Guideline Quizzes for Module 2

Question 1   (1 point)

Explain *mean causal effects* based on King, Keohane, and Verba (1994).

Question 2   (1 point)

According to the King, Keohane, and Verba (1994), which statement best captures the relationship between qualitative and quantitative research?

Choose at least one correct answer

(A)	The differences between qualitative and quantitative research are mainly stylistic.	Correct answer

(B) Quantitative research is more scientific than qualitative research.

(C) Qualitative research should be avoided in favor of quantitative methods.

(D) Both types of research follow fundamentally different logics of inference.

Question 3   (1 point)

What is the difference between *descriptive* inference and *causal* inference?

Question 4   (1 point)

The chapter "The Science in Social Science" aims to bridge the gap between [Blank 1] and qualitative research by applying a unified logic of inference to both.

Blank 1	quantitative	Correct answer

Responses must match exactly

Scoring: All or nothing

Question 5

Which one is *not correct* according to King, Keohane, and Verba (1994)?

Choose at least one correct answer

(A) Scientific research has the following four characteristics: *inference, public procedures, uncertain conclusion,* and *methods and rules.*

(B) Conclusions rarely follow easily from a research design and data collected in accordance with it.

(C) When making scientific inferences, certainty can be attained if we use highly advanced methods with ample empirical data. | Correct answer

(D) The mean causal effect is the difference between the systematic component of a dependent variable when the causal variable takes on two different values.

(E) Two units are homogeneous when the expected values of the dependent variables from each unit are the same when our explanatory variable takes on a particular value.

Question 6

Which of the following is emphasized as a crucial aspect of all good research in social science?

Choose at least one correct answer

(A) Strict adherence to quantitative methods

(B) A focus on philosophical questions

(C) The application of a unified logic of inference | Correct answer

(D) Conducting surveys and fieldwork

Question 7

Scientific research, according to the chapter, must involve an explicit effort to make [Blank 1] or/and [Blank 2] inferences that extend beyond the immediate data.

Blank 1 | descriptive; causal | Correct answer

Responses must contain the acceptable answers

Blank 2 | causal; descriptive | Correct answer

Question 8

What is the primary purpose of social science as described in the chapter three of King, Keohane, and Verba (1994)?

Choose at least one correct answer

  (A) To collect large amounts of data without making inferences

  (B) To develop philosophical arguments about society

  (C) To make descriptive and causal inferences based on empirical data   Correct answer

  (D) To apply historical methods to modern issues

Question 9

Which of the following challenges is particularly relevant when making causal inferences in social science?

Choose at least one correct answer

  (A) The presence of confounding variables   Correct answer

  (B) The overabundance of data

  (C) The lack of interest in causal relationships

  (D) The simplicity of social phenomena

Question 10

The [Blank 1] is a key concept in causal inference, involving the comparison of what actually happened with what could have happened under different conditions.

Blank 1   counterfactual   Correct answer