PART ONE -- Based on Baker, *Doing Social Research*, pp. 3-43 and lecture. Circle the one best answer for each.

1. In *The Sociological Imagination*, C. W. Mills advocates looking for the connection between 
   a. personal troubles; social issues 
   b. personal troubles; social solutions 
   c. personal issues; social troubles 
   d. personal issues; government policies 
   e. none of the above

2. A study based on observable evidence is referred to as 
   a. empirical 
   b. deductive 
   c. inductive 
   d. none of the above

3. A conditional statement put into an IF...THEN form that can be subject to testing is often referred to as a 
   a. messy beginning 
   b. hypothesis 
   c. theory 
   d. all of the above 
   e. none of the above

4. Studies which focus on data originally collected by another researcher, ordinarily for another purpose 
   are called 
   a. repeated studies 
   b. secondary analyses 
   c. evaluation studies 
   d. non-scientific studies 
   e. all of the above

5. The Laumann survey on sexual practices had as its primary research aim: 
   a. to better understand the increase in pregnancy among youth in America. 
   b. to provide accurate information about the sexual practices of the adult population in America. 
   c. to track the effects of AIDS on the rate of homosexual activity in America. 
   d. to define normal sexual behavior in America.
6. Travis Hirschi’s findings most strongly supported which theory of deviance?
   a. cultural deviance theory
   b. strain theory
   c. natural delinquency theory
   d. control theory

7. Darley and Latane concluded that a bystander would be least likely to rush to help a person in crisis if:
   a. they feared for their safety.
   b. they felt there was nothing that they could do.
   c. there were a number of other people present.
   d. they lived in a large city.

8. Which of the following is not true about the use of experiments to conduct social research?
   a. they can easily be repeated by other researchers
   b. they almost always occur in laboratory settings
   c. a well-designed experiment reduces the effects of extraneous factors
   d. none of the above; all are true

9. The research on domestic assault conducted by Sherman and Berk showed that:
   a. an arrest is likely to act as a deterrent against repeated domestic violence.
   b. an arrest is likely to increase the chance of repeated domestic violence.
   c. counseling is the most effective deterrent against repeated domestic violence.
   d. there is not a statistically significant difference in the recidivism rate for domestic violence offenders regardless of the treatment they receive.

10. When the primary aim of a study is to understand a whole group of people such as a culture or other distinct group of individuals, the research is often referred to as:
    a. a long range field study.
    b. an ethnography.
    c. a qualitative experiment.
    d. a naturalistic generalization.

11. Anderson used all of the following data collection methods except:
    a. audio and video recording.
    b. interviewing.
    c. mail surveys.
    d. participant observation.

12. Which of the following research approaches usually has the least fully developed design?
    a. field research.
    b. survey research.
    c. evaluation research.
    d. experimental research.
True--False. Circle T if the statement is true, and F if it is false

13. T   F  A survey can be used to test a hypothesis.

14. T   F  The idea of a researcher's vantage point, or perspective, is particularly relevant in experimental research.

15. T   F  In conducting an experiment, how one assigns subjects to the experimental and control groups is not important.

16. T   F  Field researchers often immerse themselves in the day-to-day activities of social groups.

17. T   F  Social research can be both creative and scientific.

18. T   F  Experiments which take place in natural settings are by virtue less scientific than laboratory experiments.

19. T   F  Social scientists often create their studies so that no other researcher can copy their design.

20. T   F  It is more interesting to study the constants than the variables in a study.

PART TWO -- Based on Baker, Doing Social Research, pp. 87-95 and lecture. Circle the one best answer for each.

21. In a study of attitudes toward U.S. intervention in the Middle East, the unit of analysis would be
   a. attitudes
   b. society
   c. military officials
   d. the United Nations
   e. the individual

22. Suppose a researcher is studying racial stereotyping in American television shows during the 1990s. The unit of analysis would be
   a. television shows
   b. individuals
   c. television producers
   d. racial minorities

23. Concluding that the Vietnam War was caused by the repressed aggression of American leaders is an example of:
   a. the ecological fallacy
   b. economic reductionism
   c. psychological reductionism
   d. none of the above
24. Inferring that recent immigrants to the United States are more likely to be on welfare than U.S. citizens from evidence of greater welfare expenditures among states with the highest proportions of recent immigrants is an example of
   a. economic reductionism
   b. the ecological fallacy
   c. inductive reasoning
   d. a scientific deduction

25. In order to study the impact of political party affiliation (democrat or republican) on church attendance, a researcher surveys the same respondents at five widely separated points in time. This is an example of a
   a. cross-sectional study
   b. panel study
   c. trend study
   d. cohort study

26. Which of the following is not a longitudinal design?
   a. a panel study
   b. a cohort study
   c. a trend study
   d. none of the above

27. In the Sherman and Berk study of domestic assault, recidivism (repeated domestic violence) was the _________ variable, and treatment (arrest/advice/separation) was the _________ variable.
   a. independent; dependent
   b. constant; control
   c. independent; control
   d. dependent; independent


28. In the article mentioned above, the authors describe two competing conceptions of love. Briefly outline both of these.

29. In two or three sentences, give the major research question(s) of the Harrington and Bielby article. (i.e. What are the authors seeking to show by doing this research?)
30. What is the unit of analysis in this study?

31. What is the size of the sample studied by Harrington and Bielby? How do they go about justifying their sample size and sampling procedure?

32. What are the primary findings or conclusions that Harrington and Bielby report?
PART FOUR--Based on William T. Bielby and James N. Baron, "Men and Women at Work: Sex Segregation and Statistical Discrimination".

33. Give the primary research question(s) posed by Bielby and Baron.

34. What is the dependent variable in this study?

35. What is the unit of analysis in this study?

36. How do W. Bielby and J. Baron go about justifying the use of the sample they based their study on?

37. For this question, refer to Table 5 (p. 780). Table 5 reports the results of the multiple regression analysis used to assess the effects of each independent variable on the dependent variable. Thus, this table shows the effects of each independent variable (X1 through X17) on job segregation (% female), while simultaneously controlling the effects of all other independent variables on the dependent variable. The regression coefficients (furthest column to the right), indicate how much the dependent variable increases (or decreases) per one unit change in any particular independent variable.
For example, look at variable X15 (repetitiveness temperament). The regression coefficient for this variable is 6.2, which means that for a one unit increase in repetitiveness temperament, there is a 6.2 unit increase (because sign is positive) in the dependent variable, job segregation (% female). Thus, the results indicate that if a mixed occupation requires tolerance for repetition, the percentage of females in the particular occupation will increase by 6.2%.

Use Table 5 to answer the following questions:

A. Is the percentage of females holding a mixed occupation requiring verbal aptitude expected to increase or decrease?

B. Roughly describe the expected gender composition of a mixed occupation requiring numerical aptitude, given the coefficient of -3.9 (more male? more female?) Explain why you answered as you did.

C. Interpret any two additional coefficients from Table 5.