
1. The term ethnography refers to
   a. any study done by an anthropologist
   b. an observational work attempting to describe a whole people or culture
   c. any study which takes place in a specific setting
   d. all of the above

2. Field research may involve all but which one of the following characteristics?
   a. interviews with informants
   b. analysis of public and/or private documents
   c. intentional manipulation of the observational setting
   d. direct observation

3. Which of the following is not something to observe while doing field research?
   a. the environment
   b. verbal behavior
   c. physical objects
   d. none of the above; all are things to observe

4. Generally, one attempts to establish intersubjectivity in order to
   a. establish absolute truth
   b. refute the findings of other researchers
   c. compare subjective perceptions and interpretations
   d. none of the above

5. Field research is least likely to result in
   a. precise estimates of population characteristics
   b. detailed descriptions of the research setting
   c. findings which are suggestive of patterned relationships
   d. findings which suggest areas for further research


6. Baker describes the typical steps or components of a field study. In the spaces provided below, show how each is approached in Fisher’s study.

A. The Setting (Baker, p.249-250)
B. The General Subject (Baker, pp.250-251)

C. The Theoretical Framework (Baker, pp. 251-252)

D. The Time Frame (Baker, pp. 252)

E. The Things Observed (Baker, pp.252-255)
F. The Role of the Observer (Baker, pp.256)

G. Information Collection Procedures (Baker, pp.259-262)

PART THREE -- Based on Mitchell Duneier's "Slim and Bart"

7. What role (Doing Social Research, pp. 256) did Duneier assume to present himself in his field research setting?
8. What procedures did Duneier use to collect information (Doing Social Research, pp. 259-262) in his field study?

PART FOUR -- Based on Gene Lerner's "Assisted Storytelling: Deploying Shared Knowledge as a Practical Matter"

9. The story consociate is described as a type of social identity. What evidence is presented that other interactants treat this participant in a distinct fashion?

10. What is the rationale for saying that story consociate participation is a systematic elaboration of storytelling organization?
11. Which party begins telling a story after a collaboratively produced story preface is not pre-determined. What does it mean to say that it is an interactional achievement?