TEST BANK FOR SOCIOLOGY A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE 9TH EDITION
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 Ninth Edition

SOCIOLOGY
A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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Chapter 02 : Sociological Perspectives and Methods of Research

Multiple Choice

1. Each of the _____ offers a central question to direct thinking and key concepts to organize answers.
   a. theoretical perspectives
   b. social actions
   c. methods of research
   d. negotiated order

   ANSWER:  a
   REFERENCES:  p. 26
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension
   OTHER:  New

2. A ________ is the contribution a part makes to an existing social order.
   a. dysfunction
   b. façade of legitimacy
   c. symbol
   d. function

   ANSWER:  d
   REFERENCES:  p. 28
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension

3. _______ are consequences that are disruptive to a social order.
   a. Functions
   b. Dysfunctions
   c. Facades of legitimacy
   d. Symbols

   ANSWER:  b
   REFERENCES:  p. 28
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension

4. _______ use the human body as an analogy for society.
   a. Conflict theorists
   b. Symbolic interactionists
   c. Functionalists
   d. Action theorists

   ANSWER:  c
   REFERENCES:  p. 27
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension
5. According to functionalists, poverty exists because
   a. the poor are largely unmotivated to work.
   b. it contributes in some way to the stability of an existing social order.
   c. the poor lack the drive to do better.
   d. somebody has to be on the bottom.

   ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: p. 29
KEYWORDS: application
OTHER: New

6. “Poor people often ‘volunteer’ for over-the-counter and prescription drug tests.” From a functionalist perspective, this statement is describing
   a. a façade of legitimacy. 
   b. the negotiated order.
   c. a function of poverty.
   d. human nature.

   ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: p. 29
KEYWORDS: application

7. ______ means anticipated or intended.
   a. Latent 
   b. Manifest
   c. Function 
   d. Dysfunction

   ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: p. 28
KEYWORDS: comprehension

8. ______ means unanticipated or unintended.
   a. Latent 
   b. Manifest
   c. Function 
   d. Dysfunction

   ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: p. 28
KEYWORDS: comprehension
9. A functionalist would likely ask which one of the following questions about socially assistive robots?
   a. Who benefits from socially assistive robots and at whose expense?
   b. What meanings do people assign to socially assistive robots?
   c. What are the intended and unintended consequences of socially assistive robots?
   d. How will socially assistive robots affect interaction?

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: p. 29
   KEYWORDS: application
   OTHER: New

10. Some governments are investing in socially assistive robots with the hope that they will address the growing demand for care giving. This hope qualifies as a
   a. manifest dysfunction.
   b. latent function.
   c. manifest function.
   d. latent dysfunction.

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: Functionalist Theory
   KEYWORDS: application
   OTHER: New

11. Which one of the questions listed below is a conflict theorist most likely to ask?
   a. How is social order possible?
   b. How do meanings change over time?
   c. How does a part contribute to societal stability?
   d. Who benefits from a particular social arrangement, and at whose expense?

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: p. 30
   KEYWORDS: comprehension

12. The question “Who benefits from a particular pattern or social arrangement?” is of most interest to a(n)
   a. functionalist.
   b. conflict theorist.
   c. symbolic interactionist.
   d. action theorist.

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: p. 30
   KEYWORDS: comprehension
13. A woman argues that the low salary she pays someone from Mexico to watch her children is fair because that woman gets paid more than she would be paid in Mexico. Conflict theorists call this line of reasoning
   a. cultural relativity.
   b. the facade of legitimacy.
   c. a latent function.
   d. class consciousness.

   **ANSWER:** b
   **REFERENCES:** p. 30
   **KEYWORDS:** application

14. An employer tells workers “If you aren’t happy with the pay and working conditions here, go work somewhere else! It’s a free country.” Conflict theorists call this line of reasoning
   a. cultural relativity.
   b. sympathetic knowledge.
   c. the façade of legitimacy.
   d. good business practice.

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** p. 30
   **KEYWORDS:** application

15. Which one of the following concepts applies to the façade of legitimacy?
   a. logical
   b. well-documented assertions
   c. misleading
   d. fair analysis

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** p. 30-31
   **KEYWORDS:** comprehension
   **OTHER:** New

16. Who is most likely to ask “how do people involved in interaction take account of each other” and then direct their own conduct accordingly?”
   a. functionalists
   b. conflict theorists
   c. symbolic interactionists
   d. classic theorists

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** p. 32
   **KEYWORDS:** application
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17. _____ consist(s) of situations in which two people communicate, interpret, and respond to each other’s words and actions.
   a. Symbols
   b. Social interaction
   c. The façade of legitimacy
   d. Functions

   ANSWER:   b
   REFERENCES:  p. 31
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension

18. Myra is from Mexico but is now a U.S. citizen. She speaks both Spanish and English, but speaks only English in public because she imagines people will think she an undocumented immigrant if she speaks in Spanish. Symbolic interactionists would call Mayra's assessment of how others see her as an example of
   a. social order.
   b. self preservation.
   c. the negotiated order.
   d. self awareness.

   ANSWER:   d
   REFERENCES:  p. 30
   KEYWORDS:  application

19. Which one of the following statements describes the best way to apply the three perspectives?
   a. Only one perspective can give us a complete picture of a process or an event.
   b. Most sociologists analyze an issue using one perspective.
   c. The three perspectives should be viewed as opposing viewpoints.
   d. We can acquire a more complete view of something by applying all three perspectives.

   ANSWER:   d
   REFERENCES:  p. 26
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension
   OTHER:  New

20. Which one of the following statements represents a criticism of the functionalist perspective?
   a. It is too liberal.
   b. It focuses on the “small stuff.”
   c. It leaves us wondering about a part's overall effect.
   d. It focuses on the “have nots.”

   ANSWER:   c
   REFERENCES:  p. 34
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension
21. A major criticism of the conflict theory is that it
   a. overemphasizes the stability and order that exist in a society.
   b. focuses on the "simple stuff."
   c. presents a simplistic view of dominant-subordinate group relationships.
   d. understates the tensions and divisions that exist in society.

   **Answer:** c

   **References:** p. 34

   **Keywords:** comprehension

22. One strength of the __________________ perspective is that it focuses on up-close and personal factors that
   shape interaction and relationships.
   a. functionalist
   b. conflict
   c. symbolic interactionist
   d. sociological

   **Answer:** c

   **References:** p. 34

   **Keywords:** comprehension

23. Sociologists adhere to the scientific method, which means that they acquire data through
   a. testing.
   b. surveys.
   c. observation.
   d. personal interviews.

   **Answer:** c

   **References:** p. 35

   **Keywords:** comprehension

24. Which one of the following assumptions applies to the scientific method?
   a. Research finding should not be replicated.
   b. Research findings can be manipulated to advance a good cause.
   c. Truth is confirmed through faith.
   d. Knowledge is acquired through observation.

   **Answer:** d

   **References:** p. 35

   **Keywords:** comprehension
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25. Which of the following is a false statement about the characteristics of high-quality sociological research?
   a. Once a sociological study is completed, findings are considered final.
   b. Sociologists invite others to critique their work.
   c. Sociological findings endure as long as the research process can be replicated.
   d. Sociologists strive to be objective.

   ANSWER:  a  
   REFERENCES:  p. 35
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension  
   OTHER:  New

26. Researchers should maintain objectivity. This means they should
   a. stay away from topics in which they have a personal interest.
   b. not accept funding from outside sources.
   c. refuse to share data with others.
   d. not let personal and subjective views about the topic influence observations or outcome of research.

   ANSWER:  d  
   REFERENCES:  p. 35
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension

27. The plan for gathering data on a chosen topic is known as the
   a. scientific method.
   b. hypothesis.
   c. research design.
   d. hidden curriculum.

   ANSWER:  c  
   REFERENCES:  p. 38
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension

28. When there is as likely a chance that any one member of the population will be selected for participation in a study, the sample is considered
   a. controlled.
   b. biased.
   c. random.
   d. nonrandom.

   ANSWER:  c  
   REFERENCES:  p. 43
   KEYWORDS:  comprehension
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29. Which of the following would be the best option to obtain a representative sample of students at your college?
   a. Ask students eating in the cafeteria at lunchtime to participate in an important study.
   b. At random, draw a list of students from the most recent college registrar’s list.
   c. Stop students as they are walking to their cars in parking lots and ask them to participate.
   d. Ask all of the sociology majors to participate in the study.

   **ANSWER:** b
   **REFERENCES:** p. 43
   **KEYWORDS:** application

30. In this data-gathering method there is no possibility that the researcher’s facial expression or body language will influence respondents to answer in a particular way. This method is
   a. structured interviews.
   b. unstructured interviews.
   c. participant observation.
   d. self-administered questionnaires.

   **ANSWER:** d
   **REFERENCES:** p. 37
   **KEYWORDS:** application

31. Behavior influenced by the attention one receives from being the subject of a research study is the
   a. Hawthorne effect.
   b. latent effect.
   c. special subject effect.
   d. experimental effect.

   **ANSWER:** a
   **REFERENCES:** P. 37
   **KEYWORDS:** application

32. Researcher Kandi Stinson spent two years as a member of weight loss group, studying how women spoke about and understood losing weight. Stinson used which one of the following methods?
   a. self-administered questionnaire
   b. nonparticipant observation
   c. participant observation
   d. secondary sources

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** P. 37
   **KEYWORDS:** application
33. In research, the variable to be explained or predicted is known as
   a. the dependent variable.
   b. the independent variable.
   c. the hypothesis.
   d. the control variable.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: p. 40
   KEYWORDS: comprehension

34. The independent variable in the hypothesis “Retired populations have a higher suicide rate than employed populations” is
   a. employment status.
   b. suicide rate.
   c. retired populations.
   d. employed populations.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: p. 40
   KEYWORDS: application

35. The dependent variable in the hypothesis “Retired populations have a higher suicide rate than employed populations” is
   a. employment status.
   b. suicide rate.
   c. retired populations.
   d. employed populations.

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: p. 40
   KEYWORDS: application

36. A trial explanation predicting a relationship between independent and dependent variables is a(n)
   a. hypothesis.
   b. theory.
   c. fact.
   d. observation.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: p. 40
   KEYWORDS: comprehension
37. __________ are concrete and specific criteria for observing and measuring independent and dependent variables.
   a. Operational definitions
   b. Hypotheses
   c. Units of analysis
   d. Traces

   ANSWER: a

   REFERENCES: p. 38

   KEYWORDS: comprehension

38. A researcher studying handwashing uses guidelines set by the American Society of Microbiology to determine if handwashing has taken place: use warm or hot running water and soap while washing for 10 to 15 seconds all surfaces, including wrists, palms, backs of hands, and under fingernails. This guideline is considered
   a. an operational definition.
   b. the Hawthorne effect.
   c. a correlation.
   d. a test.

   ANSWER: a

   REFERENCES: p. 38

   KEYWORDS: application

39. If one respondent gives different answers to the same question at two different points in time, the researcher should be concerned about
   a. reliability.
   b. validity.
   c. representativeness.
   d. the Hawthorne effect.

   ANSWER: a

   REFERENCES: Methods of Social Research

   KEYWORDS: application

40. The question “Is this operational definition really measuring what it claims to measure?” addresses concerns surrounding
   a. sampling.
   b. validity.
   c. reliability.
   d. correlations.

   ANSWER: b

   REFERENCES: p. 40

   KEYWORDS: comprehension
41. A professor tells a class that her exams will cover information from class lectures, class discussion, and reading assignments. However, the exam includes questions related to only reading assignments. Students complain because the exam is
a. not reliable.
b. not valid.
c. not reliable or valid.
d. objective.

*ANSWER:*  b

*REFERENCES:*  p. 40

*KEYWORDS:*  application

42. An expected or _____ function of a sports team is that it can unite fans who are often extremely different from one another.
a. latent
b. lasting
c. manifest
d. relative

*ANSWER:*  c

*REFERENCES:*  p. 28

*KEYWORDS:*  comprehension

*OTHER:*  New

43. College sports teams, when successful, can have the unanticipated or _____ function of increasing the number of students enrolled.
a. manifest
b. lasting
c. latent
d. short lived

*ANSWER:*  c

*REFERENCES:*  p. 28

*KEYWORDS:*  comprehension

*OTHER:*  New
44. If socially assistive robots assume caregiving roles, a number of unanticipated consequences may occur such as the elimination of sexual abuse. This unanticipated consequence is a
a. manifest function.
b. manifest dysfunction.
c. latent function.
d. latent dysfunction.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 30
KEYWORDS: application
OTHER: New

45. One expected disruption of socially assistive robots relates to increased unemployment as robots replace human workers. This disruption qualifies as a
a. manifest function.
b. manifest dysfunction.
c. latent function.
d. latent dysfunction.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 30
KEYWORDS: application
OTHER: New

46. One unintended or unexpected disruption of socially assistive robots is that people may actually prefer the company of robots over fellow humans. This situation represents
a. latent function.
b. manifest dysfunction.
c. latent dysfunction.
d. manifest function.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 30
KEYWORDS: application
OTHER: New
47. A conflict theorist reading the news headline "Future Surgeons May Use Robotic Nurse" is most likely to ask:
   a. What are the intended and unintended consequences of using robotic nurses?
   b. What meanings do surgeons assign to robotic nurses?
   c. Who benefits from the use of robotic nurses and at whose expense?
   d. How will a robot and patient interact?

   **Answer:** c
   **References:** p. 34
   **Keywords:** application
   **Other:** New

48. A functionalist reading the news headline, "Talking Robots Play Part in Therapeutic Treatment for People With Special Needs," is most likely to ask
   a. Who benefits from talking robots in therapeutic treatment and at whose expense?
   b. What meanings do patients assign to talking robots?
   c. What are intended and unintended consequences of using talking robots in therapeutic treatments?
   d. How will robots know what symptoms to treat?

   **Answer:** c
   **References:** p. 34
   **Keywords:** application
   **Other:** New

49. A tree can have different meanings to a farmer, a home builder, a poet, or an environmentalist. In any case the tree acts as a
   a. value.
   b. norm.
   c. symbol.
   d. belief.

   **Answer:** c
   **References:** p. 32
   **Keywords:** application
   **Other:** New

50. Which of the following is something symbolic interactionists emphasize?
   a. means of production
   b. functions
   c. negotiated order
   d. outcomes

   **Answer:** c
   **References:** p. 33
   **Keywords:** comprehension
   **Other:** New
51. When symbolic interactionists study socially assistive robots, they are most likely to emphasize
   a. functions and dysfunctions.
   b. the robot as an interrelated part.
   c. interaction dynamics between robots and humans.
   d. the robot as a scarce and valued resource.

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** p. 34
   **KEYWORDS:** application
   **OTHER:** New

52. The _____ is the best perspective to draw upon for exploring human-robot interactions.
   a. functionalist
   b. conflict
   c. symbolic interaction
   d. social action theory

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** p. 34
   **KEYWORDS:** application
   **OTHER:** New

53. Min Kyung Lee studied the meanings employees assigned to a socially assistive robot named Snackbot. Lee's focus
    suggests she is influenced by the _____ perspective.
   a. functionalist
   b. conflict
   c. symbolic interaction
   d. social action

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** p. 34
   **KEYWORDS:** application
   **OTHER:** New

54. In reviewing the existing literature on socially assistive robots, Lee looked
    a. for only the most recent articles published in past years.
    b. at on-line articles because articles in print are not relevant.
    c. at "gaps" in the literature that her research could address.
    d. to replicate an existing study.

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** p. 37
   **KEYWORDS:** comprehension
   **OTHER:** New
55. Lee's research involving Snackbot showed that under the right conditions, people can form collegial (even social) relationships with workplace robots. This finding relates to the _____ perspective.
   a. functionalist
   b. conflict
   c. symbolic interactionist
   d. social action

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: p. 42
   KEYWORDS: application
   OTHER: New

56. In her research on robots in the workplace Lee distributed a set of questions that she asked people to answer on their own time. This method is known as a
   a. participant observation.
   b. self-administered questionnaire.
   c. structured interview.
   d. secondary sources.

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: p. 37
   KEYWORDS: application
   OTHER: New

57. For her study on robots in the workplace Lee was able to view Snackbot's interactions with people through video/audio feeds. This method of study is known as
   a. structural interviews.
   b. nonparticipant observation.
   c. participant observation.
   d. nonstructural interviewers.

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: p. 37
   KEYWORDS: application
   OTHER: New
58. After reviewing the literature on socially assistive robots, Lee noticed that no study had ever
a. studied socially assistive robots.
b. looked at how robots interact with people.
c. examined how socially interactive robots fit into the culture of a workplace.
d. looked at how people interact with robots.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 37
KEYWORDS: comprehension
OTHER: New

59. Read the following hypothesis: Customers who experienced personalized conversations with Snackbot are more likely to cooperate with Snackbot's requests than those who customers experienced impersonal scripted conversation. The independent variable is
a. norm formation.
b. Snackbot.
c. presence or absence of personalized conversation.
d. cooperation (or not) with Snackbot's request.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 40
KEYWORDS: application
OTHER: New

60. Read the following hypothesis: Customers who experience personalized conversations with Snackbot are more likely to cooperate with Snackbot's request than those who experience impersonal scripted conversation. The dependent variable is
a. norm formation.
b. Snackbot.
c. presence or absence of personalized conversation.
d. cooperation (or not) with Snackbot's request.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: p. 40
KEYWORDS: application
OTHER: New
61. Lee divided the customers interacting with Snackbot into two groups: those who received personalized conversations and those who received impersonal conversations. A measure of personalized conversation is which one of the following?
   a. "Hi, here is your snack."
   b. "The weather is very nice."
   c. "I missed seeing you last week when you were out of the office."
   d. "Have a nice weekend."

   **ANSWER:** c

62. Lee identified _____ as the most important factor in explaining successful robot-human interaction.
   a. people's ability to make personalized small talk with the robot
   b. the robot's physical appearance
   c. the robot's ability to engage in personalized small talk with people
   d. the age of those interacting with robots

   **ANSWER:** c

63. After reading Lee's research on human-robot interaction, Gerry concluded that if employers make robots likeable and even preferable to humans, this might distract employee's attention away from the job-killing implications. The view reflects the _____ perspective.
   a. functionalist
   b. conflict
   c. symbolic interaction
   d. social action

   **ANSWER:** b
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64. In measuring whether people cooperated with Snackbot's requests to do neck stretches, Lee noticed a customer doing neck stretches in a way that mocked Snackbot. Lee was unsure whether such behavior should count as cooperation. Lee asked other researchers helping her and one said it should count and the other said it should not. This situation brings up issues of
a. generalizability.
b. prediction.
c. reliability.
d. validity.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: p. 40

KEYWORDS: application

OTHER: New

Essay

65. Think of an invention or new product that has captured media attention. Explain how the three perspectives could guide you in an analysis of that invention.

ANSWER: Will vary

66. Describe an operational definition that affects or has affected your life (Hint: job performance measures, tests that measure IQ, the test to get a driver's license qualify). Describe the measure and then comment on reliability and validity of that measure.

ANSWER: Will vary

67. Use three research method concepts (e.g. hypothesis, independent variable, review of literature, etc) to design a research study you would like to do.

ANSWER: Will Vary

68. Do some research on social robots to learn in what settings they are being used or projected to be used. For each setting how might you measure human cooperation with robots?

ANSWER: Will vary