

## Chapter 2 Secured Test Items

1. Research design refers to
  - a) Prior research related to your problem
  - b) The statistical procedures used to analyze the data
  - c) The plan and/or structure of the research
  - d) The intent of the researcher
2. Which of the following terms best describes a QUANTITATIVE mode of inquiry?
  - a) Ethnographic
  - b) Phenomenological
  - c) Grounded theory
  - d) Experimental
3. Which of the following terms best describes a QUALITATIVE mode of inquiry?
  - a) Experimental
  - b) Quasi-experimental
  - c) Interactive
  - d) Descriptive
4. Which of the following terms best describes a TRUE EXPERIMENTAL mode of inquiry?
  - a) Random assignment
  - b) *Ex post facto*
  - c) Single-subject
  - d) Correlation
5. Which of the following terms best describes a NONEXPERIMENTAL mode of inquiry?
  - a) Interactive
  - b) Comparative
  - c) Case study
  - d) Quasi-experimental
6. Which of the following terms best characterizes single-subject modes of inquiry?
  - a) Descriptive designs
  - b) Comparative designs
  - c) Randomly assigned subjects
  - d) Methods used with a single individual
7. All of the following are nonexperimental modes of inquiry EXCEPT
  - a) Descriptive
  - b) Comparative
  - c) Phenomenological study
  - d) Correlational
8. *Ex post facto* refers to a mode of inquiry
  - a) Used to explore possible causal relationships among variables
  - b) Concerned with assessing relationships between two or more phenomena
  - c) Using face-to-face data collection to construct in-depth understandings of informants' perspectives
  - d) Investigating causation without random assignment and complete control
9. Which of the following characteristics differentiates experimental designs from nonexperimental designs?
  - a) There is manipulation (and control) of the independent variable
  - b) The use of surveys
  - c) The use of statistical procedures and analyses
  - d) The researcher is a participant observer
10. The purpose of research using nonexperimental research designs is to
  - a) Establish the basis for qualitative studies
  - b) Suggest additional research
  - c) Characterize existing behaviors or conditions
  - d) Describe cause-effect relationships

11. Which of the following terms best describes noninteractive inquiry?
  - a) Ethnography
  - b) Historical analysis
  - c) Grounded theory
  - d) Experimental design
12. Which of the following statements best describes phenomenology?
  - a) A philosophy of science to describe the meaning of a lived experience
  - b) A description and interpretation of a cultural or social group or system
  - c) A focus on learned patterns of actions, language, beliefs, rituals, and way of life
  - d) An examination of a “bounded system”
13. All of the following terms describe noninteractive inquiry EXCEPT
  - a) Analytical research
  - b) Concept analysis
  - c) Grounded theory
  - d) Historical analysis
14. Which of the following data collection techniques are NOT used in QUALITATIVE research?
  - a) Interview
  - b) Observation
  - c) Paper-and-pencil tests
  - d) Documents
15. Which of the following characteristics best describes QUANTITATIVE research?
  - a) Data appear as numbers
  - b) In-depth interviews
  - c) Multiple data collection strategies
  - d) Interactive relationships between researcher and subject
16. Which of the following strategies is most clearly identified with QUALITATIVE data collection?
  - a) Generate data collection strategies during the research.
  - b) Manipulate the setting within which the research occurs.
  - c) Include random selection or random assignment of subjects.
  - d) Use paper-and-pencil tests.
17. Which of the following strategies is most clearly identified with QUANTITATIVE data collection?
  - a) Field notes
  - b) Narrative data
  - c) A review of historical documents
  - d) The use of a structured questionnaire
18. Which of the following research designs best categorizes a case study?
  - a) Qualitative
  - b) Nonexperimental
  - c) Experimental
  - d) Survey
19. Which of the following best describes the purpose of a research report?
  - a) To indicate clearly what the researcher has done
  - b) To create a framework within which the research becomes meaningful
  - c) To explain the reason(s) for the research
  - d) All of the above
20. Which of the following reflects the most reasonable order of the four “parts” of a QUALITATIVE research report?
  - a) Introduction, Conclusion, Methodology, and Review of the Literature
  - b) Introduction, Review of the Literature, Findings, and Conclusion
  - c) Review of the Literature, Hypothesis, Methodology, and Conclusion
  - d) Introduction, Methodology, Findings, and Conclusions
21. The purpose of the methodology section of a quantitative or qualitative study is to
  - a) Provide the background for the study
  - b) Summarize the research design
  - c) Identify the problem
  - d) Review the literature

22. Which of the following problem statement formats is LEAST likely to be found in a QUALITATIVE research report?
- Hypothesis
  - A question related to an issue of concern to the researcher
  - Foreshadowed problem
  - Reformulated problem
23. Which of the following terms describes “a clear and succinct statement that indicates the purpose of the study”?
- Abstract
  - Research problem
  - Introduction
  - Method
24. Which of the following does NOT appropriately describe the review of the literature in a QUANTITATIVE report?
- Provides criticism of the reviewed research
  - Reports the current status of the knowledge of the problem
  - Provides a theoretical and/or empirical rationale for the research problem
  - Discusses each and every reference separately
25. Which of the following describes the review of the literature in QUALITATIVE research?
- Conducted only during the data collection and analysis
  - Conducted prior to collecting data
  - Continuing process because the research problem becomes more focused throughout the research
  - Simply limited to a preliminary search when the project is planned
26. Which of the following best describes the actual manner in which the literature review is written in a QUALITATIVE research report?
- Each source reviewed is presented as a separate discussion.
  - Literature reviews are never undertaken in qualitative research, so it is not reported.
  - It is integrated into the narrative of the study.
  - It reports only the preliminary search results.

Chapter 2	
1	C
2	D
3	C
4	A
5	B
6	D
7	C
8	D
9	A
10	C
11	B
12	A
13	C
14	C
15	A
16	A
17	D
18	A
19	D
20	D
21	B
22	A
23	B
24	D
25	C
26	C