# **Chapter 1 Test Items**

1. Of the following, which is a type of qualitative research?

a. Correlational

b. Causal-comparative

c. Ethnographic

d. Experimental

1. Of the following, which is a type of qualitative research?
	1. Experimental
	2. Survey
	3. Prediction
	4. Case study
2. After reviewing the literature the qualitative researcher will select participants. The participants in a qualitative study differ from those in a quantitative study in that
	1. the number of participants are usually larger in qualitative studies.
	2. the participants are purposefully selected.
	3. the participants provide no personally identifiable information.
	4. the time commitment for participants is generally shorter.

4. The first step of the scientific method is to

a. recognize and define a problem.

b. describe and execute research procedures.

c. analyze the collected data.

d. formulate hypotheses.

5. Developing generalizations from a limited number of related observations or experiences is referred to as

 a. deductive reasoning.

b. inductive reasoning.

c. scientific method.

d. reliance on tradition.

6. Which of the following is indicative of most survey research?

a. This method relies on controlling independent variables.

b. This method relies on internal and external criticism.

c. This method relies on tests and questionnaires.

d. This method relies on interviews and observations.

7. Narrative is a method employed by

a. quantitative researchers.

b. qualitative researchers.

c. experimental researchers.

d. empirical researchers.

8. One difference between qualitative and quantitative research is that:

 a. Quantitative researchers develop deep relationships with their participants.

b. Qualitative researchers rely on objective analysis of the data.
c. Qualitative researchers manipulate the research context.

d. Quantitative researchers state hypothesis prior to beginning the study.

9. Case Study is a method employed by

a. quantitative researchers.

b. qualitative researchers.

c. experimental researchers.

d. empirical researchers.

10. Which of the following is an example of a causal-comparative question?

a. Are there gender differences in the effectiveness of computer-based

 simulations?

b. Is there a relationship between computer based simulation training and attitudes about computers?

c. What happens in a typical science lesson that includes computer based simulations?

d. What are the reasons a school would include computer-based simulations in their instructional materials?

11. Which of the following is an example of a correlational study?

a. What are the attitudes of the parents about our districts new homework policy?

b. Is there a relationship between student achievement and homework completion?

c. Are there differences in parent attitudes about homework between mothers and fathers?

1. How much homework does the average fifth grade teacher in our district assign?

12. Karen is a school principal. She has been collecting data all year regarding the benefits and costs of an after-school community service program. She thinks the program is effective but must make a decision about whether or not the outcomes of the program for the children justify the cost. She collects data from the students, parents, and those that have benefited from the program to assist in making her decision. Karen is engaging in which type of research?

 a. Evaluation

 b. Experimental

 c. Correlational

 d. Causal comparative

13. Max is a trainer with the “Information Technology Consulting Firm.” The CEO of a large business hired Max’s firm to do a long-term training for her company. Max wants to gain a sense of how the training is going so he can make any necessary changes over the next few months. Max is illustrating which of the following?

a. Basic research

b. Qualitative methods

c. Formative evaluation

d. Summative evaluation

1. A publishing company is interested in determining if there is a need for a new reading curriculum. The research they will conduct is best categorized as
	1. experimental research.
	2. correlational research.
	3. action research.
	4. research and development.

 15. Paula is a materials scientist. She does research on the effects of environmental toxins on various materials samples. She carefully designs these studies and collects data in order to derive theory about how toxins affect these materials. Of the following, Paula’s research could best be described as

a. basic.

b. correlational.

c. ethnography.

d. applied.

 16. Michele is interested in the effects on learning outcomes of questions within instructional materials delivered to learners via the web. She randomly assigns students to groups given either materials with questions or materials with no questions and assesses the effects of the questions based upon student performance on multiple-choice questions administered after learning. Of the following, Michele’s research could best be described as

a. survey.

b. correlational.

c. experimental.

1. narrative.

17. Chris is interested in the role of attitudes about weight training. He developed a questionnaire and sent it out to a sample of 30-59 year old males and females. Of the following, Chris’s attitude study could best be described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.

a. survey

b. correlational

c. experimental

d. narrative

18. Kai is a qualitative researcher. The topic of his study is the homework strategies used by middle school children in an after-school homework club. He has reviewed the literature on both homework strategies and after-school programs and he has selected five children to study over the next 3 months. Of the following, which is most likely the next step in Kai’s study?

1. Random assignment of participants to condition
2. Reporting his results
3. Collecting data
4. Conducting statistical analyses

19. Katelin is interested in examining the relationship between years of gymnastics classes taken as a child and osteoporosis as an adult. She is concerned only with females because more girls take gymnastics than do boys and more women have osteoporosis than do men. Katelin addressing this concern and then developing research questions and hypotheses involves which step of the research process?

a. Selection and definition of a problem

b. Execution of procedures

c. Analysis of data

d. Drawing and stating conclusions

20. Won is interested in academic procrastination. She provides her participants a number of instruments on academic procrastination and then examines the relationships among the answers they provide. Of the following, which type of research does Won’s study represent?

1. Survey
2. Causal-comparative
3. Experimental
4. Case study

21. Leslie is finishing her final research report on challenges faculty face when using new technologies. She includes some direct quotations from her participants to best illustrate her main findings. Of the following, which type of research best represents Leslie’s study?

1. Experimental
2. Research and Development
3. Survey
4. Narrative

22. Basic researchers collect data primarily to

a. determine methods for practical problems.

b. make decisions about programs.

c. develop theories.

d. develop educational ‘best practices’.

23. Which of the following examples illustrates reliance on deductive reasoning?

a. Paul believes a vaccine works because his doctor says that it does.

b. Bill concludes that his car uses unleaded fuel because it is an Escape and all Escapes use unleaded fuel.

c. Juan assumes that black holes exist because scientists have told him that they do.

d. Jack concludes that all mammals have fur based upon observing his cat and dog.

24. Which of the following research questions is most consistent with a correlational study?

a. Is there a relationship between amount of silent independent reading time allocated in a classroom and reading standardized test scores?

b. What are the characteristics of a typical classroom’s silent independent reading session?

c. Are there grade level differences in the effectiveness of independent silent reading?

d. How many minutes is the typical independent silent reading session?

25. Which of the following research questions is most consistent with a survey study?

a. What are the behaviors users display while they play violent video games?

b. Is there a relationship between violent video game use and aggressive behavior in school?

c. How many hours per week does the average 6th grader play video games?

d. Are there gender differences in types of violent behavior of children who play video games?

26. The main purpose of research and development efforts in education is to

1. contribute to science.
2. formulate theory.
3. develop products.
4. make educational decisions.