

***Applied Social Science Methodology An Introductory
Guide 1st edition Gerring Test Bank***

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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:
- a. Logical coherence
 - b. Ceteris paribus
 - c. *Occam's razor
 - d. 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:
- a. parsimony
 - b. logical coherence
 - c. relevance
 - d. *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:
- a. logical coherence
 - b. *falsifiability
 - c. commensurability
 - d. deniability