

Question 1

A genre of research where a study is conducted to address a specific concern or to offer solution to a problem is called _____.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612707>

Question 2

A one-group pretest-posttest design is/are _____.

- a. an effect of two independent variables operating simultaneously and in combination on a dependent variable. It is a larger effect than occurs from the sum of each independent variable working separately.
- b. experimental designs that lack random assignment or use shortcuts and are much weaker than the classical experimental design. They can be substituted in situations in which an experimenter cannot use all the features of a classical experimental design, but have weaker internal validity
- c. an experimental design with only an experimental group and a posttest, no pretest
- d. a pre-experimental design that has one group, a pretest, treatment, and a posttest. It lacks a control group and random assignment.
- e. an experimental design in which the dependent variable is measured periodically across many time points, and the treatment occurs in the midst of such measures, often only once

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613022>

Question 3

An ordinal-level of measurement is _____.

- a. the lowest, least precise level of measurements for which there is a difference in type only among the categories of variable
- b. a level of measurement that identifies a difference among categories of a variable and allows the categories to be rank ordered as well
- c. a level of measurement that identifies differences among variable attributes, rank categories, and measures distance between categories, but there is no true zero
- d. the highest, most precise level of measurement; variable attributes can be rank ordered, the distance between them precisely measured, and there is an absolute zero

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612919>

Question 4

Lonnie Athens used what type of research in his study?

- a. quantitative research
- b. qualitative research
- c. experimentation
- d. large questionnaires
- e. record studies

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612756>

Question 5

A type of thinking that scrutinizes knowledge claims using the criteria of reason and evidence is called _____.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612702>

Question 6

Explain the difference between primary and secondary authority within academic legal research.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613379>

Question 7

When a researcher fakes or invents data that were not really collected, or falsely reports how research was conducted it is called _____.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612873>

Question 8

Explain the concept of "thick description" in detail and its importance in field research.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613313>

Question 9

A type of content analysis coding in which a researcher first develops a list of words, phrases, or symbols and then locates them in a communication medium is called _____.

- a. latent coding
- b. manifest coding
- c. intercoder reliability
- d. standard coding

e. vocabulary coding

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613131>

Question 10

There was no difference in crime rates between students who attended "head start" programs and those who did not.

Is this statement true or false?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613053>

Question 11

You should use the jargon, slang and abbreviations of the general population you are trying to study.

Is this statement true or false?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613098>

Question 12

Variables measured on a continuum in which an infinite number of finer gradations between variable attributes are possible are called _____.

- a. independent variables
- b. discrete variables
- c. continuous variables
- d. dependent variables
- e. spurious variables

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612926>

Question 13

Linear relationships can only flow in a positive direction.

Is this statement true or false?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613212>

Question 14

Quantitative researchers use soft data.

Is this statement true or false?

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613246>

Question 15

Absent-mindedness is _____.

- a. focusing on one idea or thing so much that it misdirects one's attention so that other, simple things, are forgotten
- b. searching unsuccessfully for information that the person possesses but cannot recall despite trying to do so at the moment (it is on the tip of my tongue)
- c. mistaking fantasy for reality, or what one heard from a friend or what one saw in a movie for one's own experience
- d. being asked questions in such a way that a person begins to distort his or her memory and believe things happened that did not happen
- e. experiencing the slow, continuous decay of memory over time, such that the more distance in the past an event occurred, the less detail is recalled about it

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613334>

Question 16

The co-occurrence of two events, characteristics, or factors such that when one is present, the other one is likely to be present as well is called _____.

- a. a concept
- b. an independent variable
- c. a dependent variable
- d. an association
- e. an experimental variable

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612810>

Question 17

Which of the following fields does not use content analysis?

- a. political science
- b. journalism
- c. literature

- d. history
- e. all of the above use content analysis

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613127>

Question 18

When survey research respondents compress time when answering about past events it is called _____.

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=613094>

Question 19

A nonrandom sample is _____.

- a. a nonrandom sample in which the researcher begins with one case, and then, based on information about interrelationships from that case, identifies other cases, and repeats the process again and again
- b. a sample in which the sampling elements are selected using something other than a mathematically random process
- c. a nonrandom sample in which the researcher first identifies general categories into which cases or people will be selected, and then he or she selects cases to reach a predetermined number of cases in each category
- d. a nonrandom sample in which the researcher selects anyone he or she happens to come across
- e. a nonrandom sample in which the researcher uses a wide range of methods to locate all possible cases of a highly specific and difficult-to-reach population

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612981>

Question 20

Predictive validity is _____.

- a. a type of measurement validity in which an indicator makes sense as a measure of a construct in the judgment of others, especially in the scientific community
- b. a measurement validity that relies on the occurrence of a future event or behavior that is logically consistent to verify the indicator of a construct
- c. measurement validity that relies on some independent outside verification
- d. a type of measurement validity that use multiple indicators and has two indicators and has two subtypes: how well indicators of one construct converge and how well indicators of different constructs diverge
- e. a measure validity that relies on a preexisting and already accepted measure to verify the indicator of a construct

Answer: <https://biology-forums.com/index.php?topic=612915>