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Chapter 2: Classifications and Aims of Research

True/False

1. In an experimental design study, researchers might have more than one experimental condition group.

ANS: True
STD: B.8.5

2. In experimental research, investigators manipulate a dependent variable in order to observe and measure the effect on any independent variables of interest.

ANS: False

3. Survey studies may be quantitative, qualitative, or mixed with their methodology.

ANS: True

4. Participatory research is the most common form of applied science research conducted in occupational therapy.

ANS: False

5. Extraneous variables in a study that may have an effect on the dependent variable and thereby introduce a risk of error in a study are referred to as confounding variables.

ANS: True
STD: B.8.5

Multiple Choice

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6. There are three major ways in which to define and classify research. Which of the following ***is not*** one of the primary classifications?
A. Major methodological approach
B. Research design
C. Philosophical rigor
D. Research purposes

ANS: C

7. There are multiple methodological designs that may be employed while conducting qualitative research studies. Which of the following ***is not*** a qualitative method?
A. Narrative inquiry
B. Phenomenology
C. Ethnography
D. Controlled trial

ANS: D

8. Inclusion of a placebo control group reduces the biasing effects of:
A. Expectancy
B. Discrimination
C. Contamination
D. Conformity

ANS: A
STD: B.8.5

9. A study investigating the subjective perspectives of individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities living in a group home would be an example of a:
A. Qualitative, phenomenological study
B. Quantitative, naturalistic observation study
C. Quantitative, experimental study
D. Qualitative, quasi-experimental study

ANS: A

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10. The primary difference between an experimental and quasi-experimental study design is:
A. An experimental design includes experimental manipulation of an independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
B. An experimental design includes blinding of subjects to the independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
C. An experimental design includes blinding of researchers to the independent variable, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.
D. An experimental design includes subjects being randomly assigned to a condition group, whereas a quasi-experimental design does not.

ANS: D
STD: B.8.5

11. In order to establish the psychometrics of a new instrument developed to measure symptoms of depression in a post-stroke population, a study is conducted that examines how well the assessment captures all behaviors, symptoms, and somatic presentations of depression. This form of psychometric testing would be examining the instrument's:
A. Construct validity
B. Concurrent validity
C. Predictive validity
D. Consecutive validity

ANS: A
STD: B.4.6

12. During a research study, multiple therapists will be assessing and re-assessing the same participants. The principal investigator wants to utilize an assessment that demonstrates high inter-rater reliability. Inter-rater reliability means:
A. Consistency in the test over time
B. The degree of agreement in test results among multiple raters
C. Measuring what the assessment was designed to test
D. The degree of agreement when multiple repetitions of testing are done by the same rater

ANS: B
STD: B.4.6

13. Occupational science generates knowledge regarding explanations of humans performing daily functions and behaving within occupational contexts. In doing this, its research purpose serves as a:

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A. Basic science
B. Applied science
C. Integrated science
D. Transformative science

ANS: A

14. Applied science is used frequently within occupational therapy practice. Which of the following examples ***does not*** depict an applied science purpose?
A. To provide evidence that an assessment used in practice provides dependable and useful information to guide practice
B. To describe the mechanism of action that underlies a common intervention technique
C. To quantify outcomes achieved by providing particular services as part of therapy
D. To describe how therapists reason in the context of practice

ANS: B
STD: B.8.1

15. A common form of research in health care and in occupational therapy is participatory research. Which of the following ***is not*** a characteristic of participatory research?
A. It involves people not simply as data sources but as partners in the research process.
B. It emphasizes power sharing between the researchers and local stakeholders.
C. It is most commonly carried out in a controlled laboratory setting.
D. It is action-oriented, focusing on making changes and examining the impact of those changes from the perspectives of those who are most influenced by it.

ANS: C

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