# *Schools and Society A Sociological Approach to Education 6th edition Ballantine Test Bank*

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# Chapter 2: Studying Schools: Research Methods in Education

# Test Bank

### Multiple Choice

1. Being able to generalize your findings to a larger group of schools or individuals is an advantage of _____.
A. quantitative methods only
B. qualitative methods only
C. both quantitative and qualitative methods
D. neither quantitative nor qualitative methods
Ans: A

2. Researchers who use quantitative methods must be particularly careful to assure _____.
A. the validity of their questions
B. the reliability of their questions
C. that their questions establish causality
D. the validity of their questions and the reliability of their questions
Ans: D

3. Something that quantitative research designs must consider that qualitative researcher designs do not typically address is issues surrounding _____.
A. validity
B. reliability
C. generalizability
D. theory
Ans: C

4. A study examining why African American children succeed in school by interviewing children and their teachers is an example of _____ research.
A. statistical
B. quantitative
C. qualitative
D. theoretical
Ans: C

5. Following children for 4 years, from entering high school until graduation is an example of _____.
A. quantitative research
B. qualitative methods
C. longitudinal analysis

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D. generalizability
Ans: C

6. One advantage of field experiments according to Biddle and Berliner is that researchers can _____.
A. conduct research in less time than is typical of most research
B. easily interpret the results
C. assign their subjects randomly to different conditions
D. provide a definitive answer to the dilemma of class size
Ans: C

7. Research on class size finds _____.
A. class size has no effect on children's achievement at the elementary school level
B. class size impacts children's achievement at the high school level
C. research on class size consistently finds no effect of class size on children's achievement at all levels of education
D. none of these
Ans: D

8. According to the Tennessee STAR Project, standard classes are those with _____.
A. one certificated teacher and less than 20 students
B. one certificated teacher and more than 20 students
C. one certificated teacher and one full-time aide
D. one full-time aide with 20 or more students
Ans: B

9. If a researcher collects observational data in natural settings this research is _____.
A. qualitative
B. quantitative
C. hierarchical
D. equitable
Ans: A

10. According to Biddle and Berliner, a major difference between previous research on class size and more reliable research was the use of _____.
A. larger studies with more schools, classrooms, and children
B. comparisons of children in different class size settings
C. studying children over time, not just for 1 year
D. all of these
Ans: D

11. Which of the following is true?
A. Validity is more of a problem in qualitative methods than quantitative methods.
B. Statistics are commonly used in qualitative methods.
C. Reliability is never an issue in quantitative methods.
D. Large-scale longitudinal studies are likely to use quantitative methodology.

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Ans: D

12. According to Bracey, which of the following statistics are most effective in understanding how well children are performing in schools _____.
A. rates
B. scores
C. mutant statistics
D. longitudinal statistics
Ans: B

13. In their study, Allan and Madden explained quantitative methods employed to study behaviors may fail to produce valid results because _____.
A. errors in survey design can cause skewed results
B. certain behaviors studied go unnoticed because they are normally socially accepted
C. researchers often code their quantitative data differently
D. they have increased reliability
Ans: B

14. Inductive analysis is used when _____.
A. a research study is based on what is known about a subject
B. the method of analyzing data is chosen after observation
C. a mix of research methods will be employed
D. all of these
Ans: B

15. Which of the following does Bracey suggest is a basic principle of data interpretation using statistics _____.
A. beware of selectivity
B. ensure groups are comparable
C. know differences between rates and scores
D. all of these
Ans: D

**True/False**

1. If you can generalize your findings beyond those you collect data from, your research is valid.
Ans: F

2. Many large data sets relating to schools and education are collected by the U.S. government.
Ans: T

3. Qualitative data are typically more valid than quantitative data because researchers are not imposing their own meaning on the data as it is collected.
Ans: F

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4. Participants in a quantitative study can also be used as participants in qualitative research.
Ans: T

5. Causal statements are those that attempt to explain what caused something such as student achievement.
Ans: T

6. Quantitative data summarizes the research using numbers, whereas qualitative data does not.
Ans: F

7. The study by Allan and Madden on chilly classroom climates is an example of a qualitative research design.
Ans: T

8. According to Allan and Madden, students in chilly classrooms are subjected to scare tactics and harsh punishments from their instructors.
Ans: F

9. According to Bracey, only one statistic is needed to understand a simple phenomenon.
Ans: F

10. According to Bracey, the most dangerous statistic is known as a mutant statistic.
Ans: T

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