Test Bank for Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences 9th Lune

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Chapter 2 Designing Qualitative Research

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Common tendencies that represent typical and expected forms of action are
   A) laws.
   B) patterns.
   C) concepts.
   D) propositions.

   Answer: B
   Difficulty: Easy
   Topic/Concept: Theory and Concepts
   LO: 2.1: Evaluate the applicability of theory and concepts in qualitative research
   Bloom's: Understanding

2) Systems of logical statements that explain the relationship between two or more variables are
   A) theories.
   B) propositions.
   C) concepts.
   D) hypotheses.

   Answer: A
   Difficulty: Easy
   Topic/Concept: Ideas and Theory
   LO: 2.2: Explain how research progresses from the original idea
   Bloom's: Understanding

3) Julia, a sociology student, is interested in studying racial inequality. Julia is examining
   A) theories.
   B) patterns.
   C) concepts.
   D) propositions.

   Answer: C
   Difficulty: Medium
   Topic/Concept: Ideas and Theory
   LO: 2.2: Explain how research progresses from the original idea
   Bloom's: Application

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4) A nurse observes other nurses coming to work inebriated, and wonders what might be causing employees of this profession to be coming to work under the influence. The nurse searches online for terms including "drunk nurses" and "alcohol abuse among healthcare workers" to gain knowledge. She seeks to confirm her idea that stress leads nurses to drink by sifting through previous studies. What research model is this an example of?
   A) Research-before-theory
   B) Theory-before-research
   C) Linear progression
   D) Spiral model

   Answer: B
   Difficulty: Medium
   Topic/Concept: Ideas and Theory
   LO: 2.2: Explain how research progresses from the original idea
   Bloom's: Application

5) A pitfall of Internet-based research is
   A) lack of legitimacy and missed physical journal resources.
   B) fast results.
   C) incomplete cross referencing.
   D) enormous amount of data.

   Answer: A
   Difficulty: Easy
   Topic/Concept: Reviewing the Literature
   LO: 2.3: Describe the importance of authentic literature in research
   Bloom's: Understanding

6) When you consult Wikipedia to find the definition of a concept for your research literature review, this is an example of the Internet working as a
   A) document cross-referencing database.
   B) document repository.
   C) document delivery service.
   D) document publisher.

   Answer: B
   Difficulty: Medium
   Topic/Concept: Reviewing the Literature
   LO: 2.3: Describe the importance of authentic literature in research
   Bloom's: Application

7) An operational definition is composed of two parts:
   A) concrete meaning used in study and criteria to empirically measure concept.
   B) problem statement and research questions.
   C) cognitive reality and physical reality.

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D) research and literature review.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic/Concept: Operationalization and Conceptualization
LO: 2.5: Describe the process of operationally defining a concept
Bloom's: Understanding

8) Dr. Schmitz is drawing a sample for her study on ADHD. She uses a technique that chooses a subset of the population mathematically to represent the entire population. This situation is an example of
A) simple random sampling.
B) probability sampling.
C) purposive sampling.
D) snowball sampling.

Answer: B
Difficulty: Medium
Topic/Concept: Designing Projects
LO: 2.6: Examine how the technique of concept mapping assists the research design process
Bloom's: Application

9) Amanda, a graduate student in sociology, is studying gender and job prestige. She uses a sampling technique that requires every element of the entire population studied to be enumerated. Amanda is using
A) simple random sampling.
B) probability sampling.
C) purposive sampling.
D) snowball sampling.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Medium
Topic/Concept: Designing Projects
LO: 2.6: Examine how the technique of concept mapping assists the research design process
Bloom's: Application

10) _____ sampling is a sampling technique that allows researchers with special expertise about a group to select subjects who represent the population.
A) Accidental
B) Judgmental
C) Chain referral
D) Quota

Answer: B
Difficulty: Easy

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Topic/Concept: Designing Projects
LO: 2.6: Examine how the technique of concept mapping assists the research design process
Bloom's: Understanding

11) Milo wants to survey college freshmen about their alcohol use. He stands outside of a fraternity house and surveys people entering the house. This situation is an example of
A) accidental sampling.
B) purposive sampling.
C) snowball sampling.
D) quota sampling.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic/Concept: Designing Projects
LO: 2.6: Examine how the technique of concept mapping assists the research design process
Bloom's: Application

12) Dr. Dover is interested in studying the homeless population. He starts at a homeless shelter, and then obtains subjects through referrals from the residents at the shelter. This situation is an example of
A) availability sampling.
B) simple random sampling.
C) snowball sampling.
D) probability sampling.

Answer: C
Difficulty: Medium
Topic/Concept: Designing Projects
LO: 2.6: Examine how the technique of concept mapping assists the research design process
Bloom's: Application

13) A sampling technique that is not widely generalizable, but can provide rich descriptions of a target population, is
A) purposive sampling.
B) convenience sampling.
C) snowball sampling.
D) quota sampling.

Answer: A
Difficulty: Easy
Topic/Concept: Designing Projects
LO: 2.6: Examine how the technique of concept mapping assists the research design process

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Bloom's: Understanding

14) The phase in data analysis in which you present your data in tally sheets and tables to understand patterns is
A) data reduction.
B) data display.
C) conclusion.
D) data dissemination.

Answer: B
Difficulty: Easy
Topic/Concept: Data Storage, Retrieval, and Analysis
LO: 2.8: Describe the three concurrent flows of action comprising data analysis
Bloom's: Understanding

15) When completing initial discovery of research for literature review, which quality should search areas have?
A) They should be narrow.
B) They should be specific.
C) They should be vague.
D) They should be varied.

Answer: D
Difficulty: Easy
Topic/Concept: Reviewing the Literature
LO: 2.3: Describe the importance of authentic literature in research
Bloom's: Understanding

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