###### TEST BANK, 4th Edition

##### Chapter 1. The Process of Conducting Research Using Quantitative and Qualitative Research

For each question below, circle the correct or best answer.

1. Which one of the reasons below is NOT an argument for why research is important?

a. It adds to knowledge about educational issues.

b. It informs policy makers about important issues.

c. It is useful in developing your research skills.

d. It confirms or disconfirms prior results of studies.

2. To apply research in your practical educational setting, you might:

a. examine what other practitioners are doing in their settings.

b. find out what research has to say by examining research studies.

c. look to research methods professors in your courses.

d. go to the educational library and begin to locate topics.

3. From the following list of skills, identify the skills that you are NOT likely to obtain during your study of educational research:

a. an ability to lengthen your attention span.

b. an ability to organize large amounts of information.

c. an ability to write for an audience.

d. an ability to negotiate topics with faculty.

4. Which of the following is an example of a research problem?

a. the need to conduct additional research on children.

b. the need to address problems of teenage pregnancies.

c. the need to learn about how classrooms work.

d. the need to address problems in schools.

5. An individual you are studying asks that his name not be mentioned in your research report. What type of ethical issue have you breached if you report the name?

a. the right to have his privacy protected.

b. the right to not be disturbed in his workplace.

c. the right to stay away from personal disclosure.

d. the right to report research honestly

6. Which one of the following has set standards for the ethical practice of

educational research?

a. American Ethics Union

b. American Educational Association

c. American Principles of Ethical Practices

d. American Educational Research Association

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Place in order from 1 to 6 the steps in the process of research:

|  |
| --- |
| \_\_\_\_ reviewing the literature |
| \_\_\_\_ specifying a purpose |
| \_\_\_\_ analyzing and interpreting data |
| \_\_\_\_ reporting and evaluating reearch |
| \_\_\_\_ collecting data |
| \_\_\_\_ identifying a research problem |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Identify three skills that you bring to research from your life experiences.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. List three potential shortcomings of educational research today.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Describe three ways in which a research study might contribute to knowledge about an educational topic.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. A researcher decides to study an elementary school classroom. This investigator wants to surprise the teacher and the students, and comes in to the class unannounced during a spelling test. Indicate below the type of ethical issue involved in this situation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. How are quantitative and qualitative research similar?

1. both follow the steps in the research process
2. both use similar formats for presenting the research problem
3. both use data collection procedures

d. all of the above

13. Which factors listed below indicate differences between quantitative and qualitative research in the use of the literature? (check all that apply)

a. the procedures of data analysis.

b. the use of literature to justify the research problem.

c. the introduction to a study

d. the extent to which the literature is quantitative or qualitative.

14. What is a research?

a. posing a problem, collecting data, and addressing the problem

b. posing a question, collecting data, and answering the question

c. posing a question, collecting data, and presenting a solution

d. posing a hypothesis, collecting data, and falsifying the hypothesis

15. You are examining a published journal article to determine if it is more of a quantitative or qualitative study. What characteristics listed below would you identify to determine that it is a quantitative study? (check all that apply)

a. specific research questions

b. use of numeric or numbered data

c. a large number of individuals

d. interpretation of the larger meaning

16. You are examining a published journal article to determine if it is more of a quantitative or qualitative study. What characteristics listed below would you identify to determine that it is a qualitative study? (check all that apply)

a. the literature justifies the research problem

b. an analysis of text data by the researcher

c. an objective reporting stance by the researcher

d. a comparison of results with predictions from studies

17. Which of the following is NOT a good reason for selecting either a quantitative or qualitative approach to your study?

a. You have taken courses in statistics and experiments.

b. Your research problem addresses characteristics of one of the approaches.

c. Your advisor is trained in one of the approaches and not the other.

d. You are more comfortable with words than with numbers.

18. What characteristic of quantitative research is evident in the parent involvement study by Deslandes and Bertrand (2005)?

a. The researchers do not refer to themselves

b. The problem of parent involvement in education is an issue today

c. The writing of the report is different than that of the gunman study

d. The authors had first-hand experiences with parenting children

19. What characteristic of qualitative research is evident in the mothers’ trust in school principals study (Shelden et al., 2010)?

a. It is a quality study written in user-friendly terms.

b. The research questions are broad, open-ended questions.

c. The researchers report some numbers about the incident.

d. The authors remain invisible throughout the study.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. Look at the title to the mothers’ trust in school principals study (Shelden et al., 2010), “School Principals’ Influence on Trust: Perspectives of Mothers of Children with Disabilities.” What qualitative characteristics does this title suggest to a reader?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21. Examine the title of the parent involvement study by Deslandes and Bertrand (2005), “Motivation of parent involvement in secondary-level schooling.” What quantitative characteristic does this title suggest to a reader?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

22. Identify the type of research design that a researcher might use to examine the impact of a new lesson plan on student achievement of elementary 4th grade children.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

23. What type of research problem is best studied using a quantitative approach?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

24. What type of research problem is best studied using a qualitative approach?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

25. As you compare quantitative and qualitative research studies, what three aspects are often the easiest to spot when you are reading an article?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

26. A research study contains in-depth interviews with participants based on a set of questions designed by the researchers. From this data, the authors specify a number of themes and then follow up with a brief survey to elicit attitudes. Which is this study, mostly quantitative or qualitative?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

27. What two forms of research designs combine characteristics from both quantitative and qualitative research?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

For each of the following statements, indicate whether it is a characteristic more applicable to quantitative or qualitative research or both. Place an “X” in the appropriate column.

QUANTITATIVE QUALITATIVE

28. Use of predetermined

instruments \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

29. Standard and fixed

writing structure \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

30. Biased reporting \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_

31. Questions to elicit

participants’ experiences \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_

32. Analysis by themes \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_

33. Major role of the literature \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

34. Small number of sites studied \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_

35. Comparison of results with predictions \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

36. Justification of the research problem \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

37. Where in a research study would one expect to find authors discussing potential

ethical issues?

1. In the section on potential limitations to a study.
2. Throughout the research study.
3. In data collection and data analysis.
4. In the interpretation of the data.

38. In compiling an ethical research report for audiences, the researcher should: (check all that apply):

a. Report honestly without changing results

b. Report when participants have misused data

c. Report the practical use of the study results

d. Report the results openly to others