02

Student: _____

1. Which of the following best describes a paradigm?

A. A worldview
B. A research methodology
C. A theory
D. An argument

2. Which of the following people coined the term "paradigm shift"?

A. Thomas Kuhn
B. Auguste Compte
C. Karl Marx
D. Herbert Blumer

3. The positivist paradigm stresses which of the following?

A. Subjective interpretations
B. Systematic observation
C. Focus on individual's behaviour
D. Inductive methods

4. A paradigm that emphasizes subjectivity and multiple individual reconstructions is best described as which of the following?

A. Positivist
B. Pragmatic
C. Critical
D. Interpretive

Suzy and John debate the best way to study criminal activity. Suzy argues that we need to understand criminal acts in the context in which they occur. She argues that crime is best understood from the perspectives of the parties involved and that they should interview victims and offenders about their experiences. John argues that crime is best understood by systematically observing trends in criminal activity across time, and that subjective feelings are irrelevant. He argues that they should try to identify the causes of crime by conducting experiments.

5. Which of the following paradigms is Suzy most likely to support?

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D. Positivist

7. Symbolic interactionism is best described as a _____ perspective.

A. macro level
B. micro level
C. positivist
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B. Functionalism
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B. A set of explanatory propositions.
C. A form of reasoning based on deductive logic.
D. A form of reasoning based on inductive logic.

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11. Which of the following is a concept relevant to properties of people or events that can differ?

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A. A feminist perspective
B. Inductive reasoning
C. Deductive reasoning
D. A positivist perspective

15. The discovery of theory from systematically obtained social research data best defines which of the following?

A. Inductive research
B. Deductive research
C. Grounded theory
D. Micro theory

16. Walter Wallace's wheel of science best illustrates which of the following?

A. The relationship between theory and data
B. The relationship between inductive and deductive approaches
C. Research starting points
D. All of these

17. Walter Wallace suggested that deductive and inductive approaches are best viewed as which of the following?

A. Different components of the same research cycle.
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C. Well suited for qualitative research designs.
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18. Which of the following is a benefit of using theory as a starting point for research?

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C. Researchers should acknowledge multiple realities by adopting a human-centred approach that considers individual subjectivity.
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20. Which of the following best describes a benefit of the literature review?

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21. A social researcher is most likely to agree with which of the following statements?

A. Google is a useful way of avoiding laws about the use of copyrighted material.
B. Internet search engines provide free access to appropriate literature.
C. Internet quality control checks that guarantee that literatures are accurate.
D. Search engines prioritize literatures according to paid sponsors.

22. Which of the following is the least appropriate source of information for a literature review?

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B. Scholarly journal articles
C. Government reports
D. Newspapers

23. A peer-reviewed journal article is an example of which of the following?

A. A periodical
B. A non-refereed source
C. An editorial
D. A magazine

24. Which of the following is the most scholarly, multidisciplinary full-text data base?

A. Google
B. Statistics Canada
C. Academic Search Premier
D. JSTOR

25. Which of the following is the most important advantage of reviewing literature from academic journals?

A. Academic journals provide checks on quality, accuracy, and currency.
B. Academic journals provide free, open-source, scholarly articles.
C. Academic journals feature scholarly articles, editorials, and public opinion pieces.
D. Academic journals feature non-biased peer-reviewed articles that present proven facts.

26. Anna is unsure whether an Internet site she is viewing contains quality information to include in her literature review. She asks herself "Is it clear who wrote the material and what the author's qualifications are?" Which of the following is Anna evaluating?

A. The site's objectivity
B. The site's accuracy
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27. The critical paradigm focusses on "_____", while the pragmatic paradigm focusses on "_____".

A. objective reality; subjective reality
B. understanding and emancipation; what works
C. understanding and emancipation; power in social relationships
D. power in social relationships; objective reality

28. Theoretical frameworks are _____, whereas theories are _____.

A. a set of explanatory propositions; perspectives based on core assumptions
B. perspectives based on core assumptions; a set of explanatory propositions
C. interdisciplinary meta-explanations; narrow individual explanations
D. narrow individual explanations; interdisciplinary meta-explanations

29. Which of the following best describes the way theory tends to inform quantitative work?

A. Most important as a starting point
B. Interspersed throughout the research process
C. Emphasized in later stages of the research process
D. Used to explain results after the research is conducted

30. Which of the following best describes the role of the literature review in research?

A. It is a starting point for formulating a worthwhile research question.
B. It provides context to a research study after results are generated.
C. It outlines the research question, methods, and theory of a research study.
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31. Which of the following should be done <u>BEFORE</u> information found on the Internet is included in a literature review?

A. The information should be peer-reviewed by an expert.
B. The information should be evaluated for authority, accuracy, and currency.
C. The information should be evaluated for political or other bias.
D. Internet sources should never be used in an academic literature review.

32. A student who asks "is this information provided as a public service?" is most likely evaluating an Internet website for which of the following?

A. Accuracy
B. Objectivity
C. Authority
D. Coverage

33. What is the minimum number of variables that a hypothesis must contain?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

34. In a research process based on deductive reasoning, a hypothesis develops from which of the following?

A. Data
B. Findings
C. Theory
D. Propositions

35. Which of the following best describes grounded theory?

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B. Theory that discovered during "on the ground" field work
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36. Which of the following best describes the typical process of composing a research question?

A. Identify topic, find in the literature, refine topic, and pose research question
B. Form research question, compare against literatures, and identify topic
C. Review literature, identify a topic, and form research question
D. Identify topic, form research question, and review literature

37. *The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* is an example of which of the following?

A. A periodical
B. A scholarly magazine
C. A non-refereed source
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38. Which of the following is a question designed to evaluate the currency of an Internet website?

A. If the material is protected by copyright, is the name of the copyright holder given?
B. Are the organization's biases (if any) clearly stated?
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39. Feminist frameworks typically operate at which of the following levels of analysis?

A. Micro and macro
B. Micro only
C. Macro only
D. Neither micro nor macro

40. Anna is interested how speed daters make sense of their dating experiences. She observes the behaviour of people at speed dating meetings and the exchanges between parties to a speed date. Which of the following levels of analysis best characterizes Anna's research?

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C. Meso
D. Impossible to tell

41. A theoretical framework can operate at both the micro and macro level.

True   False

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46. Compare and contrast the positivist paradigm and the interpretive paradigm. Identify the assumptions of each paradigm.

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49. What are the components of a social research question? In what ways do certain types of research questions presuppose a qualitative or quantitative approach? Use examples to show your understanding.

50. Describe the process by which a general interest evolves into a social research question. Use an example to illustrate your understanding.

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FALSE

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Answers will vary. A full answer will speak to each component of the question and compare/contrast by outlining the main assumptions, focus, typical methods, and type of data of both the positivist and interpretive paradigms.

47. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using theory as a starting point for social research. Provide examples to illustrate your understanding.

Answers will vary. A full answer will speak to each component of the question by listing disadvantages and advantages of using theory as a starting point. A full answer will also include an appropriate example that shows they understand when and why it is useful to use theory as a starting point.

48. Distinguish between inductive approach and deductive approach. Provide an example of each type of reasoning to demonstrate your understanding.

Answers will vary. A full answer will accurately define inductive approach and deductive approach, and show that the student knows when each is appropriate by illustrating with an example.

49. What are the components of a social research question? In what ways do certain types of research questions presuppose a qualitative or quantitative approach? Use examples to show your understanding.

Answers will vary. A full answer will include all components of a research question and use examples to illustrate the relationship between research question and methodological strategy.

50. Describe the process by which a general interest evolves into a social research question. Use an example to illustrate your understanding.

Answers will vary. A full answer will show that the student understands how a topic of interest is different from a social research question and how a researcher moves from a general area to a specific question. An example of a topic that the student is interested in will serve to illustrate this process.

02 Summary

Category	*# of Questions*
Difficulty: High	15
Difficulty: Low	9
Difficulty: Medium	26
Learning Objective: 02-01 Outline the main assumptions of positivist; interpretive; critical; and pragmatic paradigms.	11
Learning Objective: 02-02 Define and differentiate between theoretical frameworks and theories.	5
Learning Objective: 02-03 Distinguish between deductive and inductive reasoning and explain how the role of theory differs in qualitative and quantitative research.	18
Learning Objective: 02-04 Formulate social research questions.	3
Learning Objective: 02-05 Explain the importance of a literature review.	2
Learning Objective: 02-06 Locate appropriate literature and evaluate sources of information found on the Internet.	11
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