51

The line between what is social science and what is natural science is fixed.

Answer:

(B False
)

(A True
)

(B False
)

52

The scientific method is a set of beliefs all scientists use in the same way.

Answer:

(B False
)

(A True
)

(B False
)

53

Because it is so difficult to experiment in social science, some people have insisted that it is not science.

Answer:

(A)True

(A True
)

(B False
)

54

To a considerable extent, the social scientist must substitute careful observation and the process of abstraction for experiments.

Answer:

(A)True

(A True
)

(B False
)

55

The function of social science is primarily to determine social values and

goals.

Answer:

(A True
)

(B False
)

(B False
)