

Test Bank for Sociology: A Biosocial Introduction by Rosemary L. Hopcroft

Chapter 1

Multiple Choice:

1. Society is made up of many groups. What is the smallest group? _____

- a. Monad
- b. Dyad
- c. Triad
- d. Cluster

(p.2: B)

2. The lowest level of analysis for sociologists is the _____.

- a. Individual
- b. Dyad
- c. Group
- d. Autonomie

(p.2: A)

3. _____ are explanations of particular social phenomena.

- a. Theories
- b. Diagnostics
- c. Premises
- d. Data

(p.4: A)

4. A _____ gives the relationship between two factors or characteristics that vary from case to case of whatever we are studying.

- a. Corollary
- b. Theory
- c. Complex
- d. Proposition

(p.4: D)

5. _____ was a glaring exception to Durkheim's theory on religion and suicide.

- a. Sweden
- b. Spain
- c. Russia
- d. England

(p. 5: D)

6. Theories about individuals in small groups are called:

- a. Social Psychological Theories.
- b. Social Fraternal Theories
- c. Social Network Theories
- d. Social Relations Theories

(p. 6: A)

7. In an experiment, the _____ group does not undergo experimental manipulation.

- a. Experimental
- b. Safety
- c. Control
- d. Reactionary

(p. 7: C)

8. One method sociologists have for studying larger groups is _____, where a researcher visits the group under study and physically observes what goes on in the group.

- a. Field Research
- b. Group Analysis
- c. Internal Diagnostics
- d. Visitation

(p. 7: A)

9. _____ is the view, first, that social phenomena can be studied like any other phenomena.

- a. Equality
- b. Positivism
- c. Negativism
- d. Phenomanism

(p. 8: B)

10. _____ suggests that because researchers are embedded in a particular culture (their own), complete objectivity is impossible.

- a. The internal bias
- b. Selective Bias
- c. Post Modernism
- d. Neo-Classicism

(p. 11: B)

11. According to Postmodernists, there are

- a. no truly objective “facts”
- b. certain truths “set in stone”
- c. alien races living among us.
- d. several explanations for every problem but there is always one “best outcome”

(p. 11: A)

12. _____ is the problem that, in doing social research, we ourselves change the social processes we are studying, so therefore what we report is not what would have gone on if we had not studied it.

- a. Internal Bias
- b. Manipulation
- c. Reactivity
- d. Relativity

(p. 13: C)

13. A famous example of _____ is the “Hawthorne effect”.

- a. Internal Bias
- b. Data Fabrication
- c. Postmodernism
- d. Reactivity

(p. 13: D)

14. _____ are methods designed to reduce or eliminate reactivity.

- a. Obtrusive Methods.
- b. Distractive Methods.
- c. Sneaky Methods.
- d. Unobtrusive Methods.

(p. 14. D)

15. The sociologists' ability to generalize about groups of people results from the fact that _____.

- a. most people respond in similar ways to similar situations.
- b. people are inherently good.
- c. everyone is exactly the same.
- d. humans are more closely related to parrots than crabs.

(p. 16. A)

16. _____ was one of the first to examine the effects of this complex interaction between human nature and the social context on behavior.

- a. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- b. Edvard Westermarck
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Emile Durkheim

(p. 17. B)

17. _____ is the ability to understand how private troubles reflect public issues.

- a. Multicultural Awareness
- b. Anatomical Awareness
- c. The Sociological Imagination
- d. Multi-hemispherical Dexterity

(p. 18. C)

18. _____ is the name given to the process of dismantling of dominant perspectives and revealing them for what they are—the biased point of view of one particular group.

- a. Deconstruction
- b. Reconstruction
- c. Construction
- d. Destruction

(p. 12. A)

19. Postmodernism was developed in _____.

- a. the late 19th century
- b. the 1950s
- c. the 1980's and 90's

d. feudal Japan

(p 11. C)

20. _____ means that the scientist, in his or her professional capacity, does not take sides on issues of moral or ethical significance.

- a. Professional Bias
- b. Ethically Neutral
- c. The Hawthorne effect.
- d. Postmodernism

(p. 8. B)

True/False:

1. Sociologists use the Scientific Method.

(p.2: True)

2. Durkheim found that Protestant countries had lower suicide rates than Catholic countries.

(p. 3: False)

3. Propositions can be either general or specific.

(p.4: True)

4. If a statement cannot generate a testable hypothesis and therefore cannot be tested, it is a theory.

(p. 5: False)

5. According to the scientific method, Sociological research must take sides on issues of moral or ethical significance.

(p. 9: False)

6. Postmodernism was a movement which involved only the social sciences

(p. 11: False)

7. The Postmodernist critique cannot be completely true.