

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
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Chapter 2 - Applying Sociological Research Methods

1. Why is sociology considered a science?

- a. It has an exclusive reliance on positivist approaches.
- b. Sociologists usually have degrees in the natural sciences.
- c. It has philosophical origins.
- d. It seeks to use empirical methods.

ANSWER:

d

2. Which statement best describes concepts?

- a. They are best defined as explanations.
- b. They are always non-categorical.
- c. They take the form of variables in research.
- d. They are generally explained using reasoning.

ANSWER:

c

3. I am doing a study of students majoring in sociology. What would not be considered a variable in my study?

- a. age
- b. area of minor concentration
- c. area of major concentration
- d. family income

ANSWER:

c

4. According to the text, what is the principal component of any theory?

- a. research
- b. reliability
- c. variables
- d. concepts

ANSWER:

d

5. Which statement best summarizes the research relating to “selfies” online?

- a. It demonstrates the deductive approach.
- b. It found the selfies on Instagram are nowhere near as gendered as those in magazine ads.
- c. White male selfies contained less muscle presentation than magazine ads.
- d. Female selfies were more likely to contain a kissing pout face.

ANSWER:

d

6. Which of the following ends with empirical research?

- a. deductive logic
- b. inductive logic
- c. sociological theories
- d. conceptual research

ANSWER:

a

7. Dressler and Farmer hypothesized that novice marathon runners would run farther and longer if they were exposed to

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veteran runners who could mentor them through the early days of marathon training. The researchers began with existing theories, developed a new hypothesis, and then organized a research program to test the premise. Which form of reasoning did they use?

- a. reductionist
- b. deductive
- c. inductive
- d. empirical

ANSWER: b

8. Which statement best describes inductive reasoning?

- a. It starts with research and ends with theory construction.
- b. It starts with theory and ends with theory construction.
- c. It reflects the bidirectional relationship between theory and research.
- d. It is not a practical tool for sociologists to use.

ANSWER: a

9. Rosa finished her fieldwork before developing her theory about what social phenomenon was occurring. According to the text, research approach did Rosa use?

- a. deductive reasoning
- b. inductive reasoning
- c. common reasoning
- d. reliable reasoning

ANSWER: b

10. Which of the following begins with empirical research?

- a. deductive logic
- b. inductive logic
- c. sociological theories
- d. conceptual research

ANSWER: b

11. In evaluation research a separate prior study is often undertaken which asks “what is the nature of the social problem?” Which term refers to this prior study?

- a. de facto assessment
- b. exploratory investigation
- c. needs assessment
- d. inductive study

ANSWER: c

12. What kind of research answers the question “What is X like”?

- a. descriptive
- b. explanatory
- c. exploratory

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- d. critical

ANSWER:

c

13. The text used text messaging to illustrate which of research approach?

- a. surveys
- b. experiments
- c. discourse analysis
- d. exploratory research

ANSWER:

d

14. Which statement best describes social programs?

- a. They may have their effectiveness assessed through the use of evaluation research.
- b. They rarely involve a needs assessment.
- c. They are useful in assessing programs evaluations.
- d. They have generally proven impossible to evaluate.

ANSWER:

a

15. Mike and Johanna wanted to study the notion that Internet dating site users developed more self-confidence about their personal appeal as a potential partner over a six-month time frame. Which form of research would reveal this particular social phenomenon?

- a. descriptive
- b. exploratory
- c. explanatory
- d. deductive

ANSWER:

c

16. In what kind of study do researchers attempt to assess the necessity for or efficacy of a social program or social condition?

- a. exploratory
- b. experimental
- c. empowerment
- d. evaluation

ANSWER:

d

17. A program was developed to increase prescription compliance in recently diagnosed hypertension patients. Medical readings and interviews were conducted with participants over one year, at three-month intervals. At the end of the program, medical health practitioners revisited the program to check its effectiveness and to make adjustments as indicated by the data. Which form of research would reveal the outcome of the program?

- a. evaluation
- b. exploratory
- c. explanatory
- d. empowerment

ANSWER:

a

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18. What kind of research is designed to facilitate improving the conditions within a particular social setting or for a particular social group?

- a. exploratory
- b. experimental
- c. empowerment
- d. evaluation

ANSWER: c

19. What is undertaken in order to improve conditions within a particular social setting or for a particular group in society?

- a. empowerment research
- b. action research
- c. participatory action research
- d. evaluation research

ANSWER: a

20. According to the text, what is a researcher doing when he is pursuing change while studying a social system?

- a. community research
- b. social research
- c. responsible research
- d. action research

ANSWER: d

21. Which term refers to the process of defining variables in a precise manner that is measureable?

- a. conceptualization
- b. operationalization
- c. theorization
- d. variablization

ANSWER: b

22. What is the main reason that sociologists review previous research?

- a. to determine if they will be able to get their own research published in a scholarly journal
- b. to determine what is already known and where gaps or limitations exist
- c. to criticize the work of other sociologists
- d. to decide on one or more of the research methods available for the research design

ANSWER: b

23. Which of the following best defines “operationalization”?

- a. the translation of concepts into measureable variables
- b. the transformation of a literature review into a research question
- c. the analysis of the relationship between variables
- d. the use of theory to organize data collection

ANSWER: a

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24. What does the term “validity” mean in relation to survey research?

- a. The results can be verified by outside parties.
- b. There is consistency of measurement.
- c. At least one of the variables is a good indicator of the intended concept.
- d. The sample is representative.

ANSWER:

c

25. In the process of drawing conclusions, what should a researcher always do?

- a. Revisit the original research question.
- b. Consider the consequences of their conclusions.
- c. Propose policy changes.
- d. Compile their results.

ANSWER:

a

26. Which term refers to a testable research statement that includes at least two variables?

- a. a theory
- b. a hypothesis
- c. an empirical prediction
- d. an exploratory statement

ANSWER:

b

27. With respect to height, which of the following describes the purpose of a bathroom scale?

- a. a valid but not reliable measure
- b. a reliable but not a valid measure
- c. a dependent variable
- d. a control variable

ANSWER:

b

28. Which of the following is NOT a major component of a research design?

- a. data collection
- b. data analysis
- c. drawing conclusions
- d. making policy recommendations

ANSWER:

d

29. Which term refers to obtaining consistent results with the same measure?

- a. multiple causation
- b. reliability
- c. experimenter presence
- d. validity

ANSWER:

b

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30. Suppose that a person receives the same score when he or she takes an IQ test more than once. Which statement best describes this test?

- a. It is valid.
- b. It is a good predictor.
- c. It is reliable.
- d. It is dependable.

ANSWER:

c

31. A sociologist publishes an article on a study in which she estimated the level of religious commitment in the population. Another interested researcher uses the same methodology and replicates the experiment and produces the same estimate. What can be said about the original study result?

- a. It shows causation.
- b. It has confidence.
- c. It has verifiability.
- d. It has reliability.

ANSWER:

d

32. Which term refers to obtaining consistent results with the same measure?

- a. multiple causation
- b. reliability
- c. experimenter presence
- d. validity

ANSWER:

b

33. When are measurements in research considered reliable?

- a. when they are correlated
- b. when they are consistent or repeatable
- c. when they measure what they were supposed to measure
- d. when they are accurate and relevant

ANSWER:

b

34. What is generally the last step in the research process?

- a. termination of analysis
- b. data distribution
- c. dissemination of findings
- d. securing ethical approval

ANSWER:

c

35. The text used Stanley Milgram's study on obedience to authority as an example of the importance of which sociological issue?

- a. obedience
- b. reliability
- c. ethics

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- d. experimentation

ANSWER:

c

36. Which of the following is part of the “Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans” standards for conducting research?

- a. Participation in research must be voluntary, and confidentiality and anonymity must be observed.
- b. Researchers may harm research participants only when the potential gains in knowledge outweigh the participants’ rights.
- c. Researchers must take care of the funders’ interests in their research, ensuring outcomes do not contravene their expectations.
- d. Researchers must avoid politically incorrect areas of inquiry and take care not to delve into sensitive issues.

ANSWER:

a

37. In social science research, which statement best summarizes the matter of ethics?

- a. Ethics are left to individual researchers.
- b. Ethics are overseen by the disciplinary organization (e.g., the sociology association).
- c. Ethics are specified by the Tri-Council policy.
- d. Ethics are only a matter of interest to universities in rare cases.

ANSWER:

c

38. Research in online chat rooms is challenging. Even if researchers announce that they have logged in, someone logging in later might not be aware of their presence. What does this important research issue pertain to?

- a. technology
- b. ethics
- c. research intent
- d. research outcomes

ANSWER:

b

39. Which statement best defines “maintaining confidentiality”?

- a. The researcher is able to identify a given person’s responses, but promises not to do so.
- b. The research cannot identify a given response with a given respondent.
- c. The researcher refrains from collecting personal information about participants.
- d. The researcher obtains written consent before collecting personal information.

ANSWER:

a

40. Qualitative methodologies are usually associated with which of the following?

- a. inductive approach
- b. deductive approach
- c. reductive approach
- d. quantitative approach

ANSWER:

a

41. Which statement best describes sociology experiments?

- a. They are inductive.

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- b. They are useful for generating research hypotheses.
- c. They ideally involve the random assignment of subjects.
- d. They are among the most common techniques used by sociologists.

ANSWER:

c

42. We are doing an experiment to determine if exposure to violent newscasts in a laboratory setting increases subjects' fear of the world. Which statement is most important to this experiment design?

- a. Exposure to violent news would be the independent variables.
- b. Fear would be the independent variable.
- c. Members of a control group would be exposed to the violent newscasts.
- d. Random assignment would be unnecessary in such a study.

ANSWER:

a

43. What do sociologists call the presumed cause that is manipulated in an experiment?

- a. independent variable
- b. dependent variable
- c. controlled variable
- d. central variable

ANSWER:

a

44. What do sociologists call the participants in an experiment who are **NOT** exposed to the independent variable?

- a. dependent group
- b. control group
- c. observed group
- d. responsive group

ANSWER:

b

45. In a study of the effects of exposure to pornographic films on men's attitudes toward women, what is the name of the group of research participants who are **NOT** exposed to the films?

- a. the control group
- b. the research group
- c. the master group
- d. the experimental group

ANSWER:

a

46. In a study of the health of runaways of different ages in Toronto, the researcher examined housing, employment, and education. In this research, what is the independent variable?

- a. age
- b. housing
- c. employment
- d. health

ANSWER:

a

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47. Students who work at part-time jobs get lower grades than those who do not work. In methodological terms, what kind of variable are students' grades?

- a. mediating
- b. independent
- c. dependent
- d. confounding

ANSWER:

c

48. For a research project about vacation practices, Sam will look at the influence of a person's income on her or his vacation destination. He proposes that the higher the income, the more luxurious the accommodation choice will be. Which term refers to the accommodation choice?

- a. an independent variable
- b. a dependent variable
- c. a spurious variable
- d. an intervening variable

ANSWER:

b

49. What is random assignment associated with?

- a. experiments
- b. ethnography
- c. surveys
- d. systematic observation

ANSWER:

a

50. What is the best scientific methodology to isolate a cause?

- a. experiment
- b. survey
- c. field research
- d. observation studies

ANSWER:

a

51. What kind of research should a social scientist use to clearly establish the causal relationship between two variables?

- a. experimental
- b. direct observation
- c. correlational
- d. ethnographic

ANSWER:

a

52. According to the text, what is the primary means of collecting social science evidence?

- a. survey
- b. field study
- c. ethnographic study
- d. experiment

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ANSWER:

a

53. Sanjay is interested in finding out people's attitudes about crime in his neighbourhood. Using a brief face-to-face interview, he goes door-to-door and asks his neighbours identical questions using the questionnaire he designed. Which research method is he using?

- a. participant observation
- b. survey
- c. experiment
- d. ethnography

ANSWER:

b

54. Which term refers to a printed research instrument containing a series of items to which research participants (or "subjects") respond by choosing from a list?

- a. pretest
- b. posttest
- c. observational device
- d. questionnaire

ANSWER:

d

55. A researcher might administer a questionnaire to a small group that closely resembles the population of interest. What label would a sociologist give this group?

- a. multivariate sample
- b. representative sample
- c. restricted sample
- d. sample of convenience

ANSWER:

b

56. You conduct a survey with a large introductory class of sociology students, but you want to sample only 30 percent of them. When passing out the survey, you need to make sure that each person in the class has an equal chance of being selected to complete it. What kind of sample have you selected?

- a. multivariate
- b. cross-sectional
- c. representative
- d. multi-stage

ANSWER:

c

57. What is the best research design for testing causality?

- a. ethnography
- b. experiment
- c. survey
- d. content analysis

ANSWER:

b

58. What is the biggest advantage of experiments?

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- a. They allow us to address questions of reliability.
- b. They allow us to address questions of validity.
- c. They allow us to address questions of triangulation.
- d. They allow us to address questions of causality.

ANSWER:

c

59. What is the biggest problem with surveys?

- a. cost
- b. the inability to triangulate
- c. the honesty and memory of respondents
- d. ensuring random assignment

ANSWER:

c

60. According to the text, which term describes a set of verbal questions and answers that are always asked exactly the same way?

- a. structured interview
- b. standardized interview
- c. unstructured interview
- d. unstandardized interview

ANSWER:

b

61. When a researcher meets with the research participants in her study and asks each of them a series of questions, altering the questions as necessary, which data collection method is she using?

- a. researcher-administered questionnaire
- b. unstandardized interview
- c. structured survey
- d. structured experiment

ANSWER:

b

62. According to the text, what is the biggest advantage of interviews when compared to questionnaires?

- a. The answers are easier to analyze.
- b. The answers reflect the rapport built with the respondent.
- c. The answers better reflect the respondents' actual views.
- d. The answers are less likely to raise ethical issues.

ANSWER:

c

63. Which statement best describes a researcher doing secondary analysis?

- a. He or she replicates an earlier research study.
- b. He or she completes a project by answering questions not addressed in the original study.
- c. He or she focuses on the study of secondary organizations.
- d. He or she uses data previously collected for some other purpose.

ANSWER:

d

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64. Which type of analysis can be carried out on existing data sources, such as public records, official reports, and surveys completed by other researchers?

- a. secondary analysis
- b. inconspicuous analysis
- c. researcher-coordinated analysis
- d. unobtrusive analysis

ANSWER:

a

65. Keira has decided to buy a data set from Statistics Canada to use as the basis for her research for her master's thesis. Which method of data collection is she using?

- a. primary analysis
- b. secondary analysis
- c. technical analysis
- d. quantitative analysis

ANSWER:

b

66. Which terms refer to research on copies of suicide notes done to establish the types of themes that occur most often in them?

- a. field research
- b. content analysis
- c. participant observation
- d. ethnography

ANSWER:

b

67. What is NOT included in secondary analyses?

- a. studies using statistical information collected by Statistics Canada
- b. content analyses
- c. historical analyses
- d. ethnography

ANSWER:

d

68. Which theoretical tradition is most consistent with ethnographic research methods?

- a. positivism
- b. interpretive
- c. functionalist
- d. conflict

ANSWER:

b

69. Which research approach is defined as “the use of multiple methods to critically examine the ways in which language is used to convey social constructions and social relations”?

- a. critical analysis
- b. post-structural analysis
- c. postmodern analysis

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- d. discourse analysis

ANSWER:

d

70. If a researcher directly observes a social group or process in the field, but does not interact with the participants, what kind of research is being performed?

- a. experimental observation
- b. restricted observation
- c. systematic observation
- d. participant observation

ANSWER:

c

71. Which term refers to studying people where they live, work, and play?

- a. participant observation
- b. ethnography
- c. case investigation
- d. field experimentation

ANSWER:

b

72. When a researcher conducts a detailed study of the life and activities of a group of people by living with that group over a period of years, what is this type of study called?

- a. ethnography
- b. survey research
- c. complete observation
- d. field experimentation

ANSWER:

a

73. A sociologist starts hanging out with Italian immigrants. In addition to hanging out, he informally conducts interviews with the immigrants, and supplements his research with official statistics and government reports. Then he publishes a book on his work that gives an in-depth insider's look at Italian immigrant life in Canada, contrasted with the official information. His work both confirms some aspects of official data, and confronts some government claims about immigration. What kind of research is this?

- a. experimental research project
- b. survey research project
- c. ethnographic research project
- d. academic writing project

ANSWER:

c

74. If a researcher collects observations about a group while taking part in the activities of the group, what kind of research is being performed?

- a. participant observation
- b. survey
- c. environmental behaviour
- d. experiment

ANSWER:

a

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75. A graduate sociology student proposes a thesis on pool hustlers. A major part of his methodology is to hang out in pool halls. As a reasonably good pool player, he will play games and allow himself to be hustled, and he will use his skill to set up hustles himself. What kind of research is he conducting?

- a. participant observation
- b. social observation
- c. unethical observation
- d. primary observation

ANSWER: a

76. Which research method places the most emphasis on understanding the members of a group from their own point of view?

- a. unobtrusive measurement
- b. participant observation
- c. survey research
- d. the experiment

ANSWER: b

77. Which type of research design employs at least one qualitative and one quantitative method at the same time in order to compare different perspectives as part of the overall data integration?

- a. integrated case study
- b. multi-level method
- c. qualquan approach
- d. convergent analysis

ANSWER: d

78. Inductive reasoning is a theory-driven approach that typically concludes with generalizations based on research.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

79. People who are both frequent text message and Facebook users are known to develop a reduced ability to spell combined with an overall reduction in written language skills.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

80. Facebook strengthens feelings of inclusion and connection with others.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

81. Statistics Canada is a significant resource for social science researchers who need descriptions of numerous aspects and characteristics of Canada's population.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

82. Descriptive research is a useful research method for tracking whether or not groups, events, activities, and/or situations remain static or undergo changes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

83. When a concept is operationalized for research purposes it is referred to as a variable.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

84. A measurement instrument which gives consistent results each time it is used but does not really describe the concept being measured is reliable but not valid.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

85. An excellent way to draw conclusions from research is to revisit the original research question.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

86. The Nuremburg Code ended concerns about ethical misconduct.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

87. It is not necessary to tell research subjects that their participation is voluntary because doing so may decrease their likelihood of involvement.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

88. Confidentiality cannot exist without anonymity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

89. A respondent (or participant) is considered to be confidential if a researcher cannot link the data collected on or from that person back to his or her personal identity.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

90. A theory which emerges from our empirical observations is referred to as a grounded theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

91. Experiments are most useful with respect to explanatory research.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

92. Social scientists use experiments as often as natural scientists do because they provide a reliable source of data.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

93. The major advantage of an experiment is the researcher's control over the environment and the ability to isolate the experimental variable.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

94. In any research context, the dependent variable is presumed to cause the independent one.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

95. Field experiments are experimental designs conducted in real life settings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

96. Self-administered questionnaires work best with open-ended questions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

97. A senior citizen who gives his age as 10 years younger than his actual age is an example of the inaccuracies possible in surveys.

- a. True
- b. False

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ANSWER: True

98. Books, magazines, and television programs can all be sources of data for secondary analysis.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

99. Discourse analysis refers to the use of recording equipment to study political speeches.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

100. The major advantage of field methods is that they are so much less expensive than any alternatives.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

101. Participant observation involves collecting systematic observations while being part of the activities of the group being studied.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

102. Systematic observation involves taking part in a social group or process.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

103. The method of participant observation typically employs random samples of individuals or groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

104. Outline the main principles of the Tri-Council policy statement concerning ethics.

ANSWER: The three principles are: (1) a concern for welfare, (2) a respect for dignity, and (3) an assumption of justice.

105. Why does it make sense to say that sociology employs a scientific method?

ANSWER: Sociology uses empirical methods to enhance our knowledge of people and society. It also uses systematic procedures, which means that the steps designed to conduct the research can be followed and replicated by other investigators.

106. Distinguish between inductive and deductive reasoning.

ANSWER: Deductive is theory driven and ends with generalizations based on the research whereas inductive is data driven and starts with the observations and ends up with theory construction.

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107. What is empowerment research and why is it undertaken?

ANSWER: Empowerment research examines social settings and conditions in order to identify key issues and it involves stakeholders for the purpose of improvement. It is undertaken to improve the social circumstances of a marginalized group or community.

108. What is evaluation research? Give an example of how this methodology might be used.

ANSWER: Evaluation research is used to assess the effectiveness of a social program. Prior to the actual assessment, a needs assessment may be undertaken to determine the nature of the problem and the resources available. The program evaluation should help us understand if the program worked and if the objectives of the program were achieved.

Responses will vary in terms of examples provided.

109. Define the qualitative research method and give an example.

ANSWER: The qualitative research method is most often employed to better understand social phenomena using inductive reasoning and non-numerical data. Examples include systematic observation, participant observation, focus groups, and unstructured interviews.

110. According to the text, decolonization is a significant research issue. Describe what is meant by decolonization with respect to Indigenous people. Include in this discussion the research approach that seems to provide the most fruitful method for all participants in research that focuses on decolonization. Use an example to illustrate your understanding of this social issue.

ANSWER: Decolonization is a process whereby research is conducted in a manner that allows colonized, oppressed, or otherwise marginalized groups to express their views and concerns in whatever form is most relevant to them. Participatory action research is a field method involving stakeholders as co-researchers in a collaborative process designed to improve outcomes.

Responses will vary in terms of examples provided.

111. Qualitative methods offer a variety of techniques with which to collect data. What is grounded theory and how is it a unique approach in social science research?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

112. What is grounded theory and what makes it unique as a form of explanation?

ANSWER: Grounded theory is a systematic strategy for moving from specific observations to general conclusions about discourses, actions, interactions, and practices.

113. According to the text, experiments are considered an effective method of collecting social science data. Discuss and describe the nature of experiments as an aspect of quantitative research in sociology. Include examples to illustrate your understanding of data-gathering methodology.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary, but they include definitions of experiment and objectivity, and they should include references to controlled environment, cause-effect relationships, random assignment, independent and dependent variables, and control groups. The strengths and limitations of an experiment should be discussed.

Responses will vary in terms of examples provided.

114. Compare the methods available to perform two distinct types sociological research, including the benefits and disadvantages of each method.

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ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

115. Sociological research is generally inspired by one of five main purposes. Discuss and describe the strengths and limitations of your choice of three of the five. Provide examples of each of your choices to illustrate your understanding of the nature of the research approach and of its applicability and suitability for a research project.

ANSWER: The five main purposes are exploratory, descriptive, explanatory, evaluation, and empowerment. Responses will vary depending on which purposes are selected for discussion. The text provides examples but extra marks can be allocated for original student ideas.

116. Discuss how empowerment research differs from other kinds of research efforts.

ANSWER: Empowerment research is intended to improve the conditions of a group, not just to collect information. Researchers work closely with all stakeholders who have an interest in the outcome of the research. The research is intended to solve a problem and a plan to this end is developed. Community members are not the subjects of the research but co-participants. Participatory action research is a major form of empowerment research.

117. Describe the key steps for conducting sociological research using the relationship between gender and suicide as an example.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

118. Describe the design of an experiment intended to investigate what effect reading negative information about the Internet has on people's attitudes toward Internet usage.

ANSWER: The experiment would need to randomly assign subjects to control and experimental group. The former will not be exposed to the negative information while the latter will not be. Negative information is the independent variable and attitude toward the Internet is the dependent variables. Attitude would be measured before the experimental group was exposed to the information and afterward as well. The before-and-after comparison of the experimental group will tell us if the information had any effect.

119. Identify the Tri-Council Statement on Research Ethics and briefly describe its major components.

ANSWER: This is the policy adopted by the three major research funding agencies in Canada. It is intended to ensure that human subjects involved in research are protected from unethical treatment. The major components include respect for persons, concern for welfare, justice.

120. Describe the two main methods for collecting survey data, noting any strengths and weaknesses.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

121. Describe some of the difficulties that social scientists face when doing survey research.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.

122. According to the text, secondary data analysis is considered an effective method of collecting social science data. Discuss and describe the nature of secondary data as an aspect of scientific research in sociology. Include examples to illustrate your understanding of this data-gathering methodology.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary, but they should define secondary data analysis (archival analysis) and note that it is available from a variety of sources (e.g., Statistics Canada, postsecondary institutions, Data Liberation Initiative). The responses should also include reference to content analysis, discourse analysis, historical analysis, and the strengths and limitations of secondary analyses.

123. Define field research and describe the two key approaches to it.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____: _____e: _____

Chapter 2 - Applying Sociological Research Methods

ANSWER: Student responses will vary.