Unit 1

MASTERING BASIC CONCEPTS

to accompany

Sociology and You

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LEARNING GOALS OUTLINE

Directions: Based on your reading of the chapter, provide responses to the following.

1.	How does an understanding of conventional wisdom affect your understanding of sociology?
2.	What is sociology?
3.	How is the sociological perspective different from the psychological perspective?
4.	Why do patterns interest sociologists?

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• • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
5.		im used bronze to illustrate sociolog be predicted from knowledge about	
6.	How can using your <i>sociole</i> a difference in your life?	ogical imagination, a term introduced	d by C. Wright Mills, make
7	Who is the father of socials	and why is he recognized as sue	h.o
7.	who is the lather of socioid	ogy, and why is he recognized as suc	n <i>:</i>
8.	What is the difference between	een social statics and social dynamic	cs?
9.	Why is Harriet Martineau c	onsidered an important person in the	e origin of sociology?
10.	How did Herbert Spencer u	se the human body to explain the fu	nctioning of a society?

Name	Date	
11. How did the theory of social of evolution?	al change called Social Darwinism	reflect Charles Darwin's theory
12. How did the ideas of Karl N of sociology?	Marx, who did not consider himsel	If a sociologist, affect the field
13. What is the difference betw	een mechanical and organic solida	arity?
14. What did Durkheim's suicio	de statistics reveal about human so	ocial behavior?
15. What was Max Weber's cor	ntribution to sociological research?	,

3

Naı		Date	
16.		pment of sociology in the United	
17.	What were the contributions o	f early American sociologists Jane	Addams and W.E.B. DuBois?
18.	Identify the three major theor	etical perspectives in sociology to	oday.
19.	How did Robert Merton divid	le functions?	
20.	What is the best theoretical po	erspective to use in sociology, and	d why?

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GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Directions: For each set of clues below, provide the name and birth/death dates of the sociologist described. Then, on the time line, write the person's name and shade the years of his or her life. Jane Addams is shown as an example. The following sociologists will also be represented: Auguste Comte, W.E.B. DuBois, Emile Durkheim, Harriet Martineau, Karl Marx, C. Wright Mills, Herbert Spencer, Max Weber.

⊢			TIME LINE				
825	1850	1875	1900	1925	1950	1975	2000
					Jane Add	ams	
ICAN			B. En	GLISH			
	ICAN	ICAN	ICAN	ICAN B. EN	ICAN B. ENGLISH	ICAN Jane Add Jane Add	ICAN Jane Addams B. English

А м 1.	ERICAN Jane Addams	B. English 1.
	(1860 – 1935) • social reformer • won Nobel Peace Prize	 (–) • introduced feminism • translated <i>Positive Philosophy</i>
2.	(–) • social structure of black	2
3.	communitiesPan African movement	evolutionary social change
J.	(–) • sociological imagination	(continue

5

Name		eriod
C. FRENCH 1. (-) • father of sociology • positivism	D. GERMAN 1. (-) • class conflict in soci	al change
 2	2	nt personal

Jame	Date	Period
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VOCABULARY ACTIVITY

Direc	Directions: Within each section, match each term with the correct definition.				
Secti	ion	1			
	1.	conventional (social) wisdom	a. b.	a view that looks at behavior of groups, not	
	2.	perspective	c.	individuals common beliefs or ideas that most people	
	3.	social structure	d.	hold true the ability to see the relationship between	
	4.	sociological imagination	0	events in personal life and events in society	
		sociological perspective sociology	e. f.	the patterned interaction of people in social relationships the scientific study of social structure (human social behavior)	
Secti		bourgeoisie	g.		
Secti	ion	2			
		_	g. h.		
		capitalist	i.	social dependency based on a broad consensus of values and beliefs, enforced conformity,	
	9.	class conflict		and dependence on tradition and family	
	10.	mechanical solidarity	j.	social interdependency based on a high degree of specialization	
	11.	organic solidarity	k.	the belief that knowledge should be derived from scientific observation	
	12.	positivism	1.	the mindset emphasizing knowledge, reason,	
	13.	proletariat	m.	and planning the ongoing struggle between the bourgeoisie	
	14.	rationalization	n.	and the proletariat the study of social change	
	15.	Social Darwinism	0.	the study of social stability and order	
	16.	social dynamics	p.	the fittest form	
	17.	social statics	q. r.	the working class understanding social behavior by putting	
	18.	verstehen		yourself in the place of others	

Name		_ D	Pate	Period
Section	3	• • • •	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •
19.	conflict perspective	S.	r	
20.	dramaturgy	t.	anything that stands for sor has an agreed upon meaning	ng attached to it
21.	dysfunction	u.	approach emphasizing the competition, and constraint	
22.	functionalism	V.		•
23.	latent functions	w.	approach that emphasizes t	
24.	manifest functions	x.	made by each part of socie approach that focuses on the	he interactions
25.	power		among people based on musymbols	itually understood
26.	symbol	y.	intended and recognized coaspect of society	onsequences of an
27.	symbolic interactionism		negative consequence of ar	
28.	theoretical perspective		the ability to control the be unintended and unrecogniz of an aspect of society	

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ANALYZING AND INTERPRETING DATA

Literacy Rates

- A. Using the Data. Refer to the map that appears in Snapshot of America, "Illiteracy Rates."
 - 1. List the states with the highest percentages of illiteracy (that is, over 15%). In what region of the U.S. are they located?
 - 2. Name three of the states with the lowest illiteracy rates (that is, over 15%). In what part of the country are they located?
 - 3. What percentage of adults in your own state were illiterate in 1994?
 - 4. At a library or on the Internet, research the current population of your state. If the literacy rate is the same as it was in 1994, how many residents over age 20 are currently illiterate? To compute this, use the formula _______ = ______ number of illiterate residents _______ total number of residents

Or, convert the percentage to a decimal and multiply by the total number of residents.

(Example: If Texas has 2 million residents and 15% are illiterate, multiply $2,000,000 \times 0.15 = 300,000$)

5. Repeat the above process for four neighboring states. Hypothesize about factors that might account for similarities and differences among neighboring states.

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B. Extended Activity

1. Both sociologists and psychologists would be interested in ACT or SAT scores of high school students. Why would sociologists be interested? Why might psychologists be interested? With the help of a school counselor, get access to your school's test scores for a particular year. Focus on one category: juniors, seniors, math, or verbal. Find the mean, median, and mode for that category. (Hint: Mean is the average score. Mode is the score that appears most often. Median is the score that appears in the middle of the data.)

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INCREASING YOUR READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: Read the selection, then answer the questions that follow. How well did you understand what you read?

Invitation to Sociology (Sociology and You, page 35)

The sociologist . . . is a person intensively, shamelessly interested in the doings of men. His natural habitat is all the human gathering places of the world, wherever men come together. The sociologist may be interested in many other things. But his consuming interest remains in the world of men, their institutions, their history, their passions. And since he is interested in men, nothing that men do can be altogether tedious for him. He will naturally be interested in the events that engage men's ultimate beliefs, their moments of tragedy and grandeur and ecstasy. But he will also be fascinated by the commonplace, the everyday. He will know reverence, but this reverence will not prevent him from wanting to see and to understand. He may sometimes feel revulsion or contempt. But this also will not deter him from wanting to have his questions answered. The sociologist, in his quest for understanding, moves through the world of men without respect for the usual line of demarcation. Nobility and degradation, power and obscurity, intelligence and folly—these are equally interesting to him. However unequal they may be in his personal values or tastes. Thus his questions may lead him to all possible levels of society, the best and the least known places, the most respected and the most despised. And, if he is a good sociologist, he will find himself in all these places because his own questions have so taken possession of him that he has little choice but to seek for answers

The sociologist moves in the common world of men, close to what most of them would call real. As a result, there is a deceptive

simplicity and obviousness about some sociological investigations. One reads them, nods at the familiar scene, remarks that one has heard all this before and don't people have better things to do than to waste their time on truisms—until one is suddenly brought up against an insight that radically questions everything one had previously assumed about this familiar scene. This is the point at which one begins to sense the excitement of sociology.

It can be said that the first wisdom of sociology is—things are not what they seem. This . . . is a deceptively simple statement. It ceases to be simple after a while. Social reality turns out to have many layers of meaning. The discovery of each new layer changes the perception of the whole.

People who feel no temptation before closed doors, who have no curiosity about human beings, who are content to admire scenery without wondering about the people who live in those houses on the other side of the river, should probably . . . stay away from sociology. They will find it unpleasant or, at any rate, unrewarding. People who are interested in human beings only if they can change, convert, or reform them should also be warned for they will find sociology much less useful than they hoped. And people whose interest is mainly in their own conceptual constructions will do just as well to turn to the study of little white mice. Sociology will be satisfying, in the long run, only to those who can think of nothing more entrancing than to watch men and to understand things human.

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Main	Idea	Vocat	oulary
	Identify the <i>main idea</i> of the passage.		The writer's tone would best be described as
a.	Sociologists must be passionately interested in learning about people.	a. b.	angry.
	Sociologists are frequently disgusted by people's actions.	c. d.	depressed.
C.	Sociologists are inquisitive.		7. In this passage, "consuming"
Subje	ect Matter		means
	2. This passage is about the special training required to be a sociologist. the character traits of a good	b.	absorbing.
C.	sociologist. the significance of sociological research.		,
	types of sociological investigations.	b. c. d.	a religious or philosophic belief.
Supp	orting Details		isn't.
 a.	What is the "first wisdom of sociology"?The sociologist moves in the		"Perception" in this passage means
	common world of men. Things are not what they seem.	b.	0
C.	Social reality has many layers of meaning.		recognition. conscience.
a.	People feel no temptation before closed doors.	a.	10. A "conceptual construction" is a special tool.
	 A good sociologist is primarily interested in 	b. c.	an idea.
b.	people. scientific philosophy.	d.	a type of behavior.
	laboratory research. little white mice.		
——————————————————————————————————————	5. Sociologists study human beings. social institutions. human beliefs. all of the above.		

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GUIDED READING

Directions: As you read the passage, select the correct word (from the choices that follow) to fill in each blank.

Sociology is considered to be the scientific study of1 structure. It is unique in
its view of society in that it does not focus on the individual person, but rather on the patterns of
behavior shared by members of a group. Even though the2 of a group will have
individual differences, as a whole, they will basically3 to the culture and traditions of
that group. We are better able to make individual decisions when we are4 of this
pressure to conform. This awareness, called social imagination, helps us not to conform blindly
with no thought to5 point of view.
The science of sociology was brought forth in the political and economic turmoil of late
nineteenth-century Europe. A Frenchman named Auguste Comte is considered to be the father
of6 He believed that in order to make society better, it needed to be7 and
understood. Other early sociologists8 Harriet Martineau, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx,
Emile Durkheim, and Max Weber. Martineau developed early feminist theories, linking the
oppression of9 to slavery. Spencer introduced a10 of social change called
Social Darwinism. Marx focused on the social classes and the clash between the "haves" and the
"have-nots." He felt society should work towards a11 society, or communism.
Durkheim advocated that society existed because of the12 of different members of
society to work together. Weber identified the concept of rationalization, which is a mindset of
knowledge and reason, and how it helped society13 from the superstitions and
traditions of the past.
Sociology has14 broad theoretical perspectives—functionalism, conflict
perspective, and symbolic interactionism—that each provide a different slant on human social
behavior. Functionalism focuses on how different parts of a society, such as family and religion,
work together to form the whole of the society and keep that society fairly stable. Functionalism

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fin	ds that agreement on desirable	e 15 accounts for the	he high degree of cooperation found
			ng as a contest that determines who
gai	ns what. Advocates of the co	nflict perspective believe that	society changes as different groups
	17 power. Symbolic	18 focuses on t	the way people interact with one
and	other. The basic assumptions of	of symbolic interactionism are	e as follows: we learn what a symbol
rep	resents by how others react	to it; once we learn what the	symbol19, we base our
beł	navior on it; and we use the n	neanings of symbols to deteri	mine how others will20
to 1	behavior.		
1.	a. biologicalb. economicc. sociald. scientific	8. a. forget b. ignore c. include d. inclusion	15. a. discountsb. designersc. valuesd. volumes
2.	a. mothersb. membersc. sports teamsd. governments	9. a. men b. women c. athletes d. horses	16. a. confusionb. conflictc. sociologyd. symbolic
3.	a. conformityb. conformc. confirmd. contest	10. a. theoryb. argumentc. complaintd. dissipation	17. a. gain b. avoid c. expel d. plan
4.	a. wornb. deflatedc. ignorantd. aware	11. a. social b. high-class c. classless d. classy	18. a. action b. activism c. symbolism d. interactionism
5.	a. another'sb. youc. telescopicd. your	12. a. conflictb. argumentc. agricultured. agreement	19. a. despise b. mention c. sensationalize d. means
6.	a. Franceb. physicsc. sociologyd. England	13. a. disappear b. cling c. change d. changes	20. a. respond b. record c. pretend d. practice
7.	a. ignoredb. forgottenc. perpetratedd. studied	14. a. three b. nine c. no d. innumerable	

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STUDENT JOURNAL PROMPTS

Directions: Write as quickly as possible, without worrying too much about grammar or punctuation. Try to convey how you really think or feel.

1. According to American sociologist C. Wright Mills, people look for relationships between

	their personal lives and their society. Using the concept of sociological imagination, describe how a runaway "street rat" would explain his reasons for quitting school, leaving his family, and taking to the streets for food, companionship, and shelter.		
2.	A guest speaker visiting your sociology class described her tour of duty as an army nurse in Vietnam during the height of the conflict. She commented that her parents forbade her to enlist because they felt the war was not a legitimate cause. She was eighteen; she felt free to choose. When she returned home two years later, she faced criticism and ridicule from students on her college campus, as well as from her parents. Thirty years later she has been recognized as a U.S. war hero. Explain the conflict perspective and how this woman's actions led to social change.		

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3.	Your grandparents had fourteen children; your parents had eight children. You are expected to take over the family farm when you turn twenty-one. You will be getting married soon, and your future spouse wants to have only two children. Using the concept of functionalism, convince your parents why a smaller family is a better choice for you.
_	
4.	In recent media reports, many Native American Indian groups have complained that major sports team mascot names such as the Kansas City Chiefs, Washington Red Skins, Atlanta Braves, and Cleveland Indians (to name a few), are insensitive to their heritage. Using the basic assumptions of symbolic interactionism, defend or condemn the use of American Indian references in team mascot names.
_	

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VOCABULARY QUIZ

Directions: Complete the following sentences using the words listed below.

bourgeoisie	organic
conflict	perspective
Darwinism	positivism
dramaturgy	power
dysfunction	proletariat
functionalism	sociology
imagination	statics
interactionism	structure
latent	symbol
manifest	verstehen
mechanical	
tterns of interaction among people in social i	relationships is called social

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		states that individuals sho	
	social class without outsi	de interference.	
10.	The	was Karl Marx's term for th	ose people who own the means
	for producing wealth.		
11.	The	was Karl Marx's term for th	ose people who work for the
	bourgeoisie and are paid	just enough to stay alive.	
12.		_ solidarity existed in preindustria	l times when there was
	widespread consensus of	values and beliefs.	
13.	Industrial societies have _	solidari	ty, in which there is social
	interdependency based or	n the highly specialized roles of th	e society's members.
14.	Understanding other peop	ple's social behavior by putting yo	urself in their place is called
15.	If you have	, you have the ability	to control the behavior of others.
16.	Those elements of a socie	ety that have negative consequence	es result in
17.		_ is the theoretical perspective tha	t emphasizes the contributions of
	each part of a society.		
18.	The theoretical perspective	ve that emphasizes conflict, compo	etition, change, and constraint
	within a society is called	the per	rspective.
19.	Anything that is chosen to	o represent something else is a(n)	·
20.	Symbolic	states that people's be	havior toward one another is
	based on mutually unders	stood symbols.	
21.		_ is a method of presenting human	n interaction as theatrical
	performance.		

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REVIEW QUIZ

True or False: Decide if the statement is true or false and write "T" or "F" in the blank. Rewrite each false statement to make it true. 1. Auguste Comte encouraged people to use scientific observation and experimentation to study social behavior. 2. Functionalists believe that because society is an integrated whole, changes in one part will lead to changes in other parts. 3. Herbert Spencer did not believe in social reform because he thought it interfered with people's finding their proper social-class level. 4. Nodding your head up and down in response to a question is an example of a symbol. **Multiple Choice:** Write the letter of the best answer in the blank. 5. Which of the following best describes what is meant by the term *sociological* perspective? a. examining the behavior of people on a social level b. determining the social statics and social dynamics within a particular group c. challenging conventional social wisdom d. examining the disagreements among groups in a society theory states that those people with the most power will get the most of whatever is valued in a society. a. symbolic interactionism b. functionalism

c. conflict perspective

_		
	7.	People at a basketball game typically act rowdier and yell louder if they are with a group of rowdy, loud friends than if they are at the game alone. Which of the following best describes this behavior? a. group conformity b. social statics c. social dynamics d. positivism
	8.	 Karl Marx believed that a. it is best to allow the individuals in a society to seek their own social-class level without outside interference. b. the working people would eventually overthrow the capitalists. c. the bourgeoisie would always rule the proletariat because they were more powerful. d. a classless society was impossible to achieve.
	9.	Aman works forty hours a week at an office to obtain money to pay his bills. His ability to pay his bills with his earnings is a function of his job. a. latent b. mechanical c. symbolic d. manifest
	10.	Aman meets a young woman at work and eventually they marry and have a family. This is a function of his job. a. manifest b. latent c. mechanical d. symbolic

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Short Answer: On another sheet of paper, write one or two complete sentences to answer the questions.

- 11. When Durkheim said that preindustrial societies were based on mechanical solidarity, what did he mean? What do you think is an advantage of mechanical solidarity? What is a disadvantage?
- 12. Assume a large automobile factory in a Midwestern city closes. The following year, the city's average income drops by \$2,000. Your friend says that this drop is caused by the factory's closing. Is this thinking correct? Why or why not?

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LEARNING GOALS OUTLINE

Directions: Based on your reading of the chapter, provide responses to the following.

1.	What is the goal of sociological research?
2.	Why are the research methods of sociologists different from those of most other scientists?
3.	What is quantitative research?
4.	Identify and describe the two major quantitative research tools used by sociologists.

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		•
6. What concept is referred to in the forelies on a single cause, it is surely	ollowing quote by novelist wrong"?	Leo Rosten: "If an explanation
7. Define the term <i>variable</i> and descri	be the four types of varial	bles.
8. What is a correlation? What is the correlation?	lifference between a posit	ive correlation and a negative
9. Why doesn't the existence of a corr	elation always indicate a c	cause-and-effect relationship?
55.	Describe qualitative research method What concept is referred to in the forelies on a single cause, it is surely Define the term <i>variable</i> and describe the term <i>variable</i> and describe the term <i>variable</i> and describe the correlation?	What concept is referred to in the following quote by novelist relies on a single cause, it is surely wrong"? Define the term <i>variable</i> and describe the four types of varial what is a correlation? What is the difference between a position.

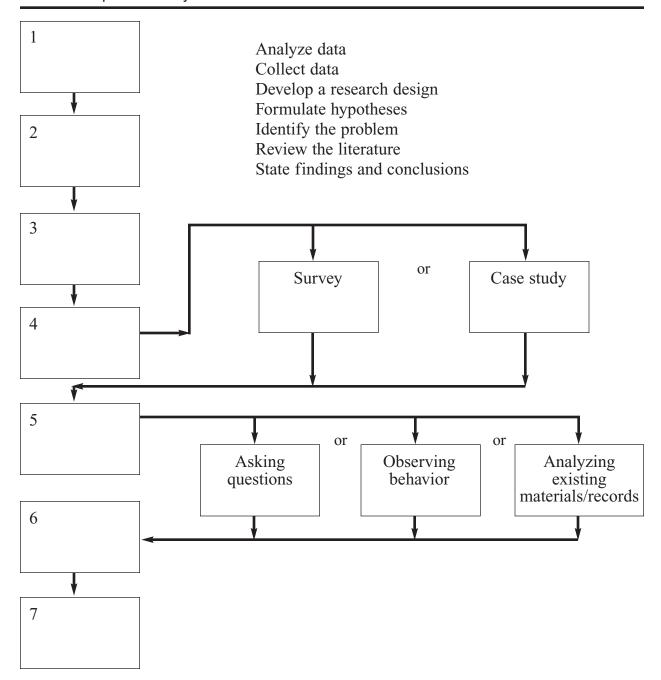
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10. How is causation different f	From correlation?	•••••••
11. List the three standards for	proving a cause-and-effect relation	nship.
12. What is the scientific method	od?	
13. How is the scientific metho	d actually applied in sociological	research?
14. What is the main concern o Association?	f the Code of Ethics published by	the American Sociological
15. In order to conduct ethical r	research, what four things must a s	sociologist do?

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GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

Directions: Complete this flowchart to show the scientific research process. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, draw a flowchart to show the steps you would follow to research a problem of your own choice.



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VOCABULARY ACTIVITY

Directions: Fill in the blanks (one letter per line) with words from the list that match the definitions.

survey
population
sample
representative sample
questionnaire
interview
closed-ended questions
open-ended questions
secondary analysis
field research
case study
participant observation

causation
multiple causation
variable
quantitative variable
qualitative variable
independent variable
dependent variable
correlation
spurious correlation
literature search
hypothesis

Ι.	
	intensive study of a single group, incident, or community
2.	
	the belief that events occur in predictable ways and that one event leads to another
3.	
	questions a person must answer by choosing from a limited, predetermined set of responses
4.	
	a measure of the relationship between two variables
5.	
	a characteristic that reflects a change
6.	
	research that takes place in a natural (nonlaboratory) setting
7.	
	a testable statement of relationships among well-defined variables

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	ristic that causes something to occur	
9.		
	method in which a trained researcher asks questions a	nd records the answers
10		
process in	which a researcher finds out all he or she can about	any earlier research
	that an event occurs as a result of several factors wor	
12	a person is to answer in his or her own words	
•	•	
13		
	dy where the researcher becomes a member of the gro	oup being studied
	eristic that is defined by its presence or absence in a c	
	eristic that can be measured numerically	
17		
	set of questions to be answered by a research particip	ant
18		
	that accurately reflects the characteristics of the popul	
19		
a group of	f people that represent a larger population	
20		
using pred	collected information for data collection and research	purposes

		_ Date	
21		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	etween two variables that is	actually caused by a third f	actor
22 research method	d in which people respond t	to questions	
23	that is subject to change		

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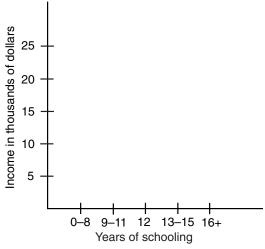


ANALYZING AND INTERPRETING DATA

Math Connections

- A. For the following questions, refer to the figures titled "Median Income in Dollars" and "Median Annual Income by Gender, Race, and Education."
 - 1. Using the bar graph, about how much money can an African American female with 16 or more years of schooling expect to earn annually?
 - 2. About how much money can a white female with 16 or more years of schooling expect to earn annually? (Refer to the bar graph.)
 - 3. How much less than a white male can an African American male expect to earn if both have 9–11 years of education? (Refer to the bar graph.)
 - 4. Refer to the chart to determine the mean salary of all workers, male and female, African American and white, full-time and part-time, who have less than nine years of education.
 - 5. As in question 4, find the mean salary of all workers in the category of 16 or more years.
 - 6. What is the difference in earning expectations between workers with up to nine years and workers with 16 or more years of schooling? (Refer to the chart.) Round your answer to the nearest thousand.

7. Review the figure on page 52 titled "Positive and Negative Correlations." What would a correlation graph look like for the data on annual income by education? Next, choose one of the four demographic groups from the figures on page 49. Let amount earned be represented by the Y-axis (vertical) and years of schooling be shown on the X-axis (horizontal).



- 8. Refer to Skills at a Glance, "Using Basic Statistical Measures," for the definitions of mean, median, and mode. Suppose a high school student scored the following point totals on five quizzes: 91, 93, 84, 73, and 84. Which score represents the mode? the median? the mean?
- 9. The same student discovered an error in one score that changed from 84 to 89. What is the new mean?
- 10. Using a set of quiz and test scores from your own class, find the mean of your scores.
- B. For the following questions, refer to the maps in Focus on Research, "Secondary Analysis."
 - 1. What areas of the country have the greatest density of population?

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- 2. What states have the fewest number of people?
- 3. Which population density category does your state fit into?
- 4. Which states have the highest frequency of suicide?
- 5. Which states have the fewest suicides?
- 6. Where does your state fit into the data regarding suicide?
- 7. Extended activity. Research suicide rates in a state of your own choice. Besides population density, find other data linked to the suicide rate. Factors you might consider are gender, income, even weather or religion. Present your findings in a graphic way (bar graph, circle graph, etc.).

Name	Dat	e Period	



INCREASING YOUR READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: Read the selection, then answer the questions that follow. How well did you understand what you read?

School Talk (Sociology and You, pages 66-67)

Collecting data on students' experiences

We used a variety of means to collect data on students' experiences with peers in school. All four researchers observed lunchtime interaction at least twice weekly for periods of time ranging from five months to twelve months. We never took notes openly during the lunch period, but sometimes recorded brief notes in the bathroom or hallway between lunch sessions. These notes were expanded upon and all notes were recorded fully immediately after leaving the setting.

Donna Eder and Steve Parker also attended male and female extracurricular activities twice weekly for an entire academic year. Given the importance of athletic activities and cheerleading, we focused primarily on them, going to athletic games and practices, pep rallies, and cheerleading practices and tryouts. In addition, we observed choir and band practices and concerts, talent shows, and the one school play that was performed during the three-year period of the study. We were able to take some notes during these events, since our roles were more those of observers than participants. Afterward, we expanded on these notes and recorded them fully.

Once we had been in the setting for several months, we began doing informal interviews with individuals or groups of students on issues that arose from our observations. They included questions about the meaning of popularity, attitudes toward other students in the school, and views on male-female relationships. While some were so informal they were simply recorded as field notes, ten of the more extensive interviews were tape-recorded and transcribed in full.

Finally, we tape-recorded conversations in most of the lunch groups which we observed. Typically, we sat with the group members for three to seven months prior to taping them, so they were already used to our presence. We got written permission from both the students and their parents before we made a recording. On the permission forms we assured them that no one who knew them would be able to listen to or watch the tapes. We also told them that their real names would not be used in any written report. To further insure the participants' privacy, we have also changed all names of identifying locations and modified discussions about particular people or events. Only one parent requested that her daughter not participate in the study. Since she could not be asked to separate from her group, we decided to omit the entire group from the study . . .

Ethical Issues When we first began the study, we openly informed all of the students that we were from Indiana University and were doing a study of middle school students. We assured students of our concern with protecting their privacy by not using their actual names or revealing private information to others who might know them. The only concern expressed by a few students was that they not get in trouble for swearing. Since we were not aware of a no-swearing rule and had not been asked to enforce it, they soon lost this concern. Several students again expressed a similar concern when they were first tape-recorded, asking us who would be allowed to hear the tapes. We assured them that the tapes would not be seen or heard by anyone who could identify them and that we would not use their names in papers or books about the study.

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Name _____ Date ____ Period _____

We were prepared in advance for these particular ethical issues and had ready responses that relieved people's concerns. Other ethical dilemmas arose during the course of the study for which we did not have clear solutions. [Two of the researchers] . . . witnessed several incidents of verbal harassment, and Steve witnessed one incident that included physical harassment. Since we had tried from the start to minimize our roles as authority figures in the school, neither of them intervened as adults to stop these incidents. Instead they relied on non-intrusive strategies such as not participating themselves, or drawing the attention of others away from the target of ridicule to some other activity.

These incidents raise challenging questions about the role of researchers as observers of naturally occurring behavior, as opposed to interventionists who try to change the behavior of others, especially if it appears to be cruel or abusive. Had we decided to intervene more directly, we would have been seen as authority figures, and it is likely that students would no longer have acted as naturally in our presence, thus limiting the extent to which we could gain information about peer interactions. On the other hand, it was deeply disturbing to the researchers to witness these event without intervening. We struggled with the question of whether nonintervention might convey an implicit message that such behavior is acceptable to adults.

Main Idea

- ____ 1. Indicate the *main idea* of the passage.
 - The researchers conducted a study on the behavior of middle school students.
 - b. The researchers focused on afterschool activities like sports and cheerleading.
 - c. Researchers must use a variety of methods in order to collect accurate data.

Subject Matter

- ____ 2. The purpose of this passage is to
 - a. describe ways in which the researchers intervened in the students' lives.
 - b. discuss the use of tape recorders and field notes during interviews.
 - c. conceal the names of the students involved in the project.
 - d. describe the methods and precautions used in order to achieve objective results.

Supporting Details

- __ 3. Which of the following methods of data collection was *not* used by the researchers?
- a. field notes
- b. interviews
- c. hidden cameras
- d. tape recorders
 - 4. Which of the following techniques were used to ensure the students' privacy?
- a. obtaining written consent to use tape recorders
- b. concealment of identifying locations and events
- c. omission of real names from written reports
- d. all of the above

intervene in incidents of verbal and physical harassment because a. they felt that direct intervention would have been unethical. b. it would have caused the researchers to appear as authority figures. c. intervention would have put the researchers in physical danger. d. they wanted to convey the message that harassment is acceptable. Vocabulary 6. Field notes are a. informal observations. b. transcriptions of interviews. c. formal written analyses. d. tape-recorded conversations. 7. The word "ethical" could be replaced with a. philosophical. b. scientific. c. religious.	Name		Date	Period
 6. Field notes are a. informal observations. b. transcriptions of interviews. c. formal written analyses. d. tape-recorded conversations. 7. The word "ethical" could be replaced with a. philosophical. b. scientific. c. religious. 	b. c.	5. The researchers chose not to intervene in incidents of verbal and physical harassment because they felt that direct intervention would have been unethical. it would have caused the researchers to appear as authority figures. intervention would have put the researchers in physical danger. they wanted to convey the message that harassment is	b. c. d. ————————————————————————————————	students and adults. students and researchers. students and teachers. 10. Another word for "implicit" is automatic. explicit. inherent.
 a. informal observations. b. transcriptions of interviews. c. formal written analyses. d. tape-recorded conversations. 7. The word "ethical" could be replaced with a. philosophical. b. scientific. c. religious. 	Vocab	bulary		
a. Moral. 8. According to the text, which of the following is not an authority figure? a. a parent b. a teacher c. an adult	b. c. d. b. c. d. d. d. b.	informal observations. transcriptions of interviews. formal written analyses. tape-recorded conversations. 7. The word "ethical" could be replaced with philosophical. scientific. religious. moral. 8. According to the text, which of the following is not an authority figure? a parent a teacher		

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Name Date	Period
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GUIDED READING

Directions: As you read the passage, select the correct word (from the choices that follow) to fill in each blank.

Na	me	Date	Period
•••			
suc	ch as age, income, gender	, and actions of the individual, re	elate to one another. Correlation
sho	ows a16 in suc	ch things as the amount of time	studied to the grades a person
rec	eives, but it cannot concr	etely determine the cause1	7effect relationship of
dif	ferent variables.		
	Social scientists use th	e scientific method as a research	h model. The18 method
COI	ntains several distinct step	s, but it is not always necessary	or possible to strictly follow all of
the	steps involved. Just as in	nportant as following19	of the scientific method are the
			al obligation to protect the rights of
the		against the value of the knowled	
tiic	subject and weigh them	against the value of the knowled	ige to be gained.
1.	a. sciencesb. scientistsc. sorcerersd. chefs	8. a. questionable b. qualitative c. social d. quantitative	15. a. volumesb. variablesc. vindicationsd. fields
2.	a. datab. datesc. Danesd. danishes	9. a. numerical b. numb c. clerical d. intrinsic	16. a. lump b. lynx c. link d. lapse
3.	a. answerb. writec. ignored. crack	10. a. meadowb. fieldc. foreignd. felt	17. a. and b. but c. not d. my
4.	a. elegantb. foreignc. entired. presumed	11. a. investigationb. vestingc. formationd. exclusion	18. a. theologicalb. psychologicalc. mediad. scientific
5.	a. symphoniesb. electricityc. violinistsd. studies	12. a. ignoring b. opposite c. opposed d. behind	19. a. stepsb. stairsc. strainsd. variables
6.	a. Prehistoricb. Precollectedc. Percolatedd. Pretending	13. a. redemptionb. Caucasianc. causationd. calculation	20. a. empires b. ethnics c. ethics d. causes
7.	a. obtuseb. rightc. differentd. dissident	14. a. diffidentb. differentc. samed. secret	

Name I	Date	Period
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STUDENT JOURNAL PROMPTS

Directions: Write as quickly as possible, without worrying too much about grammar or punctuation. Try to convey how you really think or feel.

1.	You are a sociologist. While you are working with a group of elementary students, one girl confides that a male teacher has been asking her private, intrusive questions. Rather than respond immediately, you formulate a plan of investigation and focus on acquiring data. Using the scientific method, outline your research process.
	When conducting research a social sist should arrow the othical treatment of subjects. If a
2.	When conducting research, a sociologist should ensure the ethical treatment of subjects. If a study is being conducted about the effects of marijuana on students taking a standardized test, how much information should the participants be given? What ethical obligation does a researcher have in preserving the subjects' rights and protecting their privacy?

INa	me Date Period
3.	You have been assigned to write a five-page research paper about a twentieth-century sociologist who has made a significant contribution to promoting cultural diversity at the high school level. Brad whispers to you during lunch that he can locate a finished paper for you for a fee of \$80 on an Internet site. Reports are mailed within two hours after receiving payment. In fact, that's where his paper will originate. Discuss whether or not this violates a researcher's code of ethics.
_	
4.	Discuss the pros and cons of a researcher's becoming part of the group to be studied. What might be some advantages and/or drawbacks of participant observation in field research?
_	

Name Date Period	
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VOCABULARY QUIZ

Directions: Provide the best term for each definition, placing one letter in each box. The circled letters will form the answer to the question at the end of the quiz.

The	e circled letters will form the answer to the question at the end of the quiz.
1.	A written list of questions that a research participant answers:
2.	A group of people that are representative of a larger population.
3.	A characteristic that reflects a change.
4.	Conducting research by using precollected data.
5.	Used to research social life that cannot be measured quantitatively.
6.	A type of field research that involves thoroughly examining an individual or group.
7.	A list of questions asked by a trained interviewer who then records the responses.
8.	The belief that one event leads to another.

Name				_ Period
9. A group of people			tics.) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
10. Any characteristic	that can be measure	ed.		
11. A characteristic the category.	nat cannot be measur	red but is defin	ed by its presence	or absence in a
12. A characteristic th	nat causes a specific	event to occur		
13. A quantitative res	earch method that as	sks people to a	nswer questions.	
14. A question that m	ust be answered by	choosing from	a limited number of	of responses.
QUESTION : A(population as a w	n) samp hole.	ole accurately 1	reflects the characte	eristics of a
ANSWER:	10000			

Vame	_ Date	Period
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REVIEW QUIZ

True or False: Decide if the statement is true or false and write "T" or "F" in the blank. Rewrite each false statement to make it true.

	1.	Answers to closed-ended questions are more likely to reveal a wide variety of attitudes than answers to open-ended questions.
	2.	Studying hard usually has a negative correlation with doing well on a test.
	3.	A spurious correlation occurs when one variable appears to affect another, but, in fact, a third variable is affecting both variables.
	4.	The first step in conducting research is to identify the problem.
	5.	One reason sociologists frequently use questionnaires is that they are a relatively easy and inexpensive method of conducting research.
Multip	le	Choice: Write the letter of the best answer in the blank.
	6.	When a researcher studies language development in young children by actually going to preschools and interacting with the children, what type of research is being conducted?

- a. questionnaire
- b. interview
- c. case study
- d. participant observation
- 7. Paula surveyed eleven people concerning how much time they spent playing video games each week. The results are listed below:

person 1	0 hours	person 7	0 hours
person 2	1 hour	person 8	1.5 hours
person 3	2 hour	person 9	2 hours
person 4	2.5 hours	person 10	13 hours
person 5	1 hour	person 11	0 hours
person 6	0 hours	-	

What is the mode?

- a. 0 hours
- b. 1 hour
- c. 2 hours
- d. 2.5 hours

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Name	Date Period
• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
8.	What is the median? a. 0 hours b. 1 hour c. 2 hours d. 2.5 hours
9.	When you total up six bowling scores and divided this sum by six, you are calculating the a. mean. b. mode. c. correlation. d. median.
Short A	nswer: Write one or two complete sentences to answer the questions.
10. Why ca	an statistical analysis be used for quantitative data but not for qualitative data?
represe	rch cannot be conducted on an entire population, it must be conducted on a ntative sample. What is meant by the term <i>representative sample</i> ? Why is it ant that a sample be representative?
12. State tv	vo reasons it is important for sociologists to follow a code of ethics.

Unit 1

ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER 1

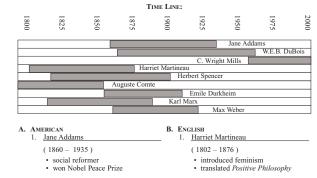
Learning Goals Outline

- Questioning and researching common sense beliefs puts you in a better position to make decisions or judgments because your decisions will be based on reality rather than on socially-accepted beliefs.
- 2. The scientific study of social structure, sociology examines human social behavior.
- 3. The sociological perspective never focuses on the individual, as the psychological perspective may. Rather, sociologists focus on the patterns of behavior shared by members of a group or society. They attempt to explain events without relying on personal factors, looking for social rather than personal explanations for different types of human behavior.
- Though personal characteristics may vary among group members, the relations, or patterned interactions, between people indicate social structure.
- 5. Durkheim argued that we don't try to explain bronze in terms of its parts—lead, copper, and tin. We consider bronze a completely new metal, with unique qualities and behaviors, though it is created by the combination of other metals. He then reasoned that a similar process could happen within groups of people.
- 6. The sociological imagination allows you to question common interpretations of human social behavior. The social awareness you gain puts you in a better position to make your own decisions, rather than just conform.
- 7. Auguste Comte, whose main concern was the improvement of society, believed that in order for societies to advance, social behavior had to be studied scientifically. Because no science of society existed, Comte created one and called it sociology. His belief that sociology could use scientific procedures and promote social progress was widely adopted by other European scholars.
- 8. Social statics is the study of social stability and order, while social dynamics is the study of social change.
- 9. Martineau is best known for her translation of Comte's book, *Positive Philosophy*, but also made original contributions in the areas of research methods, political economy, and feminist theory.
- 10. Spencer said that, like a body, a society is composed of parts working together to promote its well-being and survival. Just as each part makes an essential contribution to the functioning of the

- human body, certain parts or groups of a society are crucial to that society's functioning.
- 11. Herbert Spencer thought that evolutionary social change led to progress—provided that people did not interfere. So, if left alone, natural social selection would ensure the survival of the fittest society.
- 12. Marx felt great concern about the poverty and inequality of the working class, and he thought that social scientists should try to change the world rather than merely study it. He identified social classes in nineteenth-century industrial society and then predicted that at some point all industrial societies would contain only two social classes. Parts of his writings later became a basis for communism.
- 13. In preindustrial times, societies were based on mechanical solidarity, in which there is broad consensus of values and beliefs, strong social pressures for conformity, and dependence on tradition and family. In contrast, industrial societies are based on organic solidarity, which is social interdependency based on a web of highly specialized roles that make members of a society dependent on each other for goods and services.
- 14. Durkheim showed that human social behavior must be explained by social factors rather than psychological ones.
- 15. Weber stressed objectivity and pioneered research techniques that helped prevent personal biases from affecting the results of sociological investigations.
- 16. In 1892, the first department of sociology was established at the University of Chicago. After World War II, sociology departments at American universities emerged as leaders. Sociology has become a science largely through the efforts of American sociologists, and the majority of all sociologists are American. Writings in English are used by sociologists throughout the world, reflecting the global influence of American sociologists.
- 17. Jane Addams and W.E.B. DuBois were not researchers or scientists, but both were greatly concerned with social problems in America. Addams focused on the problems caused by the imbalance of power among the social classes. She co-founded Hull-House in Chicago's slums, for people who needed refuge, and was active in the women's suffrage and peace movements. DuBois scientifically studied the sophisticated social structure of black communities, documenting the experience and contributions of African people throughout the world.

- 18. Functionalism views society as an integrated whole. Conflict theory looks at class struggles. Symbolic interactionism examines how groups interact using shared symbols.
- 19. According to Merton, manifest functions are intended and recognized, and latent functions are unintended and unrecognized.
- 20. There is no "best" perspective. Each perspective highlights certain areas of social life. The advantages of one perspective are the disadvantages of the others.

Graphic Organizer



- 2. W.E.B. DuBois (1868 - 1963) social structure of black communities
 Pan African movement
- 3. C. Wright Mills
- (1959 · sociological imagination
- 1. Auguste Comte
 - (1798 1857) · father of sociology
 - · positivism

2. Emile Durkheim

- (1858 1917) · first used statistical methods in
 - study of human groups
 first to teach university sociology
- D. GERMAN 1. Karl Marx
 - (1818 1883)

2. Herbert Spencer

(1820 - 1903)

Social Darwinism

· evolutionary social change

- · class conflict in social change
- 2. Max Weber
 - (1864 1920)· rationalization
 - techniques to prevent personal biases in research

Section 2

- 7. g
- 8. h 9.
- m 10. i
- 11. j
- 12. k
- 13. q 14. 1
- 15. p
- 16. n
- 17. o
- 18. r

Section 3

- 19. u
- 20. v
- 21. z 22. w
- 23. bb
- 24. y
- 25. aa
- 26. t
- 27. x
- 28. s

Analyzing & Interpreting Data

A. Using the Data

- Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana (Southeast)
- Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah (Northwest) Students should select three.
- 3. Answers will vary.
- 4. Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary. 5.

B. Extended Activity

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Activity

Section 1

- 1. c
- 2. a
- 3. e
- 4. d 5. b
- 6. f

Increasing Your Reading Comprehension

- b 6. 1. a 2. 7. b c 3. b
 - b 8. 9. a
- 4. b 10. c 5. d

Guided Reading

1.	c	11. c
2.	b	12. d
3.	b	13. c
4.	d	14. a
5.	a	15. c
6.	c	16. b
7.	d	17. a
	c	18. d
9.	b	19. d
10.	a	20. a

Vocabulary Quiz

- 1. structure
- 2. perspective
- 3. positivism
- 4. sociology
- 5. latent
- 6. manifest
- 7. imagination
- 8. statics
- 9. Darwinism
- 10. bourgeoisie
- 11. proletariat
- 12. mechanical
- 13. organic
- 14. verstehen
- 15. power
- 16. dysfunction
- 17. functionalism
- 18. conflict
- 19. symbol
- 20. interactionism
- 21. dramaturgy

Review Quiz

True or False

- 1. T
- 2. T
- 3. T
- 4. T

Multiple Choice

- 5.
- 6.
- 7. a
- 8. b
- 9. d
- 10. b

Short Answer

- 11. There was a widespread consensus of values and beliefs, strong social pressures for conformity, and dependence on tradition and family. Answers to last two questions will vary. Advantages are that there is stability; traditions are maintained. Disadvantages are that there is rigidity; conformity is important; change is difficult and slow.
- 12. No. It can't be determined that the drop in income is related to the factory's closing. There could be other factors.

CHAPTER 2

Learning Goals Outline

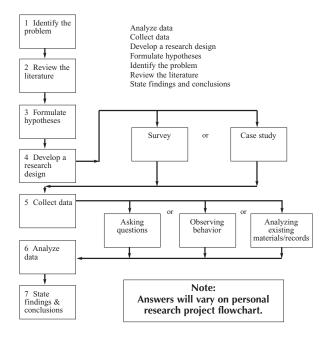
- 1. The goal of sociological research is to test common sense assumptions and replace false ideas with facts and evidence.
- 2. Unlike chemists, biologists, or physicists, sociologists are very limited in their ability to set up laboratory experiments to replicate real-life conditions, and even if they could, the ethical issues involved in manipulating people and controlling events would prevent most sociologists from pursuing this kind of research.
- 3. Quantitative research is research that uses numerical data.
- 4. Quantitative research tools include surveys and precollected data. In a survey (an ideal method for studying large numbers of people), a representative sample of people answer a series of questions. Information is obtained through either a questionnaire or an interview. About 90 percent of the research published in major sociological journals is based on surveys.

Using precollected information (that is, information someone else has already gathered) is called secondary analysis. Types of precollected data include government reports, company records, voting lists, prison records, and reports of research done by other social scientists.

descriptive data. Field research, which encompasses most methods of qualitative research, looks closely at aspects of social life that cannot be measured quantitatively and that are best understood within a natural setting. The approach used most often is the case study, a thorough investigation of a single group, incident, or community. This method assumes that the findings in one case can be generalized to similar situations. In participant observation, a researcher becomes a member of the group being studied, with or without informing its members that he or she is a sociologist.

- 6. The concept of multiple causation, which states that an event occurs as a result of several factors working in combination. Social events are generally too complex to be explained by any single factor.
- 7. A variable is a characteristic that is subject to change. Variables can be quantitative (measured and given a numerical value) or qualitative (identified by membership in a category), and independent (causing something to occur) or dependent (resulting from the change in the independent variable).
- 8. A correlation is a measure of how things are related to one another. A positive correlation exists if both the independent variable and the dependent variable change in the same direction. In a negative correlation, the variables change in opposite directions.
- 9. The existence of a correlation does not necessarily mean that a cause-and-effect relationship exists because both independent and dependent variables can be controlled by other factors.
- For a correlation to exist, two things must simply be related to one another. In order to find causation, one variable must actually cause the other to occur.
- 11. Standard 1 Two variables must be correlated. Standard 2 All other possible factors must be taken into account.
 - Standard 3 A change in the independent variable must occur before a change in the dependent variable can occur.
- 12. The scientific method is a research model used by scientists. It consists of seven steps: identifying the problem, reviewing the literature, formulating hypotheses, developing a research design, collecting data, analyzing data, and stating findings and conclusions.
- 13. Some sociologists believe the scientific method is too rigid to use at all. Those who do use the model usually don't follow it mechanically.
- 14. The Code of Ethics is concerned with getting the greatest possible benefit with the least possible harm.
- 15. According to the ASA, conducting ethical research means showing objectivity; using superior research standards; reporting findings and methods truthfully; and protecting the rights, privacy, integrity, dignity, and freedom of research subjects.

Graphic Organizer



Vocabulary Activity

- case study
- 2. causation
- 3. closed-ended questions
- 4. correlation
- 5. dependent variable
- 6. field research
- 7. hypothesis
- 8. independent variable
- interview
- 10. literature search
- 11. multiple causation
- 12. open-ended questions
- 13. participant observation
- 14. population
- 15. qualitative variable
- 16. quantitative variable
- 17. questionnaire
- 18. representative sample
- 19. sample
- 20. secondary analysis
- 21. spurious correlation
- 22. survey
- 23. variable

Analyzing & Interpreting Data

A.

- 1. about \$38,000
- 2. about \$32,000
- 3. about \$2000 per year
- 4. 14 + 12 + 9 + 10 = 45/4 = \$11,250/year
- 5. \$34,031
- 6. \$23,000/year
- 7. graph of negative correlation
- 8. mode = 84 median = 84 mean = 85
- 9. 86
- 10. Answers will vary.

B.

- 1. Northeast (specifically New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Illinois. Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York)
- 2. Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota
- 3. Answers will vary.
- 4. Nevada, Montana
- 5. Illinois, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island
- 6. Answers will vary.
- 7. Answers will vary.

Increasing Your Reading Comprehension

Ι.	С	6.	a
2.	b	7.	d
3.	c	8.	d
4.	d	9.	a
5.	b	10.	c

Guided Reading

1.	b	11.	a
2.	a	12.	d
3.	a	13.	c
4.	c	14.	b
5.	d	15.	b
6.	b	16.	c
7.	c	17.	a
8.	d	18.	d
9.	a	19.	a
10.	b	20.	c

Vocabulary Quiz

- 1. questionnaire
- 2. sample
- 3. dependent variable
- 4. secondary analysis
- 5. field research
- 6. case study
- 7. interview
- 8. causation
- 9. population
- 10. quantitative variable
- 11. qualitative variable
- 12. independent variable
- 13. survey
- 14. closed-ended question

ANSWER: representative

Review Quiz

True or False

- 1. F. Answers to open-ended questions are more likely to reveal a wide variety of attitudes than answers to closed-ended questions.
- 2. F. Studying hard usually has a positive correlation with doing well on a test.
- 3. T
- 4. T
- 5. T

Multiple Choice

- 6. d
- 7. a
- 8. b
- 9. a

Short Answer

- 10. Because qualitative data cannot be reduced to numerical values that can be analyzed.
- 11. A representative sample accurately reflects the characteristics of the population as a whole. If the sample is not representative, the results of the research may be inaccurate.
- 12. Answers will vary. Answers might include that following the code will lead to more accurate research results and will result in the proper treatment of subjects (for example, by respecting their privacy and dignity).