

PART ONE -- Based on Baker, *Doing Social Research*, Chapter 9. Circle the one best answer for each.

1. A new analysis of survey data collected for another purpose is called a
 - a. content analysis
 - b. secondary analysis
 - c. analysis of unobtrusive measures
 - d. historical analysis

2. The advantages to a researcher of doing a secondary analysis on an already-collected dataset include all of the following *except*:
 - a. the researcher may choose high quality datasets that would be very expensive to create on one's own.
 - b. the data set selected may be based on a finely drawn probability sample.
 - c. the time required to collect the data is saved.
 - d. the available dataset will precisely fit the researcher's needs.

3. In the study on the relationship between arrest rates, educational attainment, and income inequality, LaFree and Drass used statistics from all of the following sources *except*:
 - a. the Uniform Crime Report.
 - b. the General Social Survey.
 - c. the U.S. Bureau of Justice.
 - d. the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

4. Berelson's definition of content analysis as a research technique "for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication" means
 - a. that it involves studies of implied meaning
 - b. that it is an informal method
 - c. that it involves study of the outward and ostensible
 - d. that it involves field work

5. Gerbner and his colleagues, in their study of violence on television, analyzed all of the following *except*:
 - a. the percent of programs containing violence.
 - b. the number of violent episodes per program.
 - c. the roles of the perpetrators of violence and their victims.
 - d. the percent of viewers who objected to the violence.

6. The study of graffiti is an example of a measure of
 - a. erosion
 - b. attrition
 - c. accretion
 - d. disposal

7. Gottschalk referred to the "whole history of the past" as
 - a. history-as-record
 - b. historiography
 - c. historical method
 - d. history-as-actuality

8. Since a historian wants to get as close an approximation to the past as possible, she or he is seeking
 - a. verisimilitude
 - b. verstehen
 - c. secondary sources
 - d. oral history

9. Which type of analysis of available data would be best for studying changes in the proportion of Americans who support legalized abortion since it was legalized in the United States in 1973?
 - a. historical analysis
 - b. analysis of unobtrusive measures
 - c. secondary analysis of surveys
 - d. content analysis of articles

10. Which type of analysis of available data would be best for studying the degree of sex and violence in American movies?
 - a. historical analysis
 - b. content analysis
 - c. secondary analysis
 - d. analysis of existing statistics

11. Which type of analysis of available data would be best for studying changes in the kinds of advice given in women's magazine columns since World War II?
 - a. historical analysis
 - b. analysis of unobtrusive measures
 - c. secondary analysis
 - d. content analysis

12. Which type of analysis of available data would be best for studying changing trends in smoking over the last twenty years?
 - a. historical analysis
 - b. analysis of unobtrusive measures
 - c. secondary analysis
 - d. analysis of existing statistics

13. All of the following are advantages of the analysis of unobtrusive measures except
 - a. that it requires little time on the part of the researcher
 - b. that it avoids ethical issues
 - c. that it cannot produce a Hawthorne effect
 - d. that the role of the researcher cannot affect the results

PART TWO -- Review of the four main approaches to the collection of social research data. Circle the one best answer for each.

14. Which basic approach to social research produces the strongest inferences about causal relationships?
 - a. experimentation
 - b. survey research
 - c. field research
 - d. available data research

15. Which basic approach to social research generally is most difficult to replicate?
 - a. experimentation
 - b. survey research
 - c. field research
 - d. available data research

16. Which basic approach to social research is best for obtaining precise estimates of population characteristics?
 - a. experimentation
 - b. survey research
 - c. field research
 - d. available data research

17. Which basic approach to social research lends itself best to studies of long-term social change?
 - a. experimentation
 - b. survey research
 - c. field research
 - d. available data research

18. Which basic approach to social research lends itself best to examining situations and experiences from the viewpoint of the subject or actor?
 - a. experimentation
 - b. survey research
 - c. field research
 - d. available data research

19. Which basic approach to social research is best suited to exploratory research?
 - a. experimentation
 - b. survey research
 - c. field research
 - d. available data research

20. Which basic approach to social research emphasizes research design and involves relatively simple, straightforward data analysis?
 - a. experimentation
 - b. survey research
 - c. field research
 - d. available data research

PART THREE -- Based on Simonetta Falasca-Zamponi's "The Aesthetics of Politics"

21. In two or three sentences summarize Falasca-Zamponi's major conclusions.

22. Suppose you decide to replicate Falasca-Zamponi's study using content analysis (*Doing Social Research*, pp. 269-277). Briefly describe how you would proceed: selection of the content, sampling, coding, and analysis.

**PART FOUR -- Based on John Mohr's "Soldiers, mothers, tramps and others:
Discourse roles in the 1907 New York City charity directory"**

23. What is the unit of analysis in Mohr's study? How large is the sample? What is the main data source?

24. Explain Mohr's findings regarding widows and seamen. Do these results support or refute White's idea of structural equivalence?

PART FIVE-- Based on John Foran, "A Theory of Third World Social Revolutions"

25. Briefly describe Foran's theoretical model. What conditions are necessary and sufficient for outbreak of a revolution?

26. Which countries analyzed by Foran support his theoretical model? Give an example of a hypothetical country that would contradict his model.

PART SIX-- Based on John Sutton, "Social Structure, Institutions, and the Legal Status of Children in the United States"

27. How did Sutton operationalize the distinction between "incurability jurisdiction" and "neglect jurisdiction"?

28. What was the unit of analysis in Sutton's diffusion analysis (pp. 932+)? How large was the sample? Describe the dependent variable. What was the main source for the independent variables? What happens to "URBIND" and "ED" when the number of local government officers is controlled (Table 4: models III vs. IV)?