

Chapter One

1. Simply put, research methods refer to

- *A. The techniques and procedures that produce evidence
- B. Using internet sources to uncover why research studies are conducted
- C. Identifying who sponsors research projects
- D. All of the above

2. Which of the following represents a way research has become a part of modern public policy and management?

- A. Performance measure
- B. Program evaluation
- C. Evidence-based policy
- *D. All of the above

3. A way that evidence can mislead audiences if not done properly is through:

- A. Misleading Measurements
- B. Misleading Samples
- C. Misleading Correlations
- *D. All of the above

* 4. Primary research includes:

- A. Research that can be conducted at the library
- B. Research that can be done by collecting original data
- C. Research done with original analysis of existing data
- *D. B and C only
- E. None of the above

5. Secondary research includes:

- *A. Research that can be conducted at the library
- B. Research that can be done by collecting original data
- C. Research done with original analysis of existing data
- D. B and C only
- E. None of the above

6. The following is an example of a causal research question:

- A. What is the unemployment rate in Iceland?
- B. Do college graduates earn more than high school graduates?
- *C. Will free after-school tutoring raise graduation rates?
- D. B and C only
- E. All of the above

7. Key features of research include:

- A. It comes in various shapes and sizes
- B. It is never perfect
- C. It aims to generalize
- *D. All of the above

8. The following is an example of a descriptive research question:

- A. What is the unemployment rate in Iceland?
- B. Will free after-school tutoring raise graduation rates?
- C. Do college graduates earn more than high school graduates?
- *D. B and C only

9. Practitioners consume research in the following forms:

- A. Reports of government agencies
- B. Reports by advocacy organizations
- C. Summaries in the media
- D. Journal articles
- *E. All of the above

10. A reading test that shows an improvement in reading, when in fact no such improvement has occurred, is an example of a misleading _____.

- *a. measurement

11. A poll that aims to describe the movie-going habits of all US adults, taken of people coming out of movie theaters, is an example of a misleading _____.

- *a. sample

12. A study of grade school children found that shoe size is related to reading ability (children with bigger feet read better). But the study forgot to take account of the children's ages. This is an example of a misleading _____.

- *a. correlation

13. Original data that are collected by the researcher him/herself is called _____ data, whereas data that collected by others is called _____ data.

- *a. primary; secondary

14. Because social and policy research is difficult to pin down, researchers often employ

multiple methods to confirm their findings, an approach called _____.

*a. triangulation

15. _____ research is based on a practical need to know, whereas _____ research refers to the pursuit of one's own knowledge.

*a. applied; basic

16. The process of research involves competition and criticism, such that most research journals and funding programs use a _____ process to render a judgment on the worth of the paper or proposal.

*a. peer-review

17. Descriptive research addresses the question _____, whereas, causal research addresses the question _____.

*a. what is; what if

18. Philosophers refer to the many ways of *knowing* about the world as _____.

*a. epistemologies

19. A researcher who makes observations and then develops a logical explanation is using the _____ approach to employ the scientific method.

*a. inductive

20. A research who begins with a logical explanation and then gathers evidence to support this explanation is utilizing the _____ approach to employ the scientific method.

a. deductive

21. _____ is the ability to take the results of research and apply them in situations other than the exact one in which the research was carried out.

*a. generalizability

22. Discuss how evidence can be misleading, if not embarrassing, if it is not done according to proper methods

@ (See page 6)

*a. Answers will vary

23. Identify and describe the key components of the scientific method. Why is it important to adhere to this method when conducting research studies?

@ (See page 13)

*a. Answers will vary

24. What does the statement mean, “Social phenomena are more complex and varied than biological phenomena.” How does this impact the use of the scientific method?

@ (See pages 13-14)

*a. Answers will vary

25. Why do researchers need to be concerned about ethics in conducting research? How can this impact the findings of the study?

@ (See page 17)

*a. Answers will vary

26. In an area of interest to you, give an example of a descriptive research question. In the same area, give an example of a causal research question

*a. Answers will vary

27. In an area of interest to you, discuss how research would help you to solve a problem or issue.

*a. Answers will vary