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Chapter Two

Test Bank

15 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The research design that would be used to compare two or more teaching techniques to determine which produces higher test scores would be an:

a. historical research
b. experiment
c. ethical one
d. action research

ANS: b
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 27-29*

2. What is one limitation of a study that compares how a single teacher's students respond to different teaching techniques?

a. there are too many students to study effectively
b. all the students are male
c. the study only includes a single teacher's students in a single school, not students in general
d. all the students know the right answers

ANS: c
DIF: Medium
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 27-29*

3. A study tested whether students who received algebra lessons in third grade learned math better than those who didn't learn algebra until middle school. In this study, the students who had received the early intervention where in the _____ group.

a. control
b. experimental
c. research
d. history

ANS: b
DIF: Medium
OBJ: II, III

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REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 27-29*

4. Systematic description calls for:

a. videotaping a social scene
b. comparing groups
c. a clear description of what is going on
d. historical research

ANS: c.
DIF: Medium
OBJ: I, II
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 29-31*

5. A descriptive study:

a. describes an event
b. describes a site
c. describes an area of interest
d. any or all of the other answers

ANS: d.
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 29-31*

6. A correlation means that:

a. there is a measurable pattern between two things
b. one thing causes the other
c. you have proven your research question
d. three or more different data points are related to each other

ANS: a.
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 29-35*

7. One measures correlations using:

a. correlation coefficient
b. Pearson's r
c. both a and b
d. none of the other answers

ANS: c.

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DIF: Medium
OBJ: I, II
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 29-35*

8. Quasi-experiments _____ the conditions of a true experiment.

a. examine
b. approximate
c. negate
d. compare

ANS: b.
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 36-37*

9. _____ occur without overt intervention.

a. quasi experiments
b. controlled experiments
c. natural experiments
d. none of these

ANS: c.
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 36-37*

10. _____ research means examines things that have happened in the past:

a. ex post facto
b. logical
c. simulated
d. action

ANS: a.
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 37-38*

11. Which of the following sets are all descriptive studies?

a. case studies, historical research, ethnography
b. correlational research, action research, experiments
c. longitudinal research, meta-analysis, quasi-experiments

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d. survey research, action research, experiments

ANS: a.
DIF: Medium
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 40-43*

12. _____ requires long-term immersion in a specific social scene.

a. correlation
b. meta-analysis
c. ethnography
d. observation

ANS: c.
DIF: Medium
OBJ: II
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 40-41*

13. Investigators use _____ to collect and then describe what people report about their own beliefs, experiences, and behavior.

a. experiments
b. social surveys
c. observations
d. action research

ANS: b.
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 40-43*

14. Case studies are common in:

a. anthropology
b. education
c. certain fields of psychology
d. all of the other answers are true

ANS: d.
DIF: Medium
OBJ: I,
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 41-42*

15. Action research:

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a. answers “how” questions, not “do” or “what”
b. often involves the research subjects in the project
c. can be used to bring about social change
d. all of the other answers are true

ANS: d.
DIF: Medium
OBJ: II
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 47-48*

15 True False Questions

1. You need to match your logical structure to your research question.
True or False?

ANS: True
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 49-50*

2. Experimenters need to create as much difference between the experimental and control groups as possible.
True or False?

ANS: False
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 27-29*

3. If a study has limitations, you can’t learn anything from it.
True or False?

ANS: False
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 27-29*

4. Systematic description requires attention to detail.
True or False?

ANS: True
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 29-31*

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5. A descriptive study examines what is going on as clearly and objectively as possible.
True or False?

ANS: True
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 29-31*

6. A correlation study can tell us about the relationships between variables, but it cannot tell us about cause.
True or False?
ANS: True
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 31-35*

7. Longitudinal research can be completed very quickly.
True or False?

ANS: False
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 43-45*

8. A true experiment involves the comparison between a control group and an experimental group.
True or False?

ANS: True
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 27-29*

9. The inability to control all factors of an experiment might affect the reliability of the conclusions one can draw.
True or False?

ANS: True
DIF: Easy
OBJ: II
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 36-37.*

10. Correlation and causation are the same thing.
True or False?

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ANS: False
DIF: Easy
OBJ: II
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 38-39*

11. All descriptive studies are ethnographic.
True or False?

ANS: False
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 39-41*

12. Historical research describes the past.
True or False?

ANS: True
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 42-43*

13. Quantitative and qualitative studies both measure data numerically.
True or False

ANS: False
DIF: Medium
OBJ: I, II
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 44-45*

14. The purpose of a meta-analysis is to combine several previous studies into one and then to reanalyze the data.
True or False?

ANS: True
DIF: Medium
OBJ: I, II
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 45-46*

15. Action research answers questions that ask “do?” or “what?”.
True or False?

ANS: False
DIF: Easy
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 46-48*

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5 Essay Questions

1. What is the purpose of randomly assigning research subjects to various groups?

ANS: Random selection ensures that each student has an equal chance of being in any of the groups. This creates a mix of all different types of students and means that their different scores are a direct result of which group they were assigned to.

DIF: Hard
OBJ: I, II, III, IV, V, VI
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 27-29, 36-37*

2. Describe some of the limitations a study using a single teacher's students to gauge the effectiveness of three different teaching techniques:

ANS: The study is small, it is only contains one teacher's students, it is and is influenced by the enthusiasm of the teacher.
DIF: Medium
OBJ: I, II, III
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 27-29*

3. Provide an example of what might be appropriate for correlational research?
ANS: You may want to compare the reading scores of school districts with higher numbers of impoverished children with those of school districts with lower numbers.
DIF: Hard
OBJ: I, II, III
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 31-35, 38-39*

4. Name 5 of the 10 logical structures for research.

ANS: 1. True Experiments 2. Quasi-Experiments 3. Ex Post Facto Research 4. Correlational Research 5. Descriptive Research 6. Case Studies 7. Historical Research 8. Longitudinal Research 9. Meta-Analysis
10. Action Research
DIF: Hard
OBJ: I
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 35ff, 49-50*

5. Explain why how, what and when are good questions for descriptive research?

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ANS: In any descriptive study, researchers might want to know how something occurs, what the experience is like, when does it happen, etc. This adds to the richness of descriptive research and helps to paint a clearer picture of what is being studied.
DIF: Hard
OBJ: I, II, III, V
REF: *Review Chapter 2, pages 40-41*

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