

Starter Quiz ·

GAC Social Science

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Why can early socialisation be difficult to notice?
 - ☐ It is written down
 - ☐ It happens at school
 - ☐ It teaches what seems natural rather than what seems taught
 - ☐ It happens quickly
2. Which is the most clearly bounded question for a short spending survey at one school?
 - ☐ Should things be different?
 - ☐ What is the meaning of community?
 - ☐ Do students here spend more on transport than on food?
 - ☐ Is society fair?
3. Which is a suitable first approach for an approved classroom investigation of queue expectations?
 - ☐ Assume every setting uses the same rule
 - ☐ Ask consenting participants about their expectations
 - ☐ No investigation is possible
 - ☐ Provoke strangers in a public queue
4. In the fictional cohort, 8% are jobseekers and 21% are outside work, education or training. Why are these not interchangeable indicators?
 - ☐ They count different defined categories
 - ☐ Both describe the same category
 - ☐ The larger number is automatically better
 - ☐ One must be a lie
5. Why can an unexamined paradigm be difficult to notice?
 - ☐ It is kept secret
 - ☐ It is complicated
 - ☐ It changes too fast
 - ☐ From inside it, its assumptions look like facts about the world

☐ True ☐ False

7. What must a student research project include? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ A clear account of participation and withdrawal arrangements
- ☐ Careful data handling and an explanation of anonymity or confidentiality
- ☐ Appropriate informed consent
- ☐ A result that supports your view

Tick every correct option.

8. Any norm-breaking demonstration is acceptable because no law is broken.

☐ True ☐ False

9. Missing data always occur at random.

☐ True ☐ False

10. Understanding a practice in its own context means approving of it.

☐ True ☐ False

1. **It teaches what seems natural rather than what seems taught**

It can shape familiar expectations that feel natural. It is not always invisible or identical for everyone.

2. **Do students here spend more on transport than on food?**

It identifies a group and comparison. Broader questions can also be researched after suitable definition and design.

3. **Ask consenting participants about their expectations**

Reported expectations provide evidence. A public breach is not required, and needs separate ethical consideration.

4. **They count different defined categories**

The example states different categories. A real unemployment rate also needs its own labour-force denominator.

5. **From inside it, its assumptions look like facts about the world**

Its assumptions may be treated as facts. Comparison and testing alternatives can reveal them; researchers can also use frameworks explicitly.

6. **False**

Behaviour can differ with expectations and circumstances. The observation alone does not prove a fixed identity or inconsistency.

7. **A clear account of participation and withdrawal arrangements; Careful data handling and an explanation of anonymity or confidentiality; Appropriate informed consent**

Ethical planning follows the approved task and participant needs. Not every design can promise complete anonymity.

8. **False**

Legality alone is insufficient. Approval, consent, risks and the procedure matter.

9. **False**

False. Missingness can relate to the topic or other recorded factors, but its mechanism should be investigated rather than assumed.

10. **False**

Relativism is a method, not a moral position. Explanation and evaluation are different tasks.