

1. With which research method does a sociologist need to consider the Hawthorne Effect?
2. What are the three stages of a participant observation?
3. What term is used to describe the functionalist idea that the structures of society work together in the same way as the human body?
4. Which Sociologist is associated with the idea of Falsification?
5. What term is used to describe when a participant changes behaviour to appear more socially acceptable?
6. What type of sampling method relies on the participant to introduce more participants to the study?
7. What is the difference between official and unofficial statistics?
8. What is meant by the term reliability in sociological research?
9. Name the 3 main practical considerations to choosing a research method.
10. Which theoretical perspective prefers scientific method.

11. What are the 5 ethical considerations in sociological research?
12. What are the 4 representative sampling methods?
13. What are the 4 types of interview?
14. What term is used when a participant changes their behaviour to what they think the researcher wants?
15. What are the structural theories of sociology?
16. Who is considered the father of modern sociology?
17. What is meant by the term verification?
18. Who argues that sociology cannot be a science as it doesn't have a single paradigm?
19. What are the 6 types of observation?
20. What type of data is Qualitative data?

21. What are the social action theories?
22. What are the three theoretical considerations?
23. Who argued that sociologists could not be value free when choosing a topic or interpreting data, but could be when carrying out their research?
24. Which sociological perspective believes that social policies have led to a dependency culture?
25. What type of data is Quantitative data?
26. What is systematic sampling?
27. What are the three main feminist perspectives?
28. What is a structured observation?
29. Give one strength of using official statistics in sociological research.
30. What is meant by the term social construction?

31. Which sociologist is generally associated with functionalism as an approach?
32. What are the 2 non-representative sampling methods?
33. What are the two types of question used in questionnaires?
34. What term is used to describe the research method which requires a hypothesis to be formulated prior to research being carried out?
35. What is an interview schedule?
36. What does it mean when it is suggested that a research topic is 'in vogue'?
37. What is a hypothesis?
38. Name 2 sociologists associated with postmodernist approach?
39. What is meant by the term 'looking glass self'?
40. What is the GAIL schema?

41. What is meant by primary sources of data?
42. What does Goffman mean by 'Dramaturgical'?
43. In which situation might informed consent not be necessary?
44. How is a stratified sample determined?
45. Which approaches are considered to be conflict approaches?
46. What do radical feminists mean by political lesbianism?
47. Name two of the ways of distributing a questionnaire?
48. What does the term socialisation mean?
49. What is meant by the term validity?
50. Who are gatekeepers?

51. What did Durkheim mean by Social Facts?
52. What is meant by Verstehen?
53. What is the sociological cage?
54. What is triangulation?
55. What did Baudrillard mean by hyper-reality?
56. Who argued that sociologists had a 'moral responsibility' when conducting research?
57. What is a metanarrative?
58. What are the four main views on sociology as a science?
59. Which sociologists is associated with the idea of the looking glass self?
60. What did Garfinkle mean by 'reflexivity'?

61. What is an open question in a questionnaire?
62. Which sociologists is associated with Symbolic Interactionism?
63. What do feminist sociologists mean when they describe sociology as being Malestream?
64. What type of research methods are preferred by interpretivists?
65. Who described a social problem as social behaviour which causes public and private misery and requires a collective response?
66. What is meant by research population?
67. What is meant by representativeness?
68. What is the difference between a methodological perspective and a theoretical perspective?
69. What are the 2 main types of closed question used in questionnaires?
70. What 5 elements make up a culture of a society?

71. What is a Sub Culture?
72. What are the two types of socialisation?
73. What is an ascribed status?
74. What is an achieved status?
75. According to the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) what are the 7 social classes in Britain today?
76. What term did Giddens use to describe the equal importance of social structure and interaction in shaping human behaviour?
77. What is intersectional feminism?
78. Who are the Proletariat?
79. Who said "I am not who I think I am, I am not who you think I am, I am who I think you think I am"?
80. What is Ethnomethodology?

81. Which sociologist is associated with Phenomenology?
82. According to Bulmer what are the three principals of interaction?
83. What is meant by secondary data?
84. What is the difference between representativeness and generalisability?
85. What three factors can influence the validity of a study?
86. What is a correlation?
87. Name two factors which influence topic choice.
88. Name two advantages of using Lab Experiments
89. What is a social experiment?
90. Which study into education used the a social experiment?

91. What is a longitudinal study?
92. What three types of questions should a researcher avoid when creating a questionnaire?
93. What is a semi-structured interview?
94. What is a focus group?
95. Name one practical issues with using interviews as a research method.
96. What 4 questions does Scott suggest researchers need to ask before using personal documents?
97. Give one example of hard official statistics.
98. What are soft statistics?
99. Name three types of public document.
100. What is the difference between a manifest and latent function?

101. What are the three types of neo-Marxism?
102. Which sociologist is associated with the triple systems theory?
103. What according to Beck are the 5 unique features of late modernity?
104. What do postmodernists see as the 4 causes of globalisation?
105. What is a quota sample?
106. Crime statistics are an example of what form of official statistics?
107. What is the triple systems theory?
108. What are hard statistics?
109. What is a pilot study?
110. Name three research methods that would be preferred by interpretivists.

111. Giddens identifies two features which define periods of late modernity. What are they?
112. What does Giddens mean by disembedding?
113. What three reasons do interpretivists give to suggest sociology should not be a science?
114. What are the five scientific characteristics of positivist sociology?
115. Who suggests that there is no such things as a universal scientific logic or method which is followed by all scientists?
116. Who suggests that the collection of data can be objective but the interpretation of the data is always subjective?
117. Who concluded that sociological research can never be value free as the person controlling the funding also controls the research values?
118. What does Gouldner mean by "Domain Assumptions"?
119. What are the two types of social action which underpin social meaning?
120. What is the difference between confidentiality and privacy in research ethics?

1. **Observations**
2. **Getting in, Staying in, Getting out.**
3. **Organic Analogy**
4. **Karl Popper**
5. **Social Desirability**
6. **Snowball**
7. **Official statistics come from the government, unofficial come from companies, charities etc.**
8. **A study is replicable exactly and will get similar results.**
9. **Time, Cost, Accessibility, Funding, Personal characteristics**
10. **Positivists**

11. *Informed Consent, Right to Withdraw, Deception, Harm, Confidentiality.*
12. *Random, Stratified, Systematic, Quota*
13. *Structured, Unstructured, Group, Semi Structured*
14. *Demand Characteristics*
15. *Functionalism, Marxism, Feminism*
16. *Comte*
17. *That a hypothesis should be proven correct even when the study is repeated.*
18. *Khun*
19. *Overt, Covert, Participant, Non-Participant, Structured, Unstructured.*
20. *Descriptive data, words*

21. *Interpretivism, Ethnomethodology, Phenomenology*
22. *Reliability, Validity, Representativeness*
23. *Weber*
24. *New Right*
25. *Numerical data*
26. *Listing all possible participants and taking every nth participant.*
27. *Radical, Marxist and Liberal.*
28. *Where the observer is looking for specific behaviours, or records behaviours are specific time intervals.*
29. *Easy to access, cheap, can show trends over time, etc.*
30. *Created by society, not a naturally occurring phenomena*

- 31. *Durkheim*
- 32. *Opportunity and Snowball*
- 33. *Open and Closed*
- 34. *Hypothetico-deductive Method*
- 35. *The list of questions that will be asked in the interview and in what order.*
- 36. *It is a popular research topic at the time*
- 37. *A statement which offers an explanation which will be tested.*
- 38. *Lyotard, Buadrillard, Giddens, Beck*
- 39. *Seeing ourselves as others see us.*
- 40. *Goal Attainment, Adaption, Integration, Latency*

- 41. *Data that is collected by the researcher specifically for this study.*
- 42. *Life is like a play in which the roles of the actors are loosely scripted by society.*
- 43. *Non participant observation in public arena where there is no expectation of privacy.*
- 44. *Research population separated into groups (strata) and the sample reflects the proportions of these strata.*
- 45. *Feminism and Marxism*
- 46. *Lesbianism is the only way to combat oppression which is caused by sexual politics.*
- 47. *Post, Internet, in person.*
- 48. *The process of learning the norms and values of a society.*
- 49. *The degree to which a measurement instrument, such as a survey question, measures what we in fact think it measures.*
- 50. *The people who need to give permission for you to be able to access your research population.*

- 51. Things that exist externally to the individual that they cannot control.*
- 52. The understanding that comes from placing oneself in someone else's position.*
- 53. Social groups studied by sociologists : Class, Age, Gender and Ethnicity*
- 54. Using more than one method to improve the validity of your research.*
- 55. The inability to distinguish reality from fiction in the media.*
- 56. Weber and Gouldner*
- 57. A big picture view of society.*
- 58. Positivist, Popper, Kuhn, Realist*
- 59. Cooley*
- 60. The use of common sense knowledge to make sense of social reality.*

- 61. *One where the respondent can answer in detail and explain their point.*
- 62. *Mead*
- 63. *Ignoring the impact and experience of women.*
- 64. *Qualitative methods*
- 65. *Worsley*
- 66. *The group which you are intending to study.*
- 67. *Can the research be generalised to the rest of the research population.*
- 68. *Methodological perspective is the view on HOW the world should be studied.
Theoretical perspectives is the general view of the world.*
- 69. *Multiple choice and Likert scale.*
- 70. *Norms, values, Language, Customs and traditions, Beliefs.*

- 71. *A smaller group within a larger culture, often having beliefs or interests at variance with those of the larger culture.*
- 72. *Primary and Secondary.*
- 73. *The status the is given to you based on birth and is usually unchangeable.*
- 74. *The status you earn through merit.*
- 75. *Elite, Established Middle Class, Technical Middle Class, New Affluent Workers, Traditional Working Class, Emergent Service Class, Precariat*
- 76. *Structuration Theory*
- 77. *A form of feminism which takes into account the varying experiences of different social groups such as class and ethnicity.*
- 78. *Another name for the working class.*
- 79. *Cooley*
- 80. *A perspective which ffocuses on the way people make sense of their everyday world. People are seen as rational actors, but employ practical reasoning rather than formal logic to make sense of and function in society.*

81. Schultz

- 82. Our actions are based on the meanings we give to situations, The meanings we have arise from interactions and to some extent we can negotiate them. The meanings we give to things are mainly to result of taking the role of the other.**
- 83. Information that has been collected by others such as official statistics.**
- 84. Generalisability refers to being able to extrapolate data to the rest of your research population. Representativeness refers to the sample reflecting the wider research population.**
- 85. Demand Characteristics, Social Desirability, Hawthorne Effect.**
- 86. The relationship between two social events or phenomena.**
- 87. Access to the research group, Academic Debate, Funding, Personal Interest.**
- 88. High reliability, causality, objectivity, quantative data,**
- 89. Where the researcher manipulates the variables but the test takes place in the natural environment of the subject.**
- 90. Rosenthal and Jacobson – Pygmalion in the classroom**

91. One which takes place over a long period of time such as months or years.
92. Loaded Questions, Leading Questions, Technical or Complex Questions.
93. An interview which contains both open and closed questions and may not have an interview schedule.
94. A panel of adults who are introduced to an issue or debate via a stimulus and then asked to discuss as a group. This discussion is then recorded.
95. Time consuming, Expensive, Small Sample, group dynamics
96. Authenticity, Creditability, Representativeness, Meaning
97. Birth records, death records, marriages, divorces, examination results.
98. They are products of subjective decisions and choices made by powerful individuals.
99. Government reports, Media reports, internet content, documents that report on specific activities of individual organisations, publicity materials.
100. Manifest functions are the intended functions and latent functions are the unintended functions of a social institution.

101.Humanistic, Frankfurt School, Structuralist

102.Sylvia Walby

103.Risk, Global Influence, Lack of class difference, Reflexivity, Individualisation.

104.Technological change, Political Change, Economic Change, Global Movement of Peoples.

105.When you the researcher takes a certain number of people who exhibit particular characteristics.

106.Soft

107.The bringing together of the three brad ideas of feminism to show how capitalism and racism produce a triple form of gender inequality.

108.Data that once certified cannot be changed. They are the product of accurate and objective counting.

109.A small scale version of the research to test out the validity and reliability of the research.

110.Unstructured interviews, personal documents, participant observations.

111. Disembedding and Reflexivity

112. Impersonal forms of communication replacing face to face interactions which have led to an increase in individualism and the abandonment of civil and ethical guidelines when dealing with others.

113. People have consciousness, people are actively engaged in society and make choices, people are not passive puppets of society.

114. Quantifiable data, Controlled conditions, Reliable methods, Objectivity, High Validity.

115. Feyerabend

116. Weber

117. Gomm

118. A world view into which they have been socialised by their culture which seeps into their research.

119. Instrumental and Affectual

120. Confidentiality means you do not make participants names public, privacy means that you do not involve yourself in areas of the participants personal lives not relevant to the study.