****

**Chapter 2 – Sociological Inquiry: Faculty Lesson Plan**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Step 1** | **Before Class:**   * Review the **Gamification Overview** document to familiarize yourself with the 7 activities the students are completing to earn bonus content. * Review the **Chapter 2: Student Worksheet** * Select a **SY Blog** to discuss in class. * Review thetranscript of the **Chapter 2 PowerPoint Audio Lecture** and prepare mini-lectures to fill in the gaps or introduce new content. |
| **Step 2** | **During Class:**  Use the **Flipped Classroom Activities** to engage your students. Suggestions include:   * Use the **Points to Ponder** and/or **Class Survey Questions** from the **Student Worksheet** as a lecture launcher for discussion. * Use the module **Discussion Questions** for discussion. * Watch and discuss one or more of the suggested short videos. * Engage the class with a discussion about the **SY Blog**. * Use your own activities. * Intersperse multiple mini-lectures to maintain a healthy balance of lecture material and activities.   A list of learning objectives, discussion questions, and video suggestions are below. |
| **Step 3** | **Optional:**   * **Classroom Assessment Techniques** (**CATs**). * **Practice Quiz**   An optional third step is to have students complete a CAT and/or a Practice Quiz. Ideas for the CATs are below. The Practice Quiz is not for a grade but instead to access their knowledge of the chapter material. These steps will give you an opportunity to see what concepts need further review. A list of Practice Quiz questions and answers are at the end of this document. Of course, you can also use your own practice quiz questions. |

**Chapter Modules, Learning Objectives and Discussion Questions**

**Module 1:**

**Sociology: A Scientific Perspective**

* An Overview of the Scientific Method
* The 8 Steps of the Scientific Method

**Learning Objectives**

2.1.1: Explain the importance of the sequence and addressing all of the steps within the scientific method.

2.1.2: List in order the eight steps of the scientific method.

**Video**: “The Differences between Qualitative and Quantitative Research” — PlanningTank, 2017, 2:23 — <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MkntLkg9S3Q>

* **Exercise and Discussion - 2.1.1 Sociologists in the News**

Have students review the examples of sociologists in the news listed in the table below. Explain to them that sociologists’ research is often used in newspapers and news stories on topics like the ones in the table. Have the students identify and discuss which article or topics interests them most and why. Briefly discuss which article/topic you would choose and why. Review the Steps of the Scientific Method, and how it might be applied to the stories and topics that were selected.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title of Newspaper/Web Site Article** | **Article Publication** | **Author and Summary of Article** |
| Researchers Find No Significant Change in Smoker’s Habits after Smoking Ban | News Medical (March 4, 2015) | Sociologist Sylvia Kairouz of Concordia University found that a smoking ban in public places in Quebec, Canada had no impact on their smoking habits in the home. |
| Gender Gap in Caribbean Broadens as Women Rise in Workforce, While Men Stagnate | Fox News (February 11, 2015) | Camille Hernandez-Ramdwar at Canada’s Ryerson University researches Caribbean culture and commented that despite women’s advanced economic empowerment, Caribbean women still must contend with males dominating in the justice, social, political and religious systems. |
| What Makes a Positive College Experience? | New York Times (April 3, 2014) | Daniel F. Chambliss, an organizational sociologist at Hamilton College discusses his view that dormitory layout and social life determine students' satisfaction with their college experience more so than academics. |
| Social Change Accelerates Across Generations | USA Today (February 26, 2014) | Cornell University sociologist Daniel Lichter states that changes will accelerate on issues such as same-sex marriage, interracial marriage, legalization of marijuana and childbearing among the unwed. |
| Technology Is Not Driving Us Apart After All | New York Times (January 19, 2014) | Rutgers University sociologist Keith Hampton, thirty years later, reenacts 1981 study by urbanist William H. Whyte exploring how people used public space in New York City's Bryant Park; findings reveal that more people nowadays, especially women, hang out in public spaces and that cell phone use is not that prevalent. |

**Module 2:**

**The Structure of Research**

* Quantitative Research Methods
* Qualitative Research Design
* Quantitative versus Qualitative Methods
* Research and the Advancement of Sustainability

**Learning Objectives**

2.2.1: Describe the advantages and disadvantages of the quantitative methods.

2.2.2: Summarize the advantages and disadvantages of the qualitative methods.

2.2.3: Contrast the quantitative and qualitative research methods.

2.2.4: Apply sociological research to the advancement of sustainability.

**Video**: “Ethnographic Research” — *Sorenson Center for Discovery and Innovation*, 2016, 3:11 —<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vs8au2G0cb4>

* **Discussion Questions – 2.2.1 Quantitative vs. Qualitative Research**

Based upon your readings and personal preferences, which research design would you select if you were required to choose one or the other? (Quantitative vs. Qualitative) Explain your rationale of your choice.

Within the research design you selected, which research method would you choose to use to conduct a study of interest? Explain why you chose the method over the other methods.

**Module 3:**

**Problems with Sociological Research**

* Selecting the Correct Research Design
* Research Challenges

**Learning Objective**

2.3.1: Examine the importance of choosing the right research method.

2.3.2: Describe potential problems with sociological research and how to address them.

**Video:** “Types of Sampling Methods” — *Simple Learning Pro*, 2015, 4:49 — <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pTuj57uXWlk>

* **Discussion Question – 2.3.1 Longitudinal Research**

What are the benefits of conducting a long-term study? Are there any risks?

* **More Than a Theory Discussion Questions**

Functionalist Theory:Would a quantitative or qualitative approach be more effective in obtaining general data on the crime rates of boys?

Conflict Theory:Which research techniques discussed in this chapter might be helpful analyzing previously conducted research on the topic of boys and crime from the standpoint of social class or race and ethnicity?

Symbolic Interactionism Theory: How would interviewing the relatives and friends of the boys in the study offer insight into their behavior?

**Module 4:**

**Applying the Sociological Imagination to Research Methods**

* Case Studies
* Verstehen

**Learning Objective**

2.4.1: Illustrate the sociological imagination with case studies.

2.4.2: Explain the role of empathy in sociological research.

**Video:** “What is Case Study and How to Conduct Case Study Research” — *Research Tube*, 2019, 3:27 — <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kynoEFQNEq8>

* **Discussion Questions – 2.4.1 Case Studies**

If you were to do case study, what would you study? Why do you feel it is important to delve deeply into your topic and what would you hope to learn? How might using the sociological imagination be beneficial to your research?

**Module 5:**

**Research Methods in a Changing Society**

* New Voices and Alternative Visions
* Point and Click Sociology

**Learning Objective**

2.5.1: Evaluate the theoretical changes that have impacted sociological research.

2.5.2: Demonstrate how technology has changed the research process.

**Video:** “Barbie Explains Feminist Theories – Radical, Liberal, Black, Etc” — *iHeart Media*, 2016, 3:49 —<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V3D_C-Nes60>

* **Discussion Questions – 2.5.1 Technology and Research**

What are some ways in which new technology might be used to conduct sociological research? How about social media? For example, do either Twitter or Snapchat have possibility as a research tool? In what ways? What about other forms of social media?

**Class Survey Questions**

**Title:** Ethical Research

**Overview:** The goal is to get students to begin thinking critically about ethical issues pertaining to research.

1. Are you concerned about the information being gathered and stored about you by social media

companies such as Facebook, Google Plus+, Twitter, Snapchat, and Pinterest?

**☐** not at all **☐** somewhat **☐** completely **☐** don’t know

2. Facebook’s social experiment was unethical as it manipulated users’ emotions without their knowledge or approval.

☐ not at all ☐ somewhat ☐ completely ☐ don’t know

**Classroom Assessment Techniques (CATs)**

These CATs are helpful in assessing students’ knowledge and understanding of the chapter content. Using pieces of paper, have the students write their response to one of the following techniques. Collect and use their responses as the basis for class discussion.

* 1. **Muddiest Point**: A Muddiest Point is a quick monitoring technique. It involves asking students to take a few minutes to write down the most difficult, confusing or “muddiest” terms, concepts, or parts of chapter 3 that they encountered.
  2. **Minute Paper**: Ask students to write a brief response to the following questions:
* What was the most important thing you learned during this chapter or class?
* What important question remains unanswered?
  1. **Directed Paraphrasing:** Ask students to write a laypersons’ "translation" of something they learned in the chapter. Ask them to write their explanation as if they are explaining the key term, concept, or theory to a friend who does not have a sociology background.

**Chapter 2 Practice Quiz and Answers**

**SociologicalYOU** also provides a test bank with objective and subjective questions to construct an exam covering the content in this chapter. See **SociologicalYOU My Resources > Instructor Resources > Test Bank Instructions** to learn how to request access to the test bank.

**Module 1**

1. True or False: Sociologists attempt to identify and explain social problems, but it is important to understand that they must avoid mere speculation at making arguments and arriving at conclusions.

2. An independent variable is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. factor that is changed by another variable.

b. factor that causes a change in another variable.

c. an educated guess about a relationship

d. the extent to which a study yields the same results.

3. A qualitative research design is associated with which of the following:

a. interviews

b. subjective measures

c. field work

d. all of these

4. True or False: Sociologists must carefully consider how to display the data in reports and articles in order to not misrepresent the data.

**Module 2**

1. True or False: Experiments can be the most cost-effective method as well as providing a quick turnaround.

2. True or False: An advantage of the longitudinal method is that it allows researchers to identify developmental trends by examining common attributes among groups such as children, adolescents, and adult.

3. True or False: The goal of quantitative research is to uncover the underlying reasons, motivations, opinions, and prevalent trends among individuals, groups, and artifacts.

4. True or False: Research in the area of sustainability is the being conducted locally and nationally but not on the international level.

**Module 3**

1. True or False: Snowball sampling involves the researcher forgoing traditional avenues for finding research subjects in favor of relying on friends and acquaintances.

2. \_\_\_ occurs when research subjects change their behavior if they know that they are being studied.

a. Anonymity

b. Hawthorne effect

c. Snowball sampling

d. Objectivity

3. Sociological research often benefits from \_\_\_ so that the subjects gain some insight into the conclusions drawn by the study.

a. secondary analysis

b. a code of ethics

c. group think

d. debriefing

4. While \_\_\_ may offer ease of accessibility of the research subjects, it does not eliminate bias from the research.

a. objectivity

b. qualitative research design

c. a sample of convenience

d. validity.

**Module 4**

1. True or False: A case study is research project that develops out of the ease of accessibility of the research subjects.

2. \_\_\_ involves taking an empathetic approach to understanding human behavior.

a. Ethnography

b. verstehen

c. Objectivity

d. Hawthorne Effect

3. To fully understand the scope of a subject or incident you should consider the who, what, where, when and why of the situation. This is known as \_\_\_.

a. ethics

b. informed consent

c. confidentiality

d. verstehen

**Module 5**

1. Which of the following theoretical perspectives that emerged in the late 20th century works to insert the perspective of women into sociological research?

a. Feminist theory

b. Functionalist theory

c. Conflict theory

d. Symbolic Interactionist theory

2. The \_\_\_ theoretical perspective proposes the separation of the sexes, redefining private space and working relationships, challenging the oppressors, reclaiming women’s voices, and using technology to free women from the reproductive process.

a. Socialist feminist

b. Marxist feminist

c. Liberal feminist

d. Radical feminist

3. All of the following except \_\_\_ are examples of technological changes that have recently influenced sociological research.

a. clickers in the classroom

b. cellphones

c. Likert scale

d. Internet

**Module 1**

1. True (LO 2.1.1)

2. B (LO 2.1.2)

3. D (LO 2.1.2)

4. True (LO 2.1.2)

**Module 2**

1. False (LO 2.2.1)

2. True (LO 2.2.1)

3. False (LO 2.2.3)

4. False (LO 2.2.4)

**Module 3**

1. True (LO 2.3.1)

2. B (LO 2.3.2)

3. D (LO 2.3.2)

4. C (LO 2.3.2)

**Module 4**

1. False (LO 2.4.1)

2. B (LO 2.4.2)

**Module 5**

1. A (LO 2.5.1)

2. D (LO 2.5.2)

3. C (LO 2.5.2)