Answers to Recap Questions

Chapter 1: The Selection of a Research Approach

- 1. Which of the following is the best reason to conduct qualitative research?
- a. to test the relationship between variables *b.
- to understand the meaning of everyday life c.
- to collect test whether a theory generalizes
- d. to understand issues related to quality improvement
- 2. Sarah is conducting research to examine whether a computer-based intervention improves functioning among individuals with autism. What type of design is she most likely using?
- a. grounded theory
- b. explanatory sequential mixed methods
- c. survey research *d. experimental research
- 3. Mixed methods research relies on what type of methods?
- *a. multiple forms of qualitative and quantitative data b. multiple forms of qualitative data
- c. multiple forms of quantitative data
- d. mixture models of statistical analysis

Chapter 2: Review of the Literature

- 1. Which of the following is a key element of the abstract?
- a. discussion
- b. review of literature
- c. research question *d. significance of results
- 2. You are conducting a literature review and reading a quantitative article related to your topic. Which of the following is the most important question to ask when critically reading a method section?
- a. Does the study have at least 100 individuals in the sample?
- *b. Would I have enough information to repeat this study? c.

Does the method section include a hypothesis?

d. Can I identify the participants in the study?

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3: The Use of Theory

What is the role of theory in grounded theory research?

- a. to apply existing theories to the data
- *b. to construct new theory that accounts for the data c.
- to describe a theory that is grounded in details
- d. To test a theory using codes
- 2. A researcher randomly assigns college students to a prescribed amount of study time. She plans to examine the extent to which study time leads to improved test scores while controlling for gender. Which of the following is the independent variable? a. test scores
- b. gender
- *c. amount of study time d. college students

Chapter 4: Writing Strategies and Ethical Considerations

- 1. Which of the following is an example of plagiarism?
- a. quoting a sentence verbatim and citing the author with page number *b. copying and changing a few words in a paragraph without citing the author c. borrowing an idea from another author and citing them
- d. paraphrasing your own previous work with a citation of yourself
- 2. When soliciting feedback on your writing, it is recommended that you _____.
- a. make every change suggested
- b. ask your readers to focus on grammar
- c. take advice from experts only
- *d. ask people to check for the logic and flow
- 3. Which of the following is a recommended writing strategy of Dr. O'Leary?
- *a. Think of writing as a conversation with and audience. b. Select your own format to keep the writing interesting.
- c. Write slowly so your initial draft is perfect and final.
- d. Write in a chronological order.

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Research Questions and Hypotheses

Which of the following is the best example of a qualitative research question?

- a. What factors predict higher leadership skills?
- b. What aspects of the leadership retreat were high quality?
- c. Does the leadership retreat improve leadership skills? *d. What meaning do individuals make from a leadership retreat?
- 2. Which of the following elements best helps to ensure that a qualitative research question is addressable? a. clarifying variables
- b. adding mediation *c. specifying the setting d. making it open-ended
- 3. Which of the following is an example of a hypothesis from an experiment?
- *a. Students receiving the behavior modification intervention will have fewer disruptive behaviors.
- b. Students exhibiting disruptive behavior are more likely to experience depression.

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- c. Students exhibiting disruptive behavior will describe the meaning of their experiences.
- d. Classrooms with more disruptive students typically have newer teachers.

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Quantitative Methods

Rae is conducting an experiment that randomly assigns individuals to a nature walking intervention or a control group to examine the effect on blood pressure. Which of the following would be a threat to internal validity? a. relatively small sample size

- b. choice of statistical methods
- c. sampling by non-probability methods
- *d. some individuals in the control also walk frequently
- Internal validity is concerned with ______.
- a. the generalizability of findings
- b. the validity of measures we used
- c. *whether we can attribute effects to the independent variable
- d. the use of appropriate statistical analysis
- Experimental research is often used to determine _____.
- *a. the effects of a treatment b. trends in the population
- c. relationships between factors
- d. a complex understanding about a phenomenon

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Qualitative Methods

Which of the following is a characteristic of a qualitative researcher?

a. thinking about individual units in detail *b.

allowing the research to emerge and unfold c.

writing in a structured writing style

d. following a set of procedures

- 2. Sarah is collecting individual stories from a few individuals who have experienced traumatic brain injury. Which of the following qualitative designs is she likely using? *a. narrative research b. grounded theory
- c. case study
- d. phenomenology
- 3. Jaytee is conducting a qualitative study to develop an explanation of the process of learning computer programming. Which of the following qualitative designs is she likely using?

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- 1.
- a. narrative research
- *b. grounded theory c.
- case study
- d. phenomenology

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10: Mixed Methods Procedures

- 1. Which of the following is the best example of a mixed methods study?
- a. using qualitative data to explain results from a scale *b. combining fixed and random effects in a quantitative study
- c. conducting research using grounded theory and ethnography
- d. bringing together multiple sources of data
- 2. A common reason for using mixed methods is to _____.
- a. test the effects of an intervention
- b. collect qualitative and quantitative data and keep results separate *c. begin with a qualitative phase to improve a quantitative survey d. collect stories from individuals