

Chapter 2 Theory and Social Research

2.1 Essay Questions

1) Describe how concrete and abstract concepts differ. Give an example of an abstract ideal type and a concrete classification.

Answer:

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 25-28

Topic: Social Theory

Skill: 08. Provide examples of abstract ideas/principles

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

2) How do prediction, theoretical explanation, and understanding differ?

Answer:

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 33-34

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Modes of Explanation

Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes

Objective: 02.02 Distinguish explanations, prediction, & understanding

3) Why do we need more than association to demonstrate a causal relationship?

Answer:

Diff: 9 Page Ref: 34-37

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Causality

Skill: 06. Explain reasons for using a specific process/procedure

Objective: 02.03 Understand causality & causal relationships

4) Why do researchers worry about alternative explanations when stating a causal relationships?

Answer:

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 34-37

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Causality

Skill: 06. Explain reasons for using a specific process/procedure

Objective: 02.03 Understand causality & causal relationships

5) What is the difference between inductive and deductive approaches to research?

Answer:

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 29-30

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Direction

Skill: 10. Utilize both inductive & deductive approaches

Objective: 02.06 Distinguish inductive & deductive theory building

6) How do structural and interpretative explanations differ?

Answer:

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 37-38

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Modes of Explanation

Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes

Objective: 02.08 Describe various methods of explanation

7) Describe how micro-, meso-, and macro-levels of social reality differ.

Answer:

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 31-33

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Levels

Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes

Objective: 02.05 Understand micro, meso & macro levels

8) Provide an ideal type of a concept and explain how it might be used.

Answer:

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 27-28

Topic: Parts of Social Theory

Skill: 08. Provide examples of abstract ideas/principles

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

9) How are major theoretical frameworks used in research, if at all?

Answer:

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 31-33

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Theoretical Frameworks

Skill: 08. Provide examples of abstract ideas/principles

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

10) What are nomothetic and idiographic models of social science, and which of the three major approaches use each of them?

Answer:

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 39-41

Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes

Objective: 02.10 Distinguish between nomothetic & idiographic

2.2 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Professor Vladimir Vukovich cross-classifies the degree of conflict in a divorce (bitter, unpleasant, neutral, friendly) by whether the divorce involved the custody of children. He ends up with eight types of divorce and uses them to study divorce. Professor Vukovich developed a(n)
- A. causal explanation.
 - B. aggregate.
 - C. classification.
 - D. grounded theory.
 - E. negative relationship.

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 27-28

Topic: Parts of Social Theory

Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 2) Which concept has the highest level of abstraction, i.e., it is the most abstract?
- A. a murder
 - B. the size of a city's population
 - C. years of education attained
 - D. racial injustice
 - E. an African-American child

Answer: D

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 25-28

Topic: Parts of Social Theory

Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 3) The following set of ideas: legal system, punishment, violent crime, income/race inequality, belief in deterrence, and human rights would be considered a Concept Cluster for which of the following concepts?
- A. marriage customs
 - B. immigration
 - C. art gallery
 - D. death penalty
 - E. educational system

Answer: D

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Topic: Parts of Social Theory

Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 4) Graduate student Midori Hayashi studied how rice farming fits into Japanese society. Before she began the study, she relied on her prior knowledge that rice is a basic part of the diet of Japanese people. This is called one of her
- A. ideal types.
 - B. assumptions.
 - C. classifications.
 - D. predictions.
 - E. aggregations.

Answer: B

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Topic: Parts of Social Theory

Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 5) Professor Dalessha Dahl developed a pure model of the "street walker" prostitute to help her study a large city ghetto. She is using a(n)
- A. aggregation.
 - B. replication.
 - C. ideal type.
 - D. classification.
 - E. jargon.

Answer: C

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 27-28
Topic: Parts of Social Theory
Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations
Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 6) Which of the following propositions has the greatest theoretical range/level?
- A. Canadians who marry when they are older than 30 years old are less likely to divorce.
 - B. University students who study more hours get higher grades on examinations.
 - C. Almost all of the people who rob other people in major Canadian cities are males.
 - D. During the past century, people in human societies moved toward using mass media on a more frequent basis.
 - E. Young children who attended day care performed better in high school than children who stayed at home.

Answer: D
Diff: 7 Page Ref: 30-33
Topic: Social Theory
Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations
Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 7) How do inductive and deductive approaches to social theory and research differ?
- A. Inductive begins at the top of society and moves towards the bottom. Deductive begins at the bottom of society and moves towards the top.
 - B. Inductive begins with small things and moves towards big things. Deductive begins with big things and moves towards small things.
 - C. Inductive begins with concrete or observable things and moves towards abstract or theoretical ideas. Deductive begins with abstract or theoretical ideas and moves towards concrete or observable things.
 - D. Inductive begins with big things at the top of society and moves towards small things at the bottom of society. Deductive begins at the bottom with small things and moves towards big things at the top.
 - E. Inductive begins with the abstract or theoretical ideas and moves towards the concrete or observable. Deductive begins with concrete or observable things and moves towards abstract or theoretical ideas.

Answer: C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29-30
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Direction
Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes
Objective: 02.06 Distinguish inductive & deductive theory building

- 8) Which statement about prediction and causal explanation is true?
- A. Prediction and explanation are two words for the same thing.
 - B. Explanation is easier to show with the scientific method than prediction.
 - C. If one has prediction, one has all the basics of a causal explanation.
 - D. If one has a good causal explanation, one should be able to make accurate predictions.
 - E. Predictions are to basic research as explanations are to applied research.

Answer: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 33-35
Topic: Social Theory
Skill: 05. Show awareness of appropriate procedures/techniques

Objective: 02.02 Distinguish explanations, prediction, & understanding

- 9) In a structural explanation,
- A. a researcher explains something of interest by identifying its cause or causes.
 - B. a researcher describes a chain of cause and effect as being like a string of balls in a row such that hitting
 - C. one causes it to hit another and so forth.
 - D. a researcher attempts to comprehend or mentally grasp the social world in terms of the subjective world view of other people.
 - E. a researcher uses an interconnected web of concepts and relationships around a central idea or describes a sequence of phases in which one occurs before the next.
 - F. A and B

Answer: D

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 38-40

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Modes of Explanation

Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes

Objective: 02.08 Describe various methods of explanation

- 10) Professor Pablo Pontes developed which theory to describe the dispersion of European settlers in the Northern Mexico during the sixteenth century based on following river valleys?
- A. micro-level theory
 - B. meso-level theory
 - C. macro-level theory

Answer: C

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 31-33

Topic: Social Theory

Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations

Objective: 02.05 Understand micro, meso & macro levels

- 11) To make a causal statement, a researcher needs all of the following, EXCEPT
- A. temporal order.
 - B. association.
 - C. elimination of alternative explanation.
 - D. mathematical proof.
 - E. all the above are necessary.

Answer: D

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 34-37

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Causality

Skill: 06. Explain reasons for using a specific process/procedure

Objective: 02.07 Identify the three conditions for causality

- 12) Professor Zheng Zhao wanted to study the cause for thousands of people leaving Hong Kong to move to Toronto, Ontario. In order to establish temporal order in his causal argument, he must show which of the following?
- A. There is a correlation between events in Hong Kong and a decision to move.
 - B. Events occurred in Hong Kong before people moved to Toronto.
 - C. The type of people who left Hong Kong are more educated and have more money than those who stayed.
 - D. A fear for the future of Hong Kong and no other reason caused the move to Toronto.

- E. Hong Kong media reports about a high quality of life in Toronto and relatives in Canada were not major factors in the decision for people to move.

Answer: B

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 35-37

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Causality

Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations

Objective: 02.07 Identify the three conditions for causality

- 13) A theory that seeks to explain how the Newly Industrializing Countries (NIC's) of East Asian (e.g., Hong Kong, Taiwan, S. Korea, Singapore) were able to rapidly industrialize and gain a major position in world markets between the 1960s and the 1990s is operating at which level?
- A. micro
 - B. meso
 - C. macro
 - D. mini
 - E. maxi

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 31-33

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Levels

Skill: 03. Display ability to extend learning to new situations

Objective: 02.05 Understand micro, meso & macro levels

- 14) Which of the following theoretical statements has the narrowest range?
- A. People who experience unclear expectations will feel tension and stress.
 - B. College students who successfully complete a social research methods course develop critical reasoning skills that are superior to most other college students.
 - C. Canadian females under the age of 30 who exercise twice a week have a life expectancy 2-3 years longer than those who do not.
 - D. Professional baseball athletes in Japan who play first base and chew tobacco have the coordination and speed to tag more runners out than those who do not chew.

Answer: D

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 30-31

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Levels

Skill: 03. Display ability to extend learning to new situations

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 15) Graduate student Bill Botorff developed a theory of social movement development. The theory states that a movement develops like a child matures and goes through developmental stages. Each stage is like a step in a set of stairs, it must be passed before the movement is able to advance to the next stage in the sequence of development steps. He says this pattern of development explains how the women's movement and civil rights movement changed. He is using what type of explanation?
- A. structural
 - B. interpretative
 - C. causal

Answer: A

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Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Modes of Explanation

Skill: 03. Display ability to extend learning to new situations

Objective: 02.08 Describe various methods of explanation

- 16) Which is the range of the following statement? Persons who have grown up with one parent and a much older sibling of the opposite sex of the parent residing at home, tend to treat the older sibling as a parent figure.
- A. theoretical framework
 - B. theory on a topic
 - C. middle-range theory
 - D. empirical generalization

Answer: D

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 30-31

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Levels

Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 17) You pick up an article in the Montreal Gazette and read the following: In a dating relationship, each person attempts to gain social approval and acceptance. If one person makes an elaborate entry and presents an expensive gift to obtain more approval, the other person feels a need to maintain balance in the relationship. A repayment through an offer of something of value (e.g., expressions of affection, sexual relations, etc.) is expected. Failure to repay the social debt may create embarrassment or place the receiver of the gift in a position of dependence. Which theoretical framework is the author using?
- A. structural functional
 - B. conflict
 - C. symbolic interactionism
 - D. exchange theory

Answer: D

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 33

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Theoretical Frameworks

Skill: 03. Display ability to extend learning to new situations

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 18) Graduate student Morton Millwork created a micro-level theory about working in a factory. Which of the following would he be most likely?
- A. How an increased division of labor of society with industrialization gave rise to factories as the place where many people work.
 - B. How urbanization increased the growth of the factory as a form of social organization over the past hundred years.
 - C. How greater conflict between the managerial and non-managerial levels in a corporation increased the pace of factory work.
 - D. How the development of robots and new computer-related production technology has produced a corresponding increase in the surveillance of employee behavior in factories.
 - E. How the face-to-face interaction of among workers in a small work teams in a factory informally enforce certain company rules.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31-33

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Levels

Skill: 03. Display ability to extend learning to new situations

Objective: 02.05 Understand micro, meso & macro levels

- 19) Which general theoretical framework in sociology is most likely to state the following: In selecting a marriage partner, a man is likely to consider seriously potential mates who allow him to maintain power and control in the relationship. He will seek to maintain authority over a woman's wealth, earnings, sexual favors, and social status, especially in a society where patriarchy prevails as an ideology and justifies his actions in the larger society.
- A. exchange theory
 - B. symbolic interactionism
 - C. structural functional theory
 - D. conflict theory

Answer: D

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Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Theoretical Frameworks

Skill: 03. Display ability to extend learning to new situations

Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 20) Which of the three major approaches to social science holds that human life is based less on objective reality, than on the ideas, beliefs and perceptions people hold about reality?
- A. positivism
 - B. interpretative social science
 - C. critical social science

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 39-41

Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes

Objective: 02.09 Discuss the three major approaches to soc. science

- 21) Professor Candice Candlestick said that social science cannot be value neutral, and a good study requires putting results into action to help people change society. Dr. Smith uses which approach to social science?
- A. positivism
 - B. interpretative social science
 - C. critical social science

Answer: C

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 39-41

Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 01. Apply abstract learning to realistic situations

Objective: 02.09 Discuss the three major approaches to soc. science

- 22) The Interpretative Social Science approach is described as idiographic and inductive in its theory and method. What does this mean?
- A. It tries to discover a system of causal laws that determines patterns of human behavior.
 - B. It begins with abstract ideas, laws, or propositions. These are used to deduce logically or infer specific hypotheses that researchers test against the facts of observable empirical reality.
 - C. It focuses on descriptions of specific people and events in a particular situation. It also starts with direct observations of the details in a situation and later develops somewhat more abstract generalizations if appropriate.
 - D. A and B
 - E. A and C

Answer: C

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 39-41

Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 10. Utilize both inductive & deductive approaches

Objective: 02.10 Distinguish between nomothetic & idiographic

- 23) Positivism seeks universal laws, and positivist researchers attempt to create law-like generalizations to explain events in the social world. This focus on laws in explanation is called
- A. nomothetic.
 - B. idiographic.
 - C. inductive.
 - D. deductive.
 - E. dialectic.

Answer: A

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 39-40

Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 04. Express familiarity with the range of techniques/methods

Objective: 02.10 Distinguish between nomothetic & idiographic

- 24) Some researchers say, put theory into practice, and use the results of the practice to reformulate theory such that research encourages action in which people learn how to change the world. This idea is called
- A. replication.
 - B. verstehen.
 - C. praxis.
 - D. paradigm.
 - E. none of the above.

Answer: C

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Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes

Objective: 02.09 Discuss the three major approaches to soc. science

- 25) Verstehen is a term used by which basic approach to social science?
- A. positivist
 - B. interpretative
 - C. critical

Answer: B

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 40-41

Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 11. Appreciate differences among 3 approaches to soc science

Objective: 02.09 Discuss the three major approaches to soc. science

- 26) Value free research is emphasized by which of the three approaches to social science?
- A. positivist
 - B. interpretative
 - C. critical

Answer: A

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 38-41

Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 11. Appreciate differences among 3 approaches to soc science

Objective: 02.09 Discuss the three major approaches to soc. science

- 27) Praxis is used by which of the three major approaches to social science?
- A. positivist
 - B. interpretative
 - C. critical

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 41

Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science

Skill: 11. Appreciate differences among 3 approaches to soc science

Objective: 02.09 Discuss the three major approaches to soc. science

- 28) Which situations would a researcher be most likely to use grounded theory?
- A. Qualitative, inductive field research that builds on empirical generalizations.
 - B. Quantitative experimental research that is explanatory and tests theory.
 - C. A quantitative and deductive study that is nomothetic.
 - D. An existing statistics study that works from a abstract theory down to testable hypotheses.

Answer: A

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 30

Topic: Social Theory

Skill: 10. Utilize both inductive & deductive approaches

Objective: 02.08 Describe various methods of explanation

- 29) Which of the following is at the most abstract, general level that is only loosely used when conducting an empirical research study?
- A. scientific paradigm
 - B. formal theory
 - C. middle-range theory
 - D. empirical generalization

Answer: A

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 30-32

Topic: Parts of Social Theory

Skill: 07. Make distinctions among related ideas/processes

Objective: 02.04 Describe how theory & research complement one another

- 30) The following theoretical proposition is an expression of which of the following: The more frequently and intensely a family engages in loving, close leisure activities together as a family unit, the less likely the children will develop distant, alienated feelings toward their parents.
- A. A negative causal relationship
 - B. A positive causal relationship
 - C. A functional theory
 - D. A scientific paradigm

Answer: A

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 34-37

Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Causality
Skill: 09. Be able to understand a simple causal relations/diagrams
Objective: 02.03 Understand causality & causal relationships

2.3 Key Terms Vocabulary Questions

1) aggregate

Answer: A collection of many different individuals, cases, or other units.

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Topic: Social theory
skill: 50. Ability to Define Key terms
Objective: 02.03 Understand causality & causal relationships

2) association

Answer: A co-occurrence of two events, factors, characteristics, or activities, such that when one happens, the other one is likely to occur as well. Many statistics measure this.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 35-36
Topic: Social Theory
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.03 Understand causality & causal relationships

3) assumption

Answer: Parts of social theories that are not tested, but act as starting points or basic beliefs about the world. They are necessary to make other theoretical statements and build social theory.

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Topic: Parts of Social Theory
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

4) causal explanation

Answer: A statement in social theory about why events occur that is expressed in terms of causes and effects. They correspond to associations in the empirical world.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 34-37
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Modes of Explanation
Skill: 09. Be able to understand a simple causal relations/diagrams
Objective: 02.03 Understand causality & causal relationships

5) classification

Answer: Complex, multi-dimensional concepts that have subtypes. They are parts of social theories between one, simple concept and a full theoretical explanation.

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Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.08 Describe various methods of explanation

11) ideal type

Answer: A pure model about an ideal, process, social relationship, or event. One develops it to think more clearly and systematically. It is used both as a method of qualitative data analysis and in social theory building.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27-28
Topic: Social Theory
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

12) idiographic

Answer: An approach that focuses on creating detailed descriptions of specific events in particular time periods and settings. It rarely goes beyond empirical generalizations to abstract to social theory or causal laws.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40-41
Topic: Theory-Research Relation
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.10 Distinguish between nomothetic & idiographic

13) inductive approach

Answer: An approach to inquiry or social theory in which one begins with concrete empirical details, then works toward abstract ideas or general principles.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 30
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Direction
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.06 Distinguish inductive & deductive theory building

14) macro-level theory

Answer: Social theories and explanations about more abstract, large-scale, and broad-scope aspects of social reality, such as social change in major institutions in a whole nation across decades.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 32-33
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Levels
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.05 Understand micro, meso & macro levels

15) meso-level theory

Answer: Social theories and explanations about more middle-level of social reality between a broad and narrow scope, such as the development and operation of social organizations, communities, or social movements over a five-year period.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31-32
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Levels
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.05 Understand micro, meso & macro levels

16) micro-level theory

Answer: Social theories and explanations about the concrete, small-scale, and narrow level of reality, such as face-to-face interaction in small groups over a two-month period of time.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 31
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Levels
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.05 Understand micro, meso & macro levels

17) negative relationship

Answer: An association between two variables such that as values on one variable increase, values on the other variable fall or decrease.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 37
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Causality
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.03 Understand causality & causal relationships

18) nomothetic

Answer: An approach based on laws or one that operates according to a system of laws.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 40
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Modes of Explanation
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.10 Distinguish between nomothetic & idiographic

19) paradigm

Answer: A general organizing framework for social theory and empirical research. It includes basic assumptions, major questions to be answered, models of good research practice and theory, and methods for finding answers to questions.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 38-39
Topic: How Science Works
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.09 Discuss the three major approaches to soc. science

20) positive relationship

Answer: An association between two variables such that as values on one variable increase, values on the other variable rise or increase.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 37
Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Causality

Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.03 Understand causality & causal relationships

- 21) praxis
Answer: An idea in critical social science that social theory and everyday practice interact or work together, mutually affecting one another. This interaction can promote social change.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 41
Topic: Theory-Research Relation
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.04 Describe how theory & research complement one another

- 22) prediction

Answer: A statement about something that is likely to occur in the future.

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Topic: Aspects of Social Theory - Modes of Explanation
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.02 Distinguish explanations, prediction, & understanding

- 23) proposition

Answer: A basic statement in social theory that two ideas or variables are related to one another. It can be true or false, conditional, and/or causal.

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Topic: Parts of Social Theory
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.01 Describe concepts in theory & theoretical frameworks

- 24) replication

Answer: The principle that researchers must be able to repeat scientific findings in multiple studies to have a high level of confidence that the findings are true.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 39-40
Topic: Theory-Research Relation
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 02.04 Describe how theory & research complement one another

- 25) Verstehen

Answer: A German word that translates as understanding, specifically it means an empathic understanding of another's worldview and is used in an interpretative approach to social science.

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Topic: Three Approaches to Social Science
Skill: 50. Ability to Define Key Terms
Objective: 01.08 Know various ways/methods of soc. science explanation