

Chapter 2: Paradigmatic Approaches to Qualitative Research

1. Which of the following theoretical approaches focuses on subjective experience, small-scale interactions, and understanding meaning?
 - a. Critical approaches
 - *b. Interpretive approaches
 - c. Marxist approaches
 - d. Afrocentric feminist approaches

2. Which of the following theoretical approaches suggests that we live in a power-laden context and adopts a social justice orientation that challenges power disparities?
 - *a. Critical approaches
 - b. Hermeneutic approaches
 - c. Phenomenological approaches
 - d. Ethnomethodology

3. _____ examines individual social experiences as a process of performance using such concepts as “front stage,” “back stage,” and “impression management.”
 - a. Feminism
 - *b. Dramaturgy
 - c. Ethnomethodology
 - d. Epistemology

4. Postmodernism is primarily concerned with which of the following?
 - a. Women’s marginalization from centers of power in advanced societies
 - b. How people experience their everyday lives
 - c. How shared symbols are used to create meaning
 - *d. Discourses of power that normalize the dominant ideology

5. _____ remain value-free and practice objectivity in order to build knowledge, and aim to use deductive logic to test theories.
 - a. Critical theorists
 - b. Feminists
 - c. Symbolic interactionists
 - *d. Positivists

6. Symbolic interactionism is a macro-level theory that focuses on the analysis of large-scale phenomena such as social institutions and cross-national comparisons.

True

*False

7. Post-positivism developed from the natural sciences.

*True

False

8. A study examining how individuals experience depression would likely be grounded in phenomenology.

*True

False

9. Feminist standpoint theorists examine the position that women occupy within a social context characterized by a patriarchal sex-gender system.

*True

False

10. Feminism, critical race theory, and queer theory all reject a social justice orientation.

True

*False