**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per:\_\_\_**

**STUDY GUIDE: CHAPTER 2 Sociology and You**

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

1. What is the goal of sociological research?
2. Why are the research methods of sociologists different from those of most other scientists?
3. Identify and describe the two major quantitative research tools used by sociologists.
4. Describe qualitative research methods used by sociologists.
5. What concept is referred to in the following quote by novelist Leo Rosten: “If an explanation relies on a single cause, it is surely wrong”?
6. Why doesn’t the existence of a correlation always indicate a cause-and-effect relationship?
7. In order to conduct ethical research, what four things must a sociologist do?
8. You are a sociologist. While you are working with a group of elementary school students, several students confide that a teacher has been asking them 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.
9. 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?

Complete the vocabulary exercise on the back!

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

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

1.

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.

8. a characteristic that causes something to occur

9.

a survey method in which a trained researcher asks questions and records the answers

10.

process in which a researcher finds out all he or she can about any earlier research

11.

the belief that an event occurs as a result of several factors working in combination

12. -

questions a person is to answer in his or her own words