

## First Examination

### Part I - Multiple Choice (one point each):

1. Knowing that you need 36 units to graduate derives from what source of knowledge:
  - A. Tradition
  - B. *Authority*
  - C. Common Sense
  - D. Science
2. Rendering concepts measureable is a “necessary” but not “sufficient” condition of science.
  - A. *True*
  - B. False
3. “Operationalization” is most closely related to which assumption of science:
  - A. *Reliability of measurement*
  - B. Validity of findings
  - C. Cause and effect relationships
  - D. Superiority of knowledge
4. Symbolic Interactionism is more likely to use secondary analysis than participant observation.
  - A. True
  - B. *False*
5. Which of the following is most likely to result from answering an R.F.P.:
  - A. A grant
  - B. An award
  - C. *A contract*
  - D. None of the above
6. In a deductive argument, the premise must always follow from the conclusion:
  - A. True
  - B. *False*
7. GEAC is to Melvyl as:
  - A. *The CSU is to the UC*
  - B. Jstor is to Infortrac
  - C. Bureau of the Census is to the Bureau of Labor Statistics
  - D. CarlUncover is to Lexis-Nexis
8. Jstor is likely to have more current information than Lexis-Nexis
  - A. True
  - B. *False*

9. Which of the following is most likely to access electronic content:

- A. The Reader's Guide
- B. Lycos
- C. Soc Abstracts
- D. None of the above

10. Variables are described in the rows of the SPSS matrix:

- A. True
- B. False    *I've given credit for both answers.*

**Part II - Definitions (three points each):**

1. Attribute vs Variable: *A variable is a concept that has been measured. Attributes are the characteristics of those concepts. For example, "gender" becomes a variable by assigning numerals to the attributes "male" and "female".*

2. Proposition vs Hypothesis: *A proposition is a statement connecting two or more concepts whereas an hypothesis connects two or more variables.*

3. Deduction vs Induction: *Deduction begins with a general proposition that results in a specific conclusion whereas Induction begins with a specific statement and evolves an (empirical) generalization*

4. Antecedent vs Intervening: *Refers to the time frame of an exogenous variable that either comes before (antecedent) or between (intervening) the original variables of the zero order relationship, explaining away their apparent correlation.*

5. Internet vs WWW: *The internet is the form (network of connections) and the WWW is one of the protocols (http) used to send information across that network.*

**Part III: Short Answer (Five points each):**

1. Briefly describe the paradigm of science in terms of its steps and the essential differences from other forms of knowing.

*Science begins with concepts that we operationalize and then combine into hypotheses. These hypotheses are verified and the findings are replicated. It is the operationalization and replication that makes science unique.*

2. Compare two or more of the intellectual perspectives in sociology by offering an hypothesis and typical source of data for each.

*Macro: Conflict: Differential wages cause strikes - Secondary Data Analysis*

*Functionalism: Strong economies reduce voter turnout - Secondary Data Analysis*

*Micro: Symbolic Interaction: Self esteem is related to Other's praise - Part. Observation*

*Exchange: Increased interaction produces cohesiveness - Experiment*

3. Argue why is there a "market" for research by identifying two sources, each, for its "demand" and "supply".

*Demand derives from those requesting research: (e.g. Gov't agencies or foundations).*

*Supply derives from those producing research: (e.g. Private research firms or Professors)*

4. List the major sources of published information in research and identify at least one search engine for each source.

*Books: Geac (catalogue for CSUN)*

*Newspapers: Nexis (database search for 100 top newspapers)*

*Journals: Infortrac (private search engine for over 900 journals)*

*WWW: Yahoo (original search engine for the web)*

5. Identify the four components of a "Uniform Resource Locator" (i.e. URL)

*1. Protocol - tells the internet what type information is being requested (e.g. http://)*

*2. Domain - tells the internet the server storing the information (e.g. www.csun.edu/)*

*3. The account identifying the location of the information on the server (e.g. ~jschutte/)*

*4. The file and page in that account being requested (e.g. s497f00/homepage.htm)*