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

**Part A.**

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?

Part B.

Complete the Sociology Vocabulary Chart below.

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| **Word** | **Definition** | **Example** | **Drawing of the word** |
| **survey** |  |  |  |
| **population** |  |  |  |
| **sample** |  |  |  |
| **questionnaire** |  |  |  |
| **interview** |  |  |  |
| **secondary analysis** |  |  |  |
| **field research** |  |  |  |
| **case study** |  |  |  |
| **participant observation** |  |  |  |
| **causation** |  |  |  |
| **variable** |  |  |  |
| **qualitative variable** |  |  |  |
| **spurious correlation** |  |  |  |
| **hypothesis** |  |  |  |