

# INTRODUCTORY QUIZ FOR MODULE DEVELOPMENT

Includes Part I Research Fundamentals Handout and Part II Research Fundamentals Quiz

## **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

### *Skill*

- Introduce students to demographic and statistical language and terms.
- Provide “comfort level” for students to undertake module development.
- Encourage critical thinking and extrapolation skills.

### *Substance*

- Promote the importance and marketability of higher level Sociology courses.

## **RESEARCH FUNDAMENTALS HANDOUT – PART I**

Important Words to Know:

**VARIABLE** – a factor thought to be significant for human behavior, which varies from one case to another

**INDEPENDENT VARIABLE** – a factor that causes a change in another variable, called the dependent variable

**DEPENDENT VARIABLE** - a factor that is changed by an independent variable

**HYPOTHESIS** – a statement of the expected relationship between variable according to predictions from a theory

**OPERATIONAL DEFINITION** – the way in which a variable in a hypothesis is measured

**SAMPLE** – the individuals intended to represent the population to be studied

**POPULATION** – the target group to be studied

**RANDOM SAMPLE** – a sample in which everyone in the target population has the same chance of being included in the study

**STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLE** – a sample of specific sub groups of the target population in which everyone in the subgroup has an equal chance of being included in the study

**TRIANGULATION** – using multiple research methods to examine a research topic

**GENERALIZABILITY** – the extent to which the findings from one group (or sample) can be generalized or applied to other groups (or populations)

**VALIDITY** – the extent to which an operational definition measures what it was intended to measure

**RELIABILITY** – the extent to which research produces consistent results

**CAUSATION** – a change in one variable is caused by another variable

**CORRELATION** – two variables existing together

**REPLICATION** - repeating a study in order to test its findings

**SURVEY** – the collection of data by having people answer a series of questions

**INTERVIEW** – direct questioning of respondents

**RAPPORT** – a feeling of trust between researchers and subjects

**SECONDARY ANALYSIS** – the analysis of data already collected by other researchers

### *Other Study Questions*

A. Know the difference between Mean, Median, and Mode as discussed on Page 31 B. Know the difference between Quantitative Research Methods where emphasis is placed on precise measurement, the use of statistics, and numbers and Qualitative Research where emphasis is placed on observing, describing, and interpreting behavior.

## RESEARCH QUIZ

### Matching – Part I

1. Random Sample
  2. Generalizability
  3. Replication
  4. Secondary analysis
  5. Independent Variable
  6. Operational definition
  7. Population
  8. Causation
  9. Correlation
  10. Validity
  11. Interview
  12. Rapport
  13. Dependent variable
  14. Variable
  15. Hypothesis
  16. Sample
  17. Stratified random sample
  18. Triangulation
  19. Reliability
  20. Survey
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 A factor thought to be significant for human behavior, which varies from one case to another
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 A factor that causes a change in another variable, called the dependent variable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 A factor that is changed by an independent variable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4 A statement of the expected relationship between variables according to predictions from a theory
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5 The way in which a variable in a hypothesis is measured
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6 The individuals intended to represent the population to be studied
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7 The target group to be studied
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8 A sample in which everyone in the target population has the same chance of being included the study
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9 A sample of specific sub groups of the target population in which everyone in the subgroups has an equal chance of being included the study
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10 Using multiple research methods to examine a research topic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11 The extent to which the findings from one group (or sample) can be generalized or applied to other groups (or populations)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12 The extent to which an operational definition measures what is was intended to measure
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13 The extent to which research produces consistent results
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14 A change in one variable is caused by another variable
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15 Two variables existing together
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16 Repeating a study in order to test its findings
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17 The collection of data by having people answer a series of questions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18 Direct questioning of respondents
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19 A feeling of trust between researchers and subjects
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20 The analysis of data already collected by other researchers

## Matching – Part II

1. To find the average you add up a group of numbers and then divide by the total number of cases that were added. The number you get will constitute the

- A. Mode
- B. Mean
- C. Supplement
- D. Median

2. Research in which the emphasis is placed on precise measurement, the use of statistics and numbers is known as

- A. Hawthorne Experiments
- B. Brajuha Research
- C. Quantitative Research Methods
- D. Candid Observation

3. The ----- is simply cases and/or numbers that occur most often. Because it is often deceptive, sociologists seldom use it.

- A. Mode
- B. Mean
- C. Supplement
- D. Median

4. To compute the \_\_\_\_\_ first arrange the cases or numbers in order; then look for the middle case or number – the one that falls halfway between the top and the bottom.

- A. Mode
- B. Mean
- C. Supplement
- D. Median

5. Questions that are followed by a list of possible answers to be selected by the respondent(s) are known as

- A. Stratified Questions
- B. Closed-Ended Questions
- C. Biased Questions
- D. Random Questions

6. Questions that respondents are able to answer in their own words are known as

- A. Structured Questions
- B. Open-Ended Questions
- C. Stratified Questions
- D. Self-Administered Questions

7. Research in which the emphasis is placed on observing, describing, and interpreting people's behavior is known as
- A. Hawthorne Experiment
  - B. Structured Observation
  - C. Biased Comparison
  - D. Qualitative Research Methods
8. In conducting social research, you must allow respondents (people) to answer your questions with their own opinion therefore your questions should be constructed in a \_\_\_\_\_ manner.
- A. Biased
  - B. Neutral
  - C. Aggressive
  - D. Stratified
9. In social research, written sources that provide data, archival material of any sort including photographs, demographic information, maps, etc., are known as
- A. Samples
  - B. Documents
  - C. Surveys
  - D. Field notes
10. Research in which the researcher is part of the research setting while observing what is happening in that setting is known as
- A. Intensive Observation
  - B. Closed Observation
  - C. Participant Observation
  - D. Unlinked Observation