

Testbank

Chapter 1 Why Do Research?

1.1 Multiple Choice

1) Empirical evidence

- A) is data or evidence that can be tied to something that can be seen, touched, smelled, etc.
- B) is always easily collected.
- C) never needs to be documented.
- D) does not need to be collected systematically.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: On What Basis Do We Make Decisions?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role of research as one of the foundations of decision making

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) Basic social research increases general knowledge and

- A) its usefulness is usually immediately apparent.
- B) requires that the researcher purchase expensive equipment.
- C) the researchers are activist and interventionist oriented, solving immediate problems.
- D) is the source of many new scientific ideas.

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: On What Basis Do We Make Decisions?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role of research as one of the foundations of decision making

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

3) Critical thinking

- A) involves superstition and witchcraft.
- B) looks at an issue from one viewpoint only.
- C) has little to do with research.
- D) leads us to uncover hidden assumptions.

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) Quantitative data collection techniques include all BUT the following:
- A) historical comparative research.
 - B) experiments.
 - C) surveys.
 - D) content analyses.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) Which of the following is NOT a major purpose of research?
- A) to explore a new issue
 - B) to find hidden treasure
 - C) to see if a program works as it should
 - D) to explain why an event happens in a certain way

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 6) Quantitative Research experiments
- A) are also called survey research.
 - B) do not follow the logic found in natural science research.
 - C) require a well-defined research question.
 - D) have nothing to do with science.

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 7) This type of data collection typically requires that a researcher closely observes a small group of people over a length of time.
- A) ethnographic field research
 - B) surveys
 - C) quantitative data collection
 - D) historical-comparative research

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 8) Dr. Marsh did an exploratory study on a topic that he thought was very interesting. He spent hours and hours collecting data and analyzing the data, but when he tried to interpret the data he didn't get anywhere— nothing made sense. Which of the following steps in the research process do you think that Dr. Marsh skipped?
- A) informing others
 - B) designing the study
 - C) background research
 - D) selecting a topic

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 9) Which of the following studies might be considered explanatory research?
- A) Why are some women always late for their annual physical?
 - B) Do athletes like a specific beverage?
 - C) Does the anti-smoking policy in Arizona work?
 - D) When is the best time to implement a new student policy?

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 10) In real life the seven-step research plan often integrates steps, it is nonlinear. What step is the most important in ensuring that the research topic is narrowed to an appropriate area?
- A) informing others
 - B) designing the study
 - C) analyzing the data
 - D) focusing the question

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 11) Dr. Richards took his research in a completely new direction, and found himself asking the “What” question again and again to try to design a second study. His first study was considered a(n) _____ study.
- A) explanatory
 - B) exploratory
 - C) qualitative
 - D) scholarly

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 12) A study that is developed to determine whether a new immigration law is effective is considered what type of study?
- A) evaluative
 - B) descriptive
 - C) comprehensive
 - D) exploratory

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 13) Which of the following is NOT a step in the research process?
- A) design study
 - B) collect data
 - C) take a course in research
 - D) interpret data

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 14) Dr. Mottle is interested in studying the Amish migration into the Midwest during the 1900s. Which of the following would best fit her research?
- A) experimental/quantitative research
 - B) content analysis/quantitative research
 - C) ethnographic field research/qualitative research
 - D) historical research/qualitative research

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 15) Ms. Goldsworth told her professor that she was having a difficult time determining what is true and how to evaluate data. She actually needs help with
- A) critical reasoning.
 - B) qualitative research.
 - C) historical research.
 - D) forming an argument.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 16) Dr. Van Offer is a medical doctor with an idea about how to improve his dermatology patients' care. He would like to perform a study. What type of study should he consider?
- A) exploratory
 - B) descriptive
 - C) explanatory
 - D) experimental

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 17) Dr. Marsh designed a study to determine if the new healthcare guidelines impacted practitioner procedures. This study is most likely a(n)
- A) evaluative study.
 - B) extractive study.

- C) exact study.
- D) descriptive study.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 18) Dr. Van Offer is conducting a survey research study. He will
- A) ask people questions in a written format or in an interview format.
 - B) need thousands of participants.
 - C) summarize the data in PowerPoint presentations only.
 - D) need at least 5 assistants to help process the study.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 19) Two types of research are typically done in the later stage of the learning process. They are
- A) explanatory, evaluation.
 - B) descriptive, explanatory.
 - C) evaluation, descriptive.
 - D) exploratory, descriptive.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 20) Which of the following definitions DOES NOT fit the word “research”?
- A) applying critical thinking and adopting an orientation
 - B) process of applying accepted techniques and principles
 - C) gathering preexisting information from academic journals
 - D) using faulty logic to make choices

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: On What Basis Do We Make Decisions?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role of research as one of the foundations of decision making

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 21) Mr. Love, an assistant to Dr. Van Offer, was told that he needed to find empirical evidence. Which best defines the purpose of empirical evidence?
- A) data or evidence that ultimately can be tied to something that can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, etc.
 - B) a list of food items
 - C) unusual work practices
 - D) evidence that is thrown together with no practical meaning.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 22) Explanatory research
- A) is compatible with exploratory and descriptive research.
 - B) identifies sources of social behaviors and beliefs.
 - C) answers the question “does it work?”
 - D) has an outcome of practical recommendations.

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 23) Applied researchers rarely
- A) conduct evaluations of data.
 - B) are recognized as leaders in the field of social research.
 - C) find anything of significance.
 - D) worry about building, testing, or connecting findings to a larger theory.

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 24) The purpose of empirical social research is to
- A) have a real world application.
 - B) generate results stated as fixed absolutes.
 - C) be an ongoing process of accumulating information.
 - D) be the same as critical thinking.

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 25) The purpose of descriptive research is to
- A) present a generalized picture of a situation.
 - B) blend together with explanatory research.
 - C) focus on whether something actually works.
 - D) be the same as exploratory research.

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

1.2 True/False

- 1) An “argument” used in the research context means a set of logically connected statements that end with a logical conclusion.

Answer: True

Topic/Concept: On What Basis Do We Make Decisions?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role of research as one of the foundations of decision making

Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 2) Two different types of research (e.g. descriptive and exploratory) can often blend together in practice.

Answer: True

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 3) Strong, solid evidence is directly correlated with quantitative research and has nothing to do with qualitative research.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) Exploratory research focuses on who and how questions.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) Empirical evidence involves moral, religious or ideological reasoning.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 6) Social research is evidence-based so answers that are derived are static, that is, they never change.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 7) Basic research addresses a specific concern or offers solutions to a problem that has been identified by an employer, club, or some other organization or movement.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 8) Applied science researchers often use the results in decision making.

Answer: True

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 9) In practical application the seven-step research process requires that one must finish one step before undertaking the next step.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 10) The research process is finite—requiring no additional studies or results.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

1.3 Short Answer

- 1) In 2-3 sentences describe the reasoning for critical thinking.

Answer: The value of looking at an issue from more than one view, leads to uncover hidden assumptions. Single view limits perspective.

Topic/Concept: On What Basis Do We Make Decisions?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role of research as one of the foundations of decision making

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 2) The final step in the research process is informing others. In one or two sentences, explain how that could be done effectively.

Answer: Possible answers include publication, presentation, professional associations, etc.

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 3) Explanatory research asks the question_____and evaluation asks_____.

Answer: Explanatory asks why and evaluation asks does it work.

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) Describe exploratory research. What is its goal?

Answer: examine new area, tend to use qualitative data, goal is to define questions for future research

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) Who are the primary consumers of basic and applied research?

Answer: other researchers and practitioners (teachers, etc.)

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 6) Briefly describe the difference between qualitative data and quantitative data.

Answer: qualitative words, images; quantitative = numbers

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 7) Why would it be important to inform others at the end of the research cycle?

Answer: Essential to build generalizable Understanding.

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 8) Which is more important, the type of data collected or whether the data are trustworthy? Why?

Answer: Data are trustworthy— invalid data, study may be invalid.

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 9) Research that utilizes previously collected data organized in a different way to address a question is considered what type of data collection technique?

Answer: existing statistical sources

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 10) A medical research study that compares one drug to a new drug to see if the new drug is more effective is most likely what kind of research? What type of data collecting technique would be most applicable?

Answer: quantitative, experiments

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

1.4 Fill in the Blank

- 1) _____ is one way of producing knowledge.

Answer: Research

Topic/Concept: On What Basis Do We Make Decisions?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role of research as one of the foundations of decision making

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 2) _____ uses an argument as well as critical thinking.

Answer: Social Research

Topic/Concept: On What Basis Do We Make Decisions?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe the role of research as one of the foundations of decision making

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 3) _____ and _____ are the two forms of evidence in social research.

Answer: Qualitative; quantitative

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) If one were to develop a system of analyzing material in various Country Western lyrics, one would most aptly be using a(n) _____ technique.

Answer: content analysis

Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?

Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) A research study that is conducted early in the learning process and asks the “What” question is typically a(n) _____ study.

Answer: exploratory

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome

that the researcher is trying to accomplish
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 6) An ongoing process of accumulating information is _____ research.

Answer: empirical social
Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?
Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 7) _____ should be collected carefully and systematically according to generally accepted rules or standards.

Answer: Empirical evidence
Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?
Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 8) The product of research process is _____.

Answer: knowledge or information
Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?
Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process
Skill Level: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 9) Experimental research is most closely associated with _____ data collection techniques.

Answer: quantitative
Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?
Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 10) Content analysis, surveys, and experiments are all part of _____ data collection techniques.

Answer: quantitative

Topic/Concept: What Is Empirical Social Research and Why Is it Respected?

Learning Objective: 1.2: Explain why empirical social research is more than gathering information and the role of critical thinking in the research process

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 11) Exploratory research is typically conducted _____ in the learning process.

Answer: early

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 12) _____ are the primary consumers of basic research.

Answer: Researchers

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 13) Research that addresses a specific concern, like why something continues to happen, is considered _____ research.

Answer: applied

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 14) Research is an ongoing process, building on _____.

Answer: past/present research

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 15) A(n) _____ is a set of logically connected statements that start simple and end with a clear conclusion that pulls everything together.

Answer: argument

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Difficult

1.5 Essay

- 1) Discuss Basic Research vs. Applied Research—differences and similarities.

Answer: Basic increases fundamental understanding, source of most new and advanced research techniques, usefulness in the future. Foundation for understanding that advances understanding. Applied research addresses specific concern, or offers solutions to a problem. Researchers rarely worry about building, testing, or connecting findings to larger theory. Most applied research is descriptive or evaluative.

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 2) Tyler Jenson is a casino investor. He is thinking of building a casino in Iowa where there are several other successful casinos, but he is unsure about the local attitudes on gambling. He would like to do a little research on the community's social and moral attitudes toward gambling. What is the purpose of this research (exploring, describing, explaining, evaluating)? Explain your answer.

Answer: describing

Topic/Concept: What Is the Purpose of the Research and How Is It Used?

Learning Objective: 1.4: Examine how the purpose of research depends upon the outcome that the researcher is trying to accomplish

Skill Level: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 3) The textbook offers the examples of teenage sex education abstinence-only education as programs that really have not done what was intended of the programs. Compare the two programs, what do they have in common? What is different? What type of research was done (descriptive, etc)?

Answer: educational based programs, government money, proof that didn't work

Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?

Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process

Skill Level: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) What was the purpose of including the sex ed. example in the textbook? Are there lessons to be learned from the example?

Answer: evaluation research
Topic/Concept: What Are the Steps in the Research Process?
Learning Objective: 1.5: List the seven steps in the research process
Skill Level: Evaluation
Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 5) Dr. Wells is very interested in the smoking habits of gamblers and has decided to do a field study where she observes and surveys various gamblers over a period of time. What type of data collection and research technique do you think that she is using? If Dr. Wells publishes her study, what types of additional studies might be generated (be creative, think of other studies that might go well with smokers and gambling)?

Answer: Qualitative data collection technique, ethnographic field research. Other studies might look at gamblers with lung cancer, smokers with tendencies for other addictions, high risk behavior, bankruptcy and smokers, etc.
Topic/Concept: What Are the Types of Social Research?
Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques
Skill Level: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate

Chapter 2 Planning a Study

2.1 Multiple Choice

- 1) One of the features that a researcher should consider in selecting an appropriate study topic is
- A) where he lives.
 - B) his history.
 - C) aggregates.
 - D) cost of obtaining the data.

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: How Do We Select a Topic to Study?

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the various sources for topics of a social science study

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 2) Which of the following topics is an appropriate topic for social research?
- A) For what four reasons do first graders like reading Dr. Seuss?
 - B) Why do I have a headache every Monday morning?
 - C) Why do my neighbors drive a red car?
 - D) Why does Dr. Marsh appear to be incompetent?

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: How Do We Select a Topic to Study?

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the various sources for topics of a social science study

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 3) For what reason(s) would a researcher NOT conduct a literature review?
- A) It provides examples of research designs, measures, and techniques.
 - B) It may stimulate curiosity.
 - C) It presents what is known of the topic.
 - D) It is more fun to read than a novel.

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) Inductive and deductive
- A) are two approaches to reasoning in a study method.
 - B) cannot be used together.
 - C) reasoning are the same thing.

D) refer to quantitative research only.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: How Do We Focus the Research Question?

Learning Objective: 2.4: Evaluate what makes a good research question using the inductive and the deductive approaches

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) A causal explanation
- A) has no link to time order.
 - B) has at least ten variables.
 - C) specifies how the variables are connected.
 - D) has a null hypothesis involved.

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 6) Which of the following might be considered a type of periodical that a researcher might consider in a literature search?
- A) novels
 - B) peer-reviewed scholarly journal
 - C) Facebook page
 - D) my personal blog

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 7) Which of the following is NOT true? Scholarly journals
- A) are commonly found in college or university libraries.
 - B) have a reference or bibliography section that lists sources in detail.
 - C) have peer-reviewed articles within them.
 - D) are not part of any index location system.

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 8) Mr. Marsh is starting his literature review on the topic of children and tooth decay. He has found lots and lots of information and now he is really confused as to his next step. What do you think that he should have done first?
- A) design his search
 - B) locate research reports
 - C) done peer review
 - D) refined the topic

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 9) In a grounded theory explanation a researcher builds the explanation by
- A) doing a background check.
 - B) making comparisons.
 - C) checking on the internet.
 - D) finding a common element and ruling it out.

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 10) Which of the following is NOT a part of the Six Step Process of Literature Review?
- A) refine the topic
 - B) read books
 - C) design your study
 - D) organize notes, synthesize, and write the review

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 11) What questions should you ask when taking notes while reading material for your literature review?

- A) How many researchers worked on this project?
- B) What is the study's basic design?
- C) How long did it take the author to do the research?
- D) Which of the researchers designed the experiment or survey?

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

12) What is not needed for a causal explanation?

- A) time order
- B) the dependent variable.
- C) association
- D) the qualitative variable.

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

13) When does a researcher focus the research question when his/her research uses quantitative data?

- A) early in the process
- B) proceed slowly and focus on a research question after s/he gathers data
- C) once the research is exactly 25 percent complete
- D) never

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

14) In the cause-effect statement the cause variable is

- A) the independent variable.
- B) the dependent variable.
- C) the quantitative variable.
- D) the qualitative variable.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 15) If a researcher's question is about reasons for an increase in the birth rate in Phoenix, AZ, then the dependent variable is
- A) the birth rate in Phoenix.
 - B) the reason for increase.
 - C) the number of babies in the world.
 - D) twins.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 16) What question will help identify the independent variable?
- A) Do all the researchers agree that the variable is independent?
 - B) Can the variable stand on its own?
 - C) Does it come earlier in time?
 - D) How many variables are there?

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 17) Spuriousness is
- A) the dependent variable.
 - B) the independent variable.
 - C) the cause of both the independent and dependent variables.
 - D) something that should be encouraged in all research.

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 18) Mr. Love is putting together a reference list, but he is unsure of exactly what he should be doing. Which of the following are appropriate?
- A) He should create his own format style.
 - B) He should ensure that he is using the correct order of references.
 - C) All references should start with capital letters and be in reverse alphabetical order.
 - D) No more than 10 references should ever be listed.

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 19) Qualitative research is NOT
- A) usually inductive.
 - B) causal.
 - C) usually number-related.
 - D) used to discover the meaning of a social setting.

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: How Do We Focus the Research Question?

Learning Objective: 2.4: Evaluate what makes a good research question using the inductive and the deductive approaches

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 20) Researchers test hypotheses in two ways: a straightforward way and
- A) by using the null hypothesis.
 - B) by using dependent variables.
 - C) by using qualitative analysis.
 - D) by taking a nonlinear path.

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 21) When a researcher reads a scholarly journal, he or she should
- A) ignore anything that might conflict with the researcher's opinion.
 - B) only take into account information presented in the article.
 - C) form a mental image of the article's topic.
 - D) read the article only once.

Answer: C

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 22) Which of the following is NOT true for quantitative research?
- A) Approach is deductive.
 - B) Path is linear.
 - C) Ideas are expressed in the form of distinct variables.
 - D) Data is in the form of words and images.

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 23) Practical limitations on study design include
- A) having too many research subjects.
 - B) addressing ethical concerns.
 - C) lack of personal interest.
 - D) missing literature to review.

Answer: B

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 24) The unit of analysis
- A) may change during the research process.
 - B) has no meaning in quantitative research.
 - C) is the same as the level of analysis.
 - D) is the unit on which a researcher measures variables and gathers data.

Answer: D

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

25) Micro level and macro level are terms used in

A) level of analysis.

B) lack of analysis.

C) microscopy.

D) macroscopy

Answer: A

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

2.2 True/False

1) A topic that is appropriate for social research generalizes social patterns that operate in aggregates and are empirically observable.

Answer: True

Topic/Concept: How Do We Select a Topic to Study?

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the various sources for topics of a social science study

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

2) Mr. Marsh is conducting a research study that he describes as a quantitative study that describes historical events in a time line. Is his statement that this research is quantitative in nature most aptly true or false?

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 3) Government documents are very rare (often protected by Homeland Security rules), and are typically not a source that a researcher would use in a literature review.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 4) Scholarly journals typically do not require peer review before publishing research.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 5) Synthesizing and writing the literature review is the first and easiest step of the literature review process.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Evaluation

Difficulty Level: Difficult

- 6) Units of analysis are not critical for thinking through a research study.

Answer: False

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 7) An independent variable is the “cause” in a cause-effect study.

Answer: True

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 8) Grounded theory has nothing to do with electricity and grounding circuits.

Answer: True

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 9) Qualitative researchers usually examine cases and contexts while quantitative researchers usually look at variables.

Answer: True

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 10) A study that is deductive starts with evidence and then slowly builds toward generalizations or summary ideas.

Answer: True

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

2.3 Short Answer

- 1) Define aggregates in the context of choosing a research topic.

Answer: collection of people or units

Topic/Concept: How Do We Select a Topic to Study?

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the various sources for topics of a social science study

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 2) Dr. Marsh has decided that he would like to study how much time he wastes every day. Is his research topic acceptable? Why or why not?

Answer: No, it is a single case, not an aggregate.

Topic/Concept: How Do We Select a Topic to Study?

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the various sources for topics of a social science study
Skill Level: Application
Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 3) Explain empirically observable—what does it mean?

Answer: detect it and observe it using our senses
Topic/Concept: How Do We Select a Topic to Study?
Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the various sources for topics of a social science study
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) List the two of the five characteristics of a causal explanation.

Answer: at least 2 variables, specifies how the variables are connected, include a time order assumption, can be restated as a prediction or expected finding, can show that it is supported or false with empirical data.
Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal
Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) Give two reasons why a researcher conducts a literature review.

Answer: narrow focus, examples of designs, what is known on the topic, examples of research reports, improve writing skills, stimulate creativity
Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review
Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 6) Name three sources for research literature reviews, and their uses.

Answer: periodicals (good start for process), books, government docs, PhD dissertations, policy reports
Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review
Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 7) In a short paragraph, describe an intervening variable.

Answer: appears in complex relations, link between the independent and dependent variable

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 8) What is a variable in quantitative research? Give an example.

Answer: a concept that varies

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 9) List two questions that help identify the independent variable.

Answer: Does it have an impact on another variable? Does it come earlier in time?

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 10) What is the difference between a linear path and a nonlinear path in research?

Answer: Quantitative data—usually linear, fixed set of steps in one direction. Qualitative data—nonlinear, usually moves sideways before moving forward, retraces steps

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

2.4 Fill in the Blank

- 1) _____ are something in which we see a regularity, structure, or form.

Answer: Patterns

Topic/Concept: How Do We Select a Topic to Study?

Learning Objective: 2.1: Identify the various sources for topics of a social science study

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 2) Most _____ research studies are reported in journals.

Answer: scholarly

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 3) When two variables appear to be causally connected but in reality, they are not because an unseen third factor is the true cause, this is called _____.

Answer: spuriousness

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) Using _____ data, a researcher rearranges, examines, and discusses numbers by using charts, tables, and statistics to see patterns.

Answer: quantitative

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) _____ types of research are more likely to appear in a book format because they are the results of long complex studies.

Answer: Qualitative

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 6) _____ is usually the first step in the Six Step Process for conducting a literature review.

Answer: Refining the topic

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 7) The _____ is the level of reality that a researcher examines.

Answer: level of analysis

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 8) A(n) _____ study starts with a summary idea or an “educated guess” of what a researcher thinks might occur and then moves toward specific, observable evidence to test or verify the ideas.

Answer: deductive

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 9) A cause variable is the independent variable, and the result effect variable is a dependent variable. A third type of variable, _____, appears in complex relations and shows a link between the independent and dependent variables.

Answer: intervening variable

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 10) A(n) _____ is typically causal in nature when used in quantitative research.

Answer: theory

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 11) A(n) _____ is a tentative statement of a relationship between two variables.

Answer: hypothesis

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 12) If two variables have no influence over each other and there is not relationship between the two variables, this is called a(n) _____ hypothesis.

Answer: null

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 13) In general, with quantitative data a researcher follows a(n)_____ path.

Answer: linear

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 14) _____research's main goal is to test the hypothesis that the researcher started with.

Answer: Quantitative

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 15) The_____ is the unit on which the researcher measures variables and gathers data.

Answer: unit of analysis

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

2.5 Essay

- 1) Dr. Van Offer asks you to do a literature search on a topic that he is considering for a research study. He is especially interested in research that has been conducted recently by Ph.D. candidates. What types of documents would you look for? Where would you look for them?

Answer: Primarily dissertations found in university library. Discuss with librarian as to other avenues of search.

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 2) Discuss peer review and “blind review” process.

Answer: Reviewer does not know the identity of peer reviewers who evaluate the manuscript and reviewers do not know who conducted the study. Personal relationships don't impact the review of the manuscripts.

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review

Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 3) Dr. Van Offer is a medical researcher and is very interested in which of two new drugs is better in treating high blood pressure. He asks 60 men with high blood pressure to join the experiment and then he assigns each to a group of 30. He gives one group the first drug and the other group the other drug. What is the independent variable and what is the dependent variable in this study? Why?

Answer: Drug is independent (it is being manipulated); blood pressure is the variable that is influenced by the drug taken and is the dependent variable.

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal

Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal

Skill Level: Application

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 4) What is a journal abstract and what does it include?

Answer: a summary of the manuscript and includes topic, research question, method, and findings

Topic/Concept: The What, Why, and How of a Literature Review
Learning Objective: 2.2: Analyze sources of research literature
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) Discuss the 8 questions found in developing a research proposal— what are they and what is each's relevance to the proposal?

Answer: When to focus the research question? What universe can be generalized? What type of research path? What is examined? What patterns are in the data? What type of explanation? What is the level of analysis? What are the units of analysis?

Topic/Concept: How to Design a Study for a Research Proposal
Learning Objective: 2.5: Analyze the various processes involved in designing a study for a research proposal
Skill Level: Understanding
Difficulty Level: Easy