Test Bank for Introduction to Research Methods A Hands On Approach 1st Pajo

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Chapter 2: Formulating a Research Question

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. David wants to explain why so many people tend to migrate to the United States in search of a better life. Most likely David should engage in _____ research to get information about this large group of people.
a. field
b. applied
c. qualitative
d. fundamental
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Deciding Between Fundamental or Applied Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. What type of research approach allows a person to explore why people behave in a specific way and seeks to solve a specific societal problem or uncover information about a particular issue?
a. fundamental research
b. conceptualization
c. applied research
d. operationalization
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Deciding Between Fundamental or Applied Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Gail Ann is interested in studying adolescents' health and well-being. In order for Gail Ann to narrow down her topic for research, she should do which of the following?
a. ask herself questions about the construct of interest; ask herself questions about her population
b. ask herself questions about her hypotheses; ask herself questions about how long the research will last
c. ask her professor to assist her with this; ask herself questions about when she plans to begin data collection
d. ask her friend in research methods course to help her narrow down the topic; ask herself questions about her population
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Narrowing the Research Topic
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. The first step in conducting research is to

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a. decide on a type of research approach.
b. broaden your research topic of interest.
c. choose a topic of interest to you.
d. create a research instrument.
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Choosing a Research Topic
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Applied research seeks to do everything below EXCEPT
a. solve specific societal problems.
b. provide answers for specific behavior.
c. provide a way to look at the world generally.
d. permit for finding solutions to identified problems.
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Deciding Between Fundamental or Applied Research
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. Which one of the steps below does NOT help in narrowing down a research topic?
a. choose a topic of interest that holds your attention
b. provide a specific definition of the constructs of interest
c. identify the population of interest
d. try to widen the topic of interest
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Narrowing the Research Topic
Difficulty Level: Hard

7. Which of the following presents the steps in the research process in correct order?
a. identifying a topic, narrowing down the topic, operationalization, examining the literature, conceptualization
b. identifying a topic, conceptualization, narrowing down the topic, operationalization, examining the literature
c. identifying a topic, narrowing down the topic, examining the literature, operationalization, conceptualization
d. conceptualization, narrowing down the topic, examining the literature, operationalization
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: From Choosing a Research Topic to Operationalization of Constructs
Difficulty Level: Hard

8. Drs. Brown and Shield plan to study the effects of corporal punishment on children's self-esteem. They reviewed the definition of corporal punishment in the literature. After they finished they created their own definition of corporal punishment. This illustrates

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a. conceptualization.
b. deciding variables of interest.
c. refining the topic.
d. operationalization.
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Operationalization of Constructs
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. The independent variable is also known as
a. the outcome or the surprise variable.
b. variable used to control results.
c. help minimize biases and provide more accurate findings.
d. the explanatory or predictor variable.
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Independent and Dependent Variables
Difficulty Level: Hard

10. If a researcher is trying to determine whether "self-esteem is related to the amount of makeup women wear," then self-esteem in this example will be which variable?
a. independent
b. intervening
c. dependent
d. control
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Types of Variables
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Most research findings to date report a well-known relationship between gender and suicide attempts. However, when a researcher ran his analysis, he kept finding that there was no significant relationship between gender and suicide attempts. He later found out that the females in the study were advised by their husbands to report fewer incidents of suicide attempts than they had actually committed in the past year. This researcher's findings were influenced by a _____.
a. mediator
b. control variable
c. moderator
d. confounding variable
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Moderators and Mediators
Difficulty Level: Hard

12. A/An _____ is a statement that predicts a specific phenomenon or behavior.

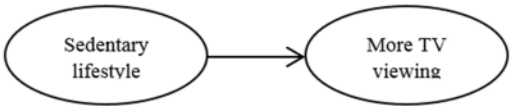
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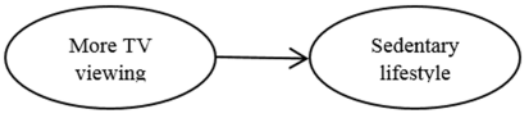
a. extraneous variable
b. disturbance variable
c. hypothesis
d. moderator
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Types of Hypotheses
Difficulty Level: Easy

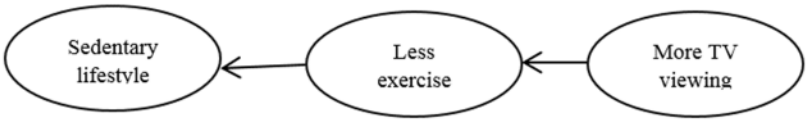
13. A researcher thinks that when adolescents are more sedentary they are also more likely to report that they watch more hours of television. Based on this information, the researcher can *most* accurately write which type of hypothesis?
a. directional hypothesis
b. non-directional hypothesis
c. research data hypothesis
d. none of these
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Directional Hypothesis and Nondirectional Hypothesis
Difficulty Level: Hard

14. Which hypothesis predicts the type of relationship between variables and even what may happen in one variable if another variable increases or decreases?
a. null hypothesis
b. empirical
c. complex
d. alternative hypothesis
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Alternative Hypothesis and Null Hypothesis
Difficulty Level: Easy

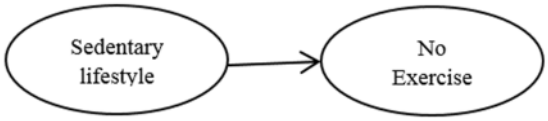
15. A researcher thinks that when adolescents are more sedentary they are also more likely to report that they watch more hours of television. Based on this information, which of the diagrams below accurately depicts the researcher's thoughts?

a.


b.


c.


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d.
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Visualizing a Research Question
Difficulty Level: Hard

16. _____ are general or abstract terms that are not straightforward to measure and are often understood differently by different people.
a. Variables
b. Moderators
c. Constructs
d. Mediators
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Operationalization of Constructs
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. If Janet is trying to determine whether self-esteem affects the amount of makeup women wear. The amount of makeup women wear in this example will be which variable?
a. independent
b. dependent
c. control
d. confounding
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Types of Variables
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. _____ looks at the world at large and tries to generate new ideas or explanations about how the world works and why.
a. Fundamental research
b. Applied research
c. Conceptualization
d. Analysis
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Deciding Between Fundamental or Applied Research
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. When researching a topic all of the following apply except:
a. you must have interest in that topic.
b. you must know everything about that topic.
c. you must be excited about that topic.

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d. you must want to know more about that topic.
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Choosing a Research Topic
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. When formulating a research question, it has to be as _____ as possible in order to get excellent results.
a. specific
b. vague
c. long and detailed
d. researched
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Narrowing the Research Topic
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Depending on the specific topic of the study, you may also include the what?
a. name
b. location
c. conductors
d. moderators
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Operationalization of Constructs
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Any variable used to control results is called a _____ variable.
a. cofounding
b. intervening
c. independent
d. control
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Control Variables
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Professor Smith is planning to conduct a study to answer the question, “Why do some immigrants much better than others when they migrate to the USA?” She has a plan for variables or direction these should go. Professor Smith is most likely thinking of conducting a research that uses _____.
a. close-ended questions
b. ambiguous questions
c. double-barreled questions
d. open-ended questions
Ans: D

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Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Open-Ended Question
Difficulty Level: Hard

24. Researcher A has designed a study but is now unsure of what predictions and variables to use. She reaches out to Researcher B for help. After looking at Researcher A's study, Researcher B responds, "You do not necessarily require any predictors or variables to do this kind of research." From her comments, it seems that Researcher A is using _____ in her research.
a. fundamental research
b. close-ended questions
c. open-ended questions
d. directional hypotheses
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Open-Ended Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. Generally, researchers consider research to be a bother, a boring undertaking that removes them from the real world.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Choosing a Research Topic
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The dependent variable is the explanatory or predictor variable.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Independent and Dependent Variables
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. A variable measures a specific feature or aspect of your construct and can take different values.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Types of Variables
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. The most important variable in a research project is the control variable.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Types of Variables
Difficulty Level: Hard

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5. Confounding or intervening variables often have adverse effects on the independent variable in such a way that the results from the dependent variable become untrustworthy.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Types of Variables
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Researchers do not set out to collect data for intervening and extraneous variables.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Confounding and Disturbance Variables
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. It is not mandatory that all research projects should have directional as well as non-directional hypotheses to make them credible.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Directional Hypothesis and Nondirectional Hypothesis
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Moderators only strengthen an already established relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Moderators and Mediators
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The alternative hypothesis is the hypothesis that the researcher tries to falsify.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Alternative Hypothesis and Null Hypothesis
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. H_0: Eating breakfast is not related to adolescents' academic performance. This hypothesis outlines the researcher's prediction of how the variables will relate to each other.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Alternative Hypothesis and Null Hypothesis
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Applied research has direct implications in practice and it increases our understanding of how things work.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Deciding Between Fundamental or Applied Research
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Kuhn's theory of knowledge provides us knowledge and insight into our world. It helps us understand how some things operate. Kuhn's theory of knowledge is therefore a type of fundamental research.
Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Deciding Between Fundamental or Applied Research
Difficulty Level: Hard

13. Moderators are unable to make a relationship between the independent and dependent variable that seems weaker or stronger than it really is.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Moderators and Mediators
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Technology Entertainment and Design (TED), National Public Radio (NPR), and the New York Times are all examples of scientific sources of literature that may be used in the review of literature for a research.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Operationalization of Constructs
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Researcher Khan has designed a study but is now unsure of what predictions to make. She is also unsure of what variables to choose. She turns to her colleague Miss Prim for help. After looking at the study Researcher Khan has outlined, Researcher Prim states, "You do not really need to know the predictors or variables for this study." From her comments, it seems that Researcher Khan is using open-ended questions.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Open-Ended Question
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. List and then discuss four differences between fundamental and applied research.
Ans: Examples must include details such as: allows a person to explore why people behave in a specific way and seeks to solve a specific societal problem or uncover information about a particular issue, solves specific societal problems, provides answers for specific behavior, and permits for finding solutions to identified problems.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Deciding Between Fundamental or Applied Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

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2. Outline and discuss the steps in the research process outlined in Chapter 2.
Ans: Examples must include choosing and narrowing down a topic for research, choosing the type of research, literature review, operationalization of concepts, and conceptualization of constructs.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: From Choosing a Research Topic to Operationalization of Constructs
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Use an example to discuss what conceptualization is and the importance of this step to the research process.
Ans: Example should contain information about conceptualization being necessary for ensuring everyone understands what is contained in each construct and what each means: It is necessary for operationalization or measurement of constructs. It is how the researcher breaks down the construct into smaller pieces. Examples will vary.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Operationalization of Constructs
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. List four different types of variables that exist in research. Discuss three differences between two of the variables you have listed.
Ans: Variables could include independent, dependent, control, mediators, moderators, confounding, and disturbance/extraneous variables. Predicts the variation of the dependent variable, it is the outcome variable, the variable of interest for the study, this is what we want our study to answer, and may be used to control and provide understanding about the relationships that exist between variables. Intervening variables may negatively influence the dependent variable and provide inaccurate information. Extraneous variables disturb the findings and are often unknown to the researcher. Moderators and mediators strengthen and weaken relationships, respectively. Answers will vary based on which variables are chosen.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Types of Variables
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Choose a topic to research, narrow down the topic, and then write the alternative and null hypotheses for the study. What is the importance of each type of hypothesis to the study?
Ans: For the importance of the hypotheses, examples should contain some of the following information. Alternative hypothesis allows us to write down our specific predictions for the research. It allows us to use previous research and theory to come up with testable statements. It tells how variables are expected to behave during analysis. It is a guess of what we think we will find from the data collected. The alternative hypothesis allows the researcher to test his/her findings and is the hypothesis researchers test with their findings.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Types of Hypotheses

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Difficulty Level: Medium

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