

**Directions: Answer all questions on a separate sheet.**

1. Identify and explain the three sociological perspectives.
  2. What is the multi-view perspective?
  3. What 5 sociological institutions make up the GREEF model? Which sociologist is associated with the GREEF model?
  4. What is the basis of sociology?
  5. What is the difference between a macro view and a micro view of society?
  6. When and where was sociology introduced? Socially, what was going on at this time? When did it become popular in the U.S.?
  7. What is economic globalization?
  8. Provide one positive outcome of globalization and one negative outcome of globalization.
  9. What is the difference between a hypothesis and a theory?
  10. Compare and contrast MANIFEST and LATENT FUNCTIONS.
  11. What is social integration? Provide one example of someone who experiences a high level of social integration.
  12. What is social marginality? Provide one example of someone or a group who experiences social marginality.
  13. Apply the functionalist, conflict and symbolic interactionist perspectives to sports. How does each of the three perspectives view sports as they relate to society? (provide one example for each perspective).
  14. What is the difference between MECHANICAL and ORGANIC SOLIDARITY?
  15. Draw the order of steps to the DEDUCTIVE APPROACH
  16. Draw the order of steps to the INDUCTIVE APPROACH
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\*17. Pioneers of Sociology - briefly describe each sociologist's significance to sociology:

**Auguste Comte, Harriet Martineau, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Jane Addams, Emile Durkheim**

- \*\*18. In terms of sociology, define a "constant"?
- \*\*19. What is the difference between an experimental group and a control group?
- \*\*20. Identify the "6 steps to conducting social research" in order.
- \*\*21. Identify the three levels of ethical guidelines that social researchers need to be concerned with.
- \*\*22. What is the Hawthorne Effect?
- \*\*23. Identify and briefly explain the four major research methods.
- \*\*24. Who makes up a population?
- \*\*25. What is a sample (or sample population)?
- \*\*26. If I was selecting every 4<sup>th</sup> person for a survey, which type of random sampling is being used?
- \*\*27. Assume that the total population at LSW is 51% female and 49% male. I survey 100 participants: 51 participants are female, 49 are male. Which type of random sampling is being used?
- \*\*28. Identify the difference between a DETACHED OBSERVATION and PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION.
- \*\*29. What is the difference between OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS and EMPIRICAL INDICATORS?
- \*\*30. What is the difference between a POSITIVE and NEGATIVE CORRELATION?
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**\*If you completed the "Influential Sociologists" assignment, attach it to your review and skip #17.**

**\*\* If you completed the "Ch. 2 Questions" optional assignment, attach it to your review and skip #18-30.**

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