

**Part 1: Theory**                      **Answer question 1 or 2**

1. Virtually everyone in sociology believes in the necessity of theory. What is meant by sociological theory? What are the functions of theory for the discipline of sociology?
2. Select two of the following theorists and, for each, describe his/her contribution(s) to sociological theory:

Ferdinand Toennies	Max Weber
Emile Durkheim	Mary Douglas
Karl Marx	Georg Simmel
Erving Goffman	C. Wright Mills
George Homans	Herbert Blumer

**Part II: Methods/Statistics**

3. Distinguish between five of the following pairs of concepts, describing each and using examples to illustrate your discussion:
  - a. causality and correlation
  - b. independent and dependent variables
  - c. internal and external validity (in experimental design)
  - d. ordinal and interval level data
  - e. reliability and validity in measurement
  - f. cross sectional and longitudinal research
  - g. archival and observational data
  - h. qualitative and quantitative research
  - i. probability and non-probability sampling

**Part III: Substantive Area: Race and Ethnic Relations (answer either question 4 or 5)**

4. Choose six of the following terms and define each, using sociological perspective and insight: racial group, ethnic group, racism, ethnocentrism, prejudice, discrimination, assimilation, cultural pluralism, nativism, and melting pot.
5. Describe and critique two of the following theoretical explanations of race/ethnic relations in the United States, citing at least one social scientist whose work is associated with each:
  - assimilation
  - pluralism
  - internal colonialism