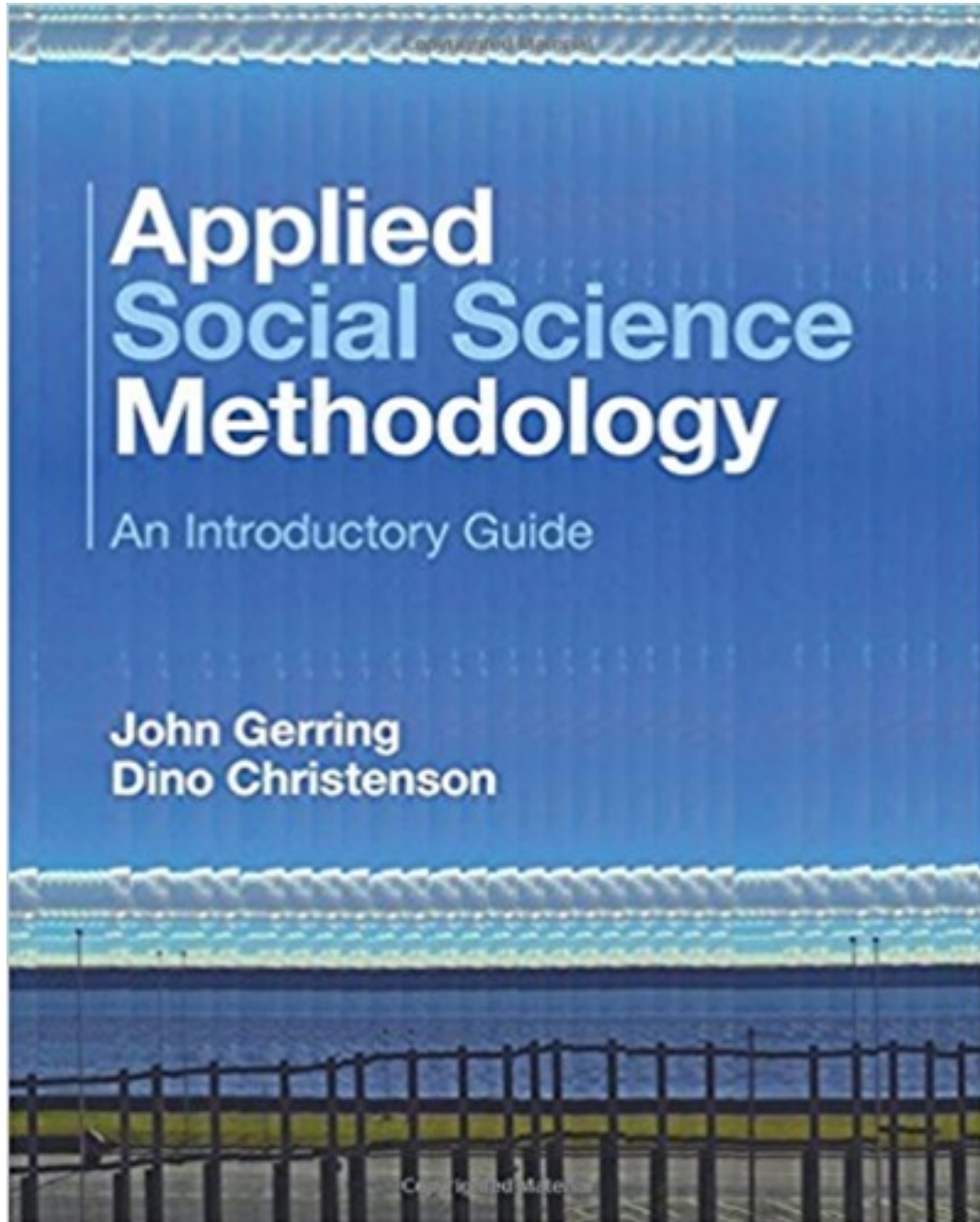


# Test Bank for Applied Social Science Methodology An Introductory Guide 1st Edition by Gerring

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# Test Bank

## CHAPTER 2 – Arguments

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ explains a relationship, mechanisms, scope-conditions, and background conditions needed to interpret an argument.
  - a. \*theory
  - b. hypothesis
  - c. framework
  - d. methodology
  
2. What other ways we can use to refer to a model?
  - a. theory and methodology
  - b. argument and hypothesis
  - c. \*theory and argument
  - d. hypothesis and methodology
  
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the specific, testable elements(s) of an argument.
  - a. methodology
  - b. theory
  - c. model
  - d. \*hypothesis
  
4. The taxonomy of a descriptive argument includes the following classifications, except:
  - a. associations
  - b. \*scope-conditions
  - c. syntheses
  - d. typologies
  
5. Inquiry into the relationship between social class and political engagement is an example of descriptive \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. \*association
  - b. parsimony
  - c. typologies
  - d. boundedness
  
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ style of argument is one where a single category of interest is defined.
  - a. parsimonious
  - b. associational
  - c. \*synthetic
  - d. simple
  
7. When the goal is to sort phenomena into categories that are mutually exclusive and exhaustive on a basis of a consistent categorization principle(s), the resulting descriptive argument is a:

- a. grouping
  - b. synthesis
  - c. association
  - d. \*typology
8. Through \_\_\_\_\_, Robert Putnam finds that social capital has declined precipitously since the 1930s and 1940s.
- a. \*Trend analysis
  - b. Network analysis
  - c. Causal analysis
  - d. Matrix analysis
9. What kind of descriptive analysis focuses on the interrelationships among many units, which may be understood in spatial, temporal and functional ways?
- a. Trend analysis
  - b. Synthetic analysis
  - c. \*Network analysis
  - d. Typological analysis
10. A typology that is temporarily ordered may be understood as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. matrix
  - b. \*periodization
  - c. trend
  - d. taxonomy
11. The intersection of democracy's two core components, contestation and participation, we find four types of democracy: a) close hegemony, b) inclusive hegemony, c) competitive oligarchy, and d) polyarchy. This kind of typological descriptive argument is known as:
- a. Periodization
  - b. Taxonomy
  - c. \*matrix
  - d. trend
12. A typology that stretches on a hierarchical fashion across several levels of analysis may be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. \*taxonomy
  - b. matrix
  - c. periodization
  - d. synthesis
13. What argument involves at least two elements, as cause and an outcome, given certain background condition and scope condition?
- a. Descriptive

- b. ontological
  - c. normative
  - d. \*casual
14. Causal arguments can be differentiated from description in that the factor in question must generate, create, or produce an effect. In identifying X as a cause of Y, one is presuming the existence of a causal:
- a. Counterfactual
  - b. \*mechanism
  - c. outcome
  - d. confounder
15. It has been argued that a rise in infant mortality is a strong predictor of state failure. Although does not necessarily establish a causal relationship between the two, it is illustrative of a \_\_\_\_\_ argument.
- a. Descriptive
  - b. Prescriptive
  - c. \*predictive
  - d. normative
16. Studies of foreign aid might be couched in negative or positive terms, implying that development assistance granted by developed countries to less developed countries is a good or bad thing. This is an example of a:
- a. Causal argument
  - b. Predictive argument
  - c. Prescriptive argument
  - d. \*Normative argument
17. Satisfactorily making theory and its association hypothesis implies good descriptive and casual argumentation. Whatever the topic might be, a social science theories is more useful if it meets these characteristics, except:
- a. Precision and generality
  - b. \*Relevance and morality
  - c. Commensurability and innovation
  - d. Boundedness and parsimony
18. If the fundamental purpose of social science is to tell us about the world then it stands to reason that a theory informing us about many phenomena is, by virtue of this fact, more useful than a theory pursuant to only a few phenomena. This goal of argument building is know as:
- a. \*generality
  - b. relevance
  - c. innovation
  - d. boundedness

19. As a general goal of science, parsimony is to reduce the plentitude of reality into a carefully framed argument from which unnecessary dross is removed. This is also known as:
- Logical coherence
  - Ceteris paribus
  - \*Occam's razor
  - Habeas corpus
20. Theories assume meaning within a field of pre-existing concepts and theories, typically a field or subfield of study. If a theory fits comfortably within a body of work we shall say that it possesses:
- parsimony
  - logical coherence
  - relevance
  - \*commensurability
21. Karl Popper pointed out that in order to be true, a theory must also have the potential to be false. Unless a theory admits this possibility it has no empirical content:
- logical coherence
  - \*falsifiability
  - commensurability
  - deniability