Exercising Essential Statistics 4th edition Berman Test Bank

SKU: 9781506348957-TEST-BANK

Chapter 2: Research Design

SI = section introduction

1. Research methodology is the science of methods for investigating phenomena (SI).
   Ans: T
2. The purpose of applied research is to develop new knowledge about phenomena such as problems, events, programs, or policies, and their relationships (SI).
   Ans: F
3. Research begins by asking questions (SI).
   Ans: T
4. Quantitative research methods involve the collection of data that can be analyzed using statistical methods (SI).
   Ans: T
5. Both quantitative and qualitative methods are indispensable in addressing questions of basic and applied research (SI).
   Ans: T
6. Research is fundamentally about establishing the nature of things.
   Ans: T
7. Variables are defined as empirically observable phenomena that vary.
   Ans: T
8. Attributes are defined as observable phenomena that do not vary.
   Ans: F
9. Descriptive analysis provides information about the nature of variables.
   Ans: T
10. Relationships involve specifying which variables are related to each other, and the ways in which they are related to each other.
    Ans: T
11. Relationships in social science are usually deterministic in nature.
    Ans: F
12. A single exception will normally disprove claims about relations in social science.
    Ans: F
13. Relationships also are distinguished as being either causal or associational.
    Ans: T
14. Distinguishing between independent and dependent variables is a cornerstone of research.
    Ans: T
15. Causation requires both (1) empirical (i.e., statistical) correlation and (2) a plausible cause-and-effect argument.
    Ans: T
16. A theory exists for just about every relationship in social science.
    Ans: F
17. Program evaluation involves three steps.
    Ans: F
18. Control variables are always dependent variables.
    Ans: F
19. Rival hypotheses are plausible counter explanations for relationships that are found.
    Ans: T

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20. Classic experimental designs are widely used in public management and policy for determining the effect of new policies and programs.
Ans: F

21. Statistics is the only way for dealing with rival hypotheses.
Ans: F

22. If X causes Y (or in notation, X → Y), then X is called the dependent variable because it affects Y.
Ans: F

23. Threats to external validity are defined as those that jeopardize the generalizability of study conclusions about program outcomes to other situations.
Ans: T

24. Threats to internal validity are those that jeopardize the study conclusions about whether an intervention in fact caused a difference in the study population.
Ans: T

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