

Multiple Choice Quizzes

Notes

Multiple-choice questions can have more than one correct answer (up to 4). Some open questions are included, for which only exemplary answers are included. Then the number of multiple-choice questions for the chapter is reduced.

Chapter 1: Why social research?

1. Social research is able to _____.
a. solve urgent problems immediately
b. provide more knowledge for better understanding social problems
c. improve the situation of the single participant
d. prevent politicians from making the wrong decisions

Ans: B

2. Quantitative research _____.
a. refrains from using hypotheses
b. avoids measurement
c. tests a hypothesis by using measurements
d. does not use numbers

Ans: C

3. In quantitative research, single participants _____.
a. can talk freely about their individual experiences
b. are selected because of their individual situation
c. are selected randomly
d. has much influence on how the data is collected

Ans: B

4. In qualitative research, _____.
- a. attitudes are measured
 - b. instruments are standardized
 - c. participants are selected purposively
 - d. statistical analysis is applied

Ans: C

5. Qualitative and quantitative research _____.
- a. have nothing in common
 - b. work systematically by using empirical methods
 - c. are using standardized methods for data collection
 - d. are both using open methods for data collection

Ans: B

6. Online research _____.
- a. is done without using any methods of social research
 - b. can only be pursued in a quantitative way
 - c. is based on developing social research methods as online tools
 - d. only consists of doing online interviews

Ans: C

7. Doing social research _____.
- a. is just a drag
 - b. can give you insights into everyday life which you can use for practical work later on
 - c. is just for making studying at the university more complicated
 - d. never leads to any new insights

Ans: B

8. The relevance of social research about societal phenomena lies in _____.
- a. description of them

- b. understanding of them
- c. explanation of them
- d. in description, understanding and explanation of them

Ans: D

9. Social research _____.

- a. can provide orientations for political and practical decisions
- b. is located in a completely different world
- c. is only about researchers' making a scientific career
- d. will completely refrain from practical and political areas

Ans: A

10. Researchers doing empirical studies _____.

- a. should not let anyone how they proceed in their research
- b. should do their work in the secret and undercover
- c. need to make their research and practices in the field transparent to readers of their reports
- d. should just do it, without much training and skills

Ans: C

Chapter 2: Worldviews in social research

1. Positivism means that _____.

- a. research is only expected to provide positive results
- b. scientific statements and knowledge refer to phenomena confirmed by the senses
- c. there is an external reality separate from our descriptions of it
- d. interpretation is more relevant than measurement and objectivity

Ans: B and C

2. Critical realism means that _____.

- a. researchers should construct hypotheses that make them undergo acid tests of corroboration
- b. researchers should be critical about the world and realistic about what research can achieve
- c. methods define problems
- d. the aim is verification of statements

Ans: A

3. Paradigms _____.

- a. are belief systems not to be put to question
- b. develop slowly into other paradigms
- c. are never overcome by new ones
- d. define the framework of the accepted research methods

Ans: D

4. The normative paradigm assumes _____.

- a. identical everyday knowledge for researchers and participants
- b. that social rules are consistent and unambiguous
- c. that researchers should define rules for how participants should behave
- d. that rules and meanings are subject to interpretation

Ans: A and B

5. The Thomas Theorem means:

- a. When a person defines a situation as real, this situation is real in its consequences.
- b. When consequences are real, a person defines a situation as real.
- c. When the questions are good, the answers are real.
- d. When the answers are real, the person is real, too.

Ans: A

6. Social constructionism means that _____.

- a. researchers should start from understanding how participants see their world and the issue under study
- b. there is no reality
- c. everything is relative
- d. we do not need any methods

Ans: A

7. Epistemology should _____.

- a. give researchers an orientation for how to proceed
- b. motivate the researcher to reflect only theoretically about research
- c. provide arguments for criticizing research in a fundamental way
- d. be irrelevant for doing research

Ans: A

8. Symbolic Interactionism assumes that _____.

- a. people act towards things on the basis of the meanings that the things have for them
- b. nothing is real, all is symbolic
- c. the meaning of things result from interaction
- d. research should avoid direct communication with participants

Ans: A and C

9. Concurrent research programs mean that _____.

- a. researchers should not collaborate
- b. there can be several explanations for a phenomenon
- c. explanations are in competition in clarifying an issue
- d. several methodological approaches co-exist

Ans: A, B and C

Instructor Resource

Uwe Flick, *Introducing Research Methodology*, 3e

SAGE Publishing, 2020