

Student: _____

1. The central question addressed by epistemology is:
 - A. How can we predict the future effectively?
 - B. How do we know what we know, if we know it at all?
 - C. What is the meaning of reality?
 - D. What is truth?

2. Interpretive scholars
 - A. assume that people create multiple meanings of reality.
 - B. work hard to maintain objectivity.
 - C. realize that all meaning is objective.
 - D. None of the answers are correct

3. A social scientist is often appropriately labeled a(n) _____.
 - A. empiricist
 - B. phenomenologist
 - C. poststructuralist
 - D. rhetorician

4. For a strict social scientist, humans _____.
- A. have the freedom to make choices
 - B. make responsible decisions
 - C. are unaffected by outside stimuli
 - D. are controlled by forces beyond their conscious control
5. Determinists hold that
- A. every effect has multiple, knowable causes.
 - B. every human act is ultimately voluntary.
 - C. environmental factors are usually irrelevant to human behavior.
 - D. heredity accounts for everything a person does.
6. For the behavioral scientist, the relationship between individual freedom and predictability is such that as individual freedom goes up
- A. predictability increases.
 - B. predictability stays the same.
 - C. predictability decreases.
 - D. outside causes affect predictability.

7. The basic activity of the behavioral scientist is
- A. seeking facts.
 - B. generating hypotheses.
 - C. publicizing significant findings.
 - D. theory testing.
8. The interpretive scholar strives for
- A. prediction.
 - B. control.
 - C. meaning.
 - D. All of the answers are correct
9. Which of the following is a purpose of a scientific theory?
- A. explanation of universal laws of human behavior
 - B. exploration of meaning
 - C. interpretation of an individual text in a specific context
 - D. maintenance of the status quo

10. Which of the following is used to support an empirical theory?

- A. examples of social injustice
- B. claims based on personally held ideology
- C. data from direct observation
- D. exploration of meaning or context

11. Effective theories describe and predict only those objective facts that can be sensed by an individual and will not speculate about the subjective meanings inside our heads.

True False

12. Most practitioners agree that the terms "scientific" and "objective" are largely interchangeable. Likewise, interpretive scholars all agree on the companion term of "humanist."

True False

13. Scientists believe that there is only one reality "out there" and that truth is therefore singular.

True False

14. Behavioral scientists are likely to describe human conduct using phrases such as "in order that" or "so that," whereas interpretive scholars will describe events using the phrase "because of."

True False

15. Determinists believe that things are predestined to happen and thus nothing that we can do can affect outcomes.

True False

16. For the _____ theorist, theory is less about *proving* something and more about *meaning*.

17. For empirical or scientific theorists, there is one reality out there waiting to be discovered through

18. Griffin separates theories into two "camps": objective and interpretive. Where do you feel more at home? Why?

19. Compare the interpretive scholar's philosophy with the scientist's.

2 Key

1. The central question addressed by epistemology is:

- A. How can we predict the future effectively?
- B.** How do we know what we know, if we know it at all?
- C. What is the meaning of reality?
- D. What is truth?

Griffin - Chapter 02 #1

2. Interpretive scholars

- A.** assume that people create multiple meanings of reality.
- B. work hard to maintain objectivity.
- C. realize that all meaning is objective.
- D. None of the answers are correct

Griffin - Chapter 02 #2

3. A social scientist is often appropriately labeled a(n) _____.

- A. empiricist
- B. phenomenologist
- C. poststructuralist
- D. rhetorician

Griffin - Chapter 02 #3

4. For a strict social scientist, humans _____.

- A. have the freedom to make choices
- B. make responsible decisions
- C. are unaffected by outside stimuli
- D. are controlled by forces beyond their conscious control

Griffin - Chapter 02 #4

5. Determinists hold that

- A. every effect has multiple, knowable causes.
- B. every human act is ultimately voluntary.
- C. environmental factors are usually irrelevant to human behavior.
- D. heredity accounts for everything a person does.

Griffin - Chapter 02 #5

6. For the behavioral scientist, the relationship between individual freedom and predictability is such that as individual freedom goes up

- A. predictability increases.
- B. predictability stays the same.
- C. predictability decreases.
- D. outside causes affect predictability.

Griffin - Chapter 02 #6

7. The basic activity of the behavioral scientist is

- A. seeking facts.
- B. generating hypotheses.
- C. publicizing significant findings.
- D. theory testing.

Griffin - Chapter 02 #7

8. The interpretive scholar strives for

- A. prediction.
- B. control.
- C. meaning.
- D. All of the answers are correct

Griffin - Chapter 02 #8

9. Which of the following is a purpose of a scientific theory?

- A. explanation of universal laws of human behavior
- B. exploration of meaning
- C. interpretation of an individual text in a specific context
- D. maintenance of the status quo

Griffin - Chapter 02 #9

10. Which of the following is used to support an empirical theory?

- A. examples of social injustice
- B. claims based on personally held ideology
- C. data from direct observation
- D. exploration of meaning or context

Griffin - Chapter 02 #10

11. Effective theories describe and predict only those objective facts that can be sensed by an individual and will not speculate about the subjective meanings inside our heads.

FALSE

Griffin - Chapter 02 #11

12. Most practitioners agree that the terms "scientific" and "objective" are largely interchangeable. Likewise, interpretive scholars all agree on the companion term of "humanist."

FALSE

Griffin - Chapter 02 #12

13. Scientists believe that there is only one reality "out there" and that truth is therefore singular.

TRUE

Griffin - Chapter 02 #13

14. Behavioral scientists are likely to describe human conduct using phrases such as "in order that" or "so that," whereas interpretive scholars will describe events using the phrase "because of."

FALSE

Griffin - Chapter 02 #14

15. Determinists believe that things are predestined to happen and thus nothing that we can do can affect outcomes.

FALSE

Griffin - Chapter 02 #15

16. For the _____ theorist, theory is less about *proving* something and more about *meaning*.

Interpretive; Humanistic

Griffin - Chapter 02 #16

17. For empirical or scientific theorists, there is one reality out there waiting to be discovered through _____

our senses; direct observations.

Griffin - Chapter 02 #17

18. Griffin separates theories into two "camps": objective and interpretive. Where do you feel more at home? Why?

Answers will vary

Griffin - Chapter 02 #18

19. Compare the interpretive scholar's philosophy with the scientist's.

Answers will vary

Griffin - Chapter 02 #19

2 Summary

| | <u>Category</u> | <u># of Questions</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Griffin - Chapter 02 | | 19 |