Test Bank for Understanding the Social World Research Methods for the 21st Century 1st Schutt

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Chapter 2: The Process and Problems of Social Research
Test Bank

1. Formulating a good research question may be broken into a three-stage process. This process includes identifying one or more questions for study, refining the questions, and ____.
*a. Varies. Evaluating the questions
Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer location: Social Research Questions
Question Type: F

2. Procedural justice theory predicts that people will obey the law from a sense of obligation that flows from seeing legal authorities as ____.
*a. Varies. Moral and legitimate
Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: F

3. The integrated literature review should accomplish three goals. They are to summarize prior research, critique prior research, and ____.
*a. Varies. Present pertinent conclusions
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Reviewing Research
Question Type: F

4. You may have a negative or ____ direction of association.
*a. Varies. Positive
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: F

5. Inductive research begins with specific data, which are then used to develop a ____ to account for data.
*a. Varies. Theory
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: F

6. Causal validity is also known as ____.
*a. Varies. Internal validity

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Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Causal Validity
Question Type: F

7. When unexpected patterns lead to new insights or approaches, we call them ____.
*a. Varies. Serendipitous findings
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: F

8. Research investigations may begin at different points along the ____.
*a. Varies. Research circle
Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Descriptive Research
Question Type: F

9. Replications of a study are essential to establishing its ____.
*a. Varies. Generalizability
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Generalizability
Question Type: F

10. Scientists utilize inductive and ____ reasoning when conducting research.
*a. Varies. Deductive
Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Strategies
Question Type: F

11. What is a social research question and how do you formulate one?
*a. Varies. Students should mention that social research questions seek to find answers through the collection and analysis of firsthand, verifiable, empirical data. Not a question about who, but a question about people in groups, social processes, or tendencies in communities. There are three stages to write a research question: identifying one or more questions for study, refining the questions, and evaluating the questions.

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Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Questions
Question Type: ESS

12. What is validity and why is it important?
*a. Varies. We have achieved the goal of validity when our conclusions about this empirical reality are correct. Validity is important as it helps us understand why the social world operates as it does. This is accomplished through the three forms of validity discussed in the chapter; Measurement validity, generalizability, and causal validity.
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: ESS

13. What is the goal of searching literature? How do you go about searching literature?
*a. Varies. Students should mention that the primary goal in searching the literature is to find relevant reports of prior research investigations; focus on reports in scholarly journals; specify research question; identify bibliographic databases; create list of search terms; narrow search; check the results; and locate the articles.
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Searching the Literature
Question Type: ESS

14. Formulating a good research question may be broken into a three-stage process. This process includes identifying one or more questions for study, refining the questions, and ____.
*a. Varies. Evaluating the questions
Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Social Research Questions
Question Type: F

15. Procedural justice theory predicts that people will obey the law from a sense of obligation that flows from seeing legal authorities as ____.
*a. Varies. Moral and legitimate
Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: F

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16. The integrated literature review should accomplish three goals. They are to summarize prior research, critique prior research, and ____.
*a. Varies. Present pertinent conclusions
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Searching the Literature
Question Type: F

17. You may have a negative or ____ direction of association.
*a. Varies. Positive
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: F

18. Inductive research begins with specific data, which are then used to develop a ____ to account for data.
*a. Varies. Theory
Learning Objective: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of an inductive research approach
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: F

19. Causal validity is also known as ____.
*a. Varies. Internal validity
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Causal Validity
Question Type: F

20. When unexpected patterns lead to new insights or approaches, we call them ____
*a. Varies. Serendipitous findings
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: F

21. Research investigations may begin at different points along the ____.
*a. Varies. Research circle
Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: F

22. Replications of a study are essential to establishing its ____.
*a. Varies. Generalizability
Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: F

23. Scientists utilize inductive and ____ reasoning when conducting research.
*a. Varies. Deductive
Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Strategies
Question Type: F

24. A social research question is a question about the social world that one seeks to answer through the collection and analysis of _____.
a. real-life observation
*b. empirical, verifiable data
c. a set of hypotheses
d. official records
Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Questions
Question Type: MC

25. A social theory is a logically interrelated set of propositions that help us make sense of interrelated _____.
*a. phenomena
b. questions
c. personal thought
d. members of communities
Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: MC

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26. Rationale choice theory assumes that behavior is shaped by _____.
*a. cost-benefit calculations
b. past experiences
c. financial means
d. race, class, and gender
Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: MC

27. Specific deterrence theory applies rational choice theory to _____.
a. the extent to which an individual respects authority
b. race, gender, and class
*c. crime and punishment
d. moral obligation
Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: MC

28. Cross-population generalizability occurs to the extent that the results of a study hold true for _____.
*a. multiple populations
b. another individual
c. a single given community
d. one sample
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: MC

29. A measurement is valid when it _____.
a. provides an unanticipated outcome
b. contradicts other measures
c. reveals new information
*d. measures what we think it will measure
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Research Standards

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Question Type: MC

30. When researchers hypothesize that one variable increases as the other increases, the direction of association is _____.
a. negative
*b. positive
c. absolute
d. predictable
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: MC

31. When social scientists utilize a paradigm to guide their research, they are participating in what Kuhn (1970) refers to as _____.
a. evidence accumulation
b. general social processes
c. traditional science
*d. normal science
Learning Objective: Explain the meaning of s utilize a paradigm and its role in a scientific revolution
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms
Question Type: MC

32. A social research question is a question about the social world that is answered through the collection and analysis of verifiable _____.
a. assumptions
b. laws and policies
*c. data
d. philosophies
Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Research Questions
Question Type: MC

33. Procedural justice theory predicts that people will obey the law from a sense of _____.
*a. obligation
b. personal interest
c. benefit to others
d. cost-benefit analysis

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Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: MC

34. Symbolic interaction theory focuses on _____.
a. community norms
b. person thought processes
c. internalization
*d. social interaction
Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: MC

35. Repetitions of a study using the same research methods to answer the same research question are referred to as _____.
a. reversals
b. serendipitous studies
c. exploratory research
*d. replications
Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Strategies
Question Type: MC

36. Evaluating social theory is one of the most important objectives of _____.
*a. social science
b. the human experience
c. philosophy
d. group behaviors and experiences
Learning Objective: Define a ″efine a
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: MC

37. When a large body of contrary evidence accumulates there can be a rapid shift to _____.
a. multiple paradigms
*b. a scientific revolution

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c. scientific variables
d. new hypotheses
Learning Objective: Explain the meaning of contrary evidence acc and its role in a scientific revolution
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms
Question Type: MC

38. Scholarly journals must be _____.
*a. peer-reviewed
b. deductive
c. dependent
d. inductive
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

39. If a pattern in data is out of the ordinary, it may be considered _____.
a. unanimous
b. experimental
*c. anomalous
d. obtained
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Strategies
Question Type: MC

40. Explanations developed inductively from qualitative research can feel authentic because we may understand _____.
*a. how individuals describe their experiences
b. quantifiable measurements
c. social scientific theory
d. measurement validity
Learning Objective: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of an inductive research approach
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Exploratory Research
Question Type: MC

41. Replications of a study may allow us to establish _____.
a. social research standards
*b. generalizability

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c. research circles
d. anomalous findings
Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: MC

42. Research questions may change or expand during _____.
*a. data collection and analysis
b. the development of a conclusion
c. the peer-review process
d. the formation of a hypothesis
Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Questions
Question Type: MC

43. Explanatory and evaluative studies are types of _____.
a. symbolic interactionism
b. cross-population research
c. generalizable studies
*d. deductive research
Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: MC

44. Validity is the state that exists when statements or conclusions about empirical reality are _____.
a. incorrect
*b. correct
c. unknown
d. empirically reviewed
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: MC

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45. Sample generalizability is a key concern in _____.
*a. survey research
b. quantitative research methods
c. developing a hypothesis
d. establishing a scientific paradigm
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: MC

46. Causal validity asserts that _____.
a. A and B are unrelated
*b. A causes B
c. A may sometimes cause B
d. A and B are the same
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: MC

47. Authenticity focuses on the subjective dimension of _____.
a. conceptualization and measurement
b. deterrence theory
*c. the social world
d. empirical generalizability
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: MC

48. Generalizability may refer to a sample, as well as a _____.
*a. cross-population
b. anomalous finding
c. inductive strategy
d. rational choice
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: MC

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49. Peer-reviews are almost always _____.
a. conducted with others
*b. anonymous
c. in-person
d. ignored
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

50. Bibliographic databases such as SocINDEX are most likely to contain _____.
*a. peer-reviewed articles
b. newspaper articles
c. opinion pieces
*d. informative videos
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

51. Some combined indexes like Academic Search Complete may be most useful for searches that should _____.
*a. span multiple disciplines
b. focus on one discipline
c. ignore all disciplines
d. establish a new discipline
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

52. Citing your sources should _____.
a. never be done
b. sometimes be done
*c. always be done
d. depends on your research
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

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53. When summarizing prior research during the literature review process, you should _____.
*a. focus on the particular research question you will address
b. focus on research questions that are unrelated to yours
c. work to discover a new research question
d. begin forming your conclusion
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

54. A researcher may go through a peer-review process. This means _____.
a. the researcher must conduct a new study
*b. the researcher should make changes and submit their work again
c. the researcher is prevented from resubmitting their work
d. the researcher is asked to submit their work elsewhere
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

55. It is important for a research question to be _____.
a. broad
*b. specific
c. valid
d. procedural
Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

56. Independent and dependent variables should be _____.
*a. easily identifiable
b. revealed in your conclusion
c. open to interpretation
d. peer-reviewed
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

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57. When we conduct social research, we are attempting to connect theory with _____.
*a. empirical data
b. dependent variables
c. explanatory research
d. the research circle
Learning Objective: Define a "theory"
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: MC

58. The research circle concludes with _____.
a. data collection
*b. data analysis
c. the peer-review process
d. external validity
Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: MC

59. What is the difference between deductive and inductive research?
*a. Varies. Deductive research begins with an observation or theory, which may lead a researcher to collect data. Inductive research begins with data, which are then used to develop a theory to account for the data.
Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: SA

60. What are scientific paradigms?
*a. Varies. Scientific paradigms are sets of beliefs that guide work in an area, including unquestioned suppositions, accepted theories, and exemplary research findings.
Learning Objective: Explain the meaning of pted theories, and ex and its role in a scientific revolution
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms
Question Type: SA

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61. What are the two stages of reviewing literature?
*a. Varies. In the first stage, you must assess sac article separately. The second stage is to assess the implications of the entire set of materials for the relevant aspects of your research question and procedures, and then to write an integrated review that highlights these implications.
Learning Objective: Search and review the literature
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Social Research Foundations
Question Type: SA

62. What does it mean to have a positive or negative direction of association?
*a. Varies. When researchers' hypothesis that one variable increases as the other variable increases, the direction of association is positive. When one variable decreases as the other decreases, the direction is also positive. When one variable increases, while the other decreases, or vice versa, the direction of association is negative, or inverse.
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: SA

63. What is theory and why is it important to social scientists?
*a. Varies. A theory is a logically interrelated set of propositions that helps us make sense of interrelated phenomena and predict behavior or attitudes that are likely to occur when certain conditions are met. Theories help scientists decide which questions are important to ask about the social world.
Learning Objective: Define a "theory"
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: SA

64. Causal validity refers to the truthfulness of an assertion that A causes B.
*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: TF

65. The goal of authenticity is stressed by researchers who focus attention on their own individual thoughts and assumptions.
a. True
*b. False

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Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: TF

66. Sample generalizability is not a key concern in survey research.
a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: TF

67. Cross-population generalizability may also be referred to as external validity.
*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: TF

68. Measurement validity may be assumed.
a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: TF

69. Causal validity is also known as anticipated validity.
a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Research Standards
Question Type: TF

70. A scientific paradigm is a set of beliefs that guide most scientific work in an area.

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*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Explain the meaning of "is a set of paradigm and its role in a scientific revolution
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms
Question Type: TF

71. Positivism is the same as constructivism.
a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Define a "theory"
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms
Question Type: TF

72. Reviewing peer-reviewed articles that report prior research is an essential step in designing new research.
*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Reviewing Research
Question Type: TF

73. Rational choice theory focuses attention on the rational bases for social exchange.
*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Define a choice
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: TF

74. Social research questions must often be refined.
*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: TF

75. Procedural justice theory asserts that many individuals fail to obey laws as they are inherently immoral.

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a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Theories
Question Type: TF

76. Social scientists must follow only one scientific paradigm.
a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Define a scientist
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms
Question Type: TF

78. It is important to conduct literature reviews prior to conducting research.
*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Reviewing Research
Question Type: TF

79. Newspapers and magazine articles are empirical sources.
a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Search and review the literature
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Reviewing Research
Question Type: TF

80. In deductive research, a specific expectation is deduced from a general theoretical premise.
*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Social Research Strategies
Question Type: TF

81. A hypothesis involves a relationship of two or more variables.

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*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: TF

82. If you have enough theory involved in your research, you do not need to utilize variables.
a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: TF

83. Inductive research begins with a theory, and then leads to specific data.
a. True
*b. False
Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: TF

84. Anomalous findings are unexpected patterns in data.
*a. True
b. False
Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explanatory Research
Question Type: TF

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