Research Methods in the Social and Health Sciences - Making Research Decisions 1st edition Palys Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Getting Started: Developing Research Ideas

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three different processes of logical reasoning?
A. deduction
B. induction
C. reduction
D. abduction
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Three Approaches to Theorizing
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. In theorizing, the _____ approach begins with theory, the _____ approach begins with observation, and the _____ approach considers various explanations.
A. deduction; induction; abduction
B. induction; deduction; abduction
C. deduction; induction; reduction
D. qualitative; quantitative; explorative
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Three Approaches to Theorizing
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Which form of logical reasoning is often stated in an if/then format?
A. deductive logic
B. inductive logic
C. reductive logic
D. sbductive logic
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Deductive Logic
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. A researcher wants to conduct research by first developing theories and expressing hypothesis, then creating or observing conditions to test the theory. What method should they use?
A. inductive logic
B. abductive reasoning
C. confirmation bias

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D. hypothetico-deductive
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Deductive Logic
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Which of the following is a limitation of the hypothetico-deductive method?
A. many ways we can be "wrong" about our inferences
B. confirmation bias
C. We can never prove a theory.
D. You can only make probabilistic statements.
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Deductive Logic
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. A researcher wants to conduct research by first observing, and then moving from observation to theory. What type of logical reasoning should they use?
A. inductive logic
B. abductive reasoning
C. reduction logic
D. deductive logic
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Inductive Logic
Difficulty Level: Hard

7. _____ implies that we look for information that is consistent with our beliefs.
A. Scope
B. Confirmation bias
C. Inductive logic
D. Social facts
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Inductive Logic
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. A researcher is interested in inference and explanation over prediction and hypothesis testing. What type of logical reasoning should she use?
A. inductive logic
B. abductive reasoning
C. reduction logic
D. deductive logic
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Abductive Reasoning

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Difficulty Level: Hard

9. Which of the following is NOT a part of the literature?
A. journal articles
B. government reports
C. maps
D. researcher's personal opinion
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Connecting With the Literature
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The major advantage of a subject-specific database is _____?
A. cost
B. scope
C. time
D. easy access
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Real and Virtual Libraries
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. According to your text, where is the heart of every university?
A. the classroom
B. the research office
C. the student center
D. the library
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Real and Virtual Libraries
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Which of the following is NOT a disadvantage of using databases?
A. Database not mapped to specific discipline.
B. Access to these databases is often by paid subscription only.
C. more technically difficult
D. time-consuming
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Real and Virtual Libraries
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. _____ generally catalogue materials published in a single academic discipline or a group of related disciplines.
A. Catalogue databases
B. Project databases

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C. Subject-specific databases
D. Literature-specific databases
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Real and Virtual Libraries
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Christina is having a hard time finding literature on her research topic using her selected keywords, her roommate Kelsey suggests that she describe her topic without using any of her keywords and search with the new words. What is this trick of the trade called?
A. search and destroy
B. Bernie beck trick
C. literature navigation
D. LexisNexis
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Real and Virtual Libraries
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. The Bernie Beck trick is useful in which of the following scenarios?
A. You are unable to find literature on a specific topic.
B. Your research topic is too general.
C. You are having issues with finding a topic.
D. You want to recruit participants.
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Take a Broad View of Your Topic
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. The most basic search strategy, and one that most people start with when they begin to delve into the literature is the _____.
A. simple subject search
B. Boolean operator search
C. Bernie Beck search
D. exhaustive search
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Additional Techniques for Searching the Literature
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. _____ are terms that are synonyms and antonyms associated with the topic, problem or question.
A. Simple subjects
B. Boolean operators
C. Complex subjects

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D. Keywords
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Additional Techniques for Searching the Literature
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. _____ involves combining keywords with modifiers to generate more complex searches.
A. Simple subject searches
B. Boolean operators
C. Complex subject searches
D. Keyword searches
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Additional Techniques for Searching the Literature
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. Which of the following does the text NOT mention as a way to manage relevant materials?
A. Zotero
B. Mendeley
C. Google drive
D. Write and cite
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Creating and Managing a Personal Digital Archive
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. A good _____ helps coordinate research by providing focus and implying hypotheses.
A. keyword
B. theory
C. researcher
D. subject
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Theory as a Source of Research Ideas
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Which of the following is not a theory-centered approach to generating research ideas.
A. alternative theoretical explanation
B. starting from where you are
C. test of theory
D. theory as explanation of a phenomenon
Ans: B

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Inductive Sources of Research Ideas
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Which of the following is not an inductive approach to generating research ideas.
A. case study/experience survey
B. starting from where you are
C. extend coverage of theory
D. observation/experience
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Inductive Sources of Research Ideas
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. _____ is a practice of being able to pull away from the situation and think of your experience as one of many and part of broader social factors and forces.
A. Anomaly
B. Experiential considerations
C. Supplied Problem
D. Sociological imagination
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Starting From Where You Are
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. _____ refers to situations that should not exist according to the theory that's guiding the research.
A. Anomaly
B. Serendipity
C. Supplied Problem
D. Confirmation bias
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Surprises: Anomaly and Serendipity
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. _____ refers to unexpected findings that are virtually stumbled upon while looking for something else.
A. Anomaly
B. Serendipity
C. Supplied Problem
D. Confirmation bias
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Surprises: Anomaly and Serendipity
Difficulty Level: Easy

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True/False

1. Qualitative researchers prefer the hypothetico-deductive method.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Deductive Logic
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Most people start literature searches with a simple subject search.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Additional Techniques for Searching the Literature
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. “The literature” only refers to journal articles and books.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Connecting With the Literature
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. You can access the catalog of many university’ libraries in-person and virtually.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Real and Virtual Libraries
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Google Scholar is not acceptable for academic searches.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Real and Virtual Libraries
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Boolean operators allow you to combine keywords with modifiers to generate more complex searches.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Additional Techniques for Searching the Literature
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Systematic observation is a useful source of a research idea.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Intensive Case Studies and Experience Surveys
Difficulty Level: Easy

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8. Most journals will publish a straight replication study.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Replication
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. Identify the key differences between deduction, induction, and abduction theorizing.
Ans: Varies but may include the following definitions: Deduction begins with theory, from which hypotheses are deduced and then tested by gathering data. Induction begins with observation, from which empirical generalizations can be induced.
Abduction moves away from prediction and hypothesis testing; research considers which explanations best explain observed phenomena.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Three Approaches to Theorizing
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Compare and contrast the different literature sources and detail the advantages and disadvantages of the different types.
Ans: Varies. Students should discuss databases, the library, and the internet. They should discuss the time and scope as possible advantages and disadvantages.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Connecting With the Literature
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Summarize the idea of managing materials. Describe how you should maintain literature relevant to research or classes. Discuss why this is important.
Ans: Varies but students should discuss digital resources to manage and the convenience and accessibility of these tools.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Creating and Managing a Personal Digital Archive
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Summarize what it means to resolve conflicting results. Give an example.
Ans: Students should discuss that they can engage in research to resolve conflicts in the literature such as demographic or other factors that serve to contextualize conflicting results.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Resolving Conflicting Results
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Describe the role of cultural folklore and “common sense” in research.

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Ans: Students should discuss how the nature of what is perceived as common knowledge should still be tested through research.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Cultural Folklore, the Common Wisdom, and “Common Sense”
Difficulty Level: Easy

Essay

1. Consider how research ideas are formulated based on information provided in your text. Discuss four different potential approaches to generating a research idea in the social or health sciences. Pick one approach, and detail how you may use the approach to generate a research idea. Include a research question, at least one hypothesis, and discuss the use of either inductive or deductive logic to formulate this research idea.
Ans: Varies but students may cite personal experiences, web or database searches, library searches, and various other options.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Where Do Research Ideas Come From?
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Identify the role of the literature in the generation of research ideas. Explain how to appropriately find and navigate the literature to yield appropriate background information. Include a discussion of potential sources of literature and where these sources may be accessed. Using one of the avenues for accessing the literature, discuss a step by step process of how to find the literature, and then discuss how to use the literature to formulate a viable research question. Include the research question and at least one hypothesis in your answer.
Ans: Varies. Students should discuss how to navigate databases, use keywords, and research as sources of ideas.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Where Do Research Ideas Come From?
Difficulty Level: Hard

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