Knowledge Survey

Please complete the following quick survey answering each question to the very best of your ability.

1. Which is the best research design to investigate the question: "What role does the gender of the teacher have in patterns of student discipline?"
   A. Correlational
   B. Causal-comparative
   C. Experimental
   D. Historical

2. Which group would most likely have the largest standard deviation?
   A. Height of all the 3rd grade girls in a particular elementary school
   B. Height of all 3rd grade boys and girls in a particular elementary school
   C. Height of all children in the entire elementary school
   D. Height of all girls in the whole school district

3. Which variable is continuous?
   A. Gender
   B. Eye color
   C. Age
   D. Shoe size

4. Which one of these correlation coefficients has the least predictive value?
   A. .87
   B. .53
   C. .19
   D. -.28

5. Which two variables probably have a strong, negative correlation?
   A. Amount of practice and errors at the piano recital
   B. Amount of practice and confidence in performance at the piano recital
   C. Amount of practice and number of pictures Mom will take at the piano recital
   D. None, they will all have a positive correlation

6. The purpose of inferential statistics is:
   A. To describe the results of a study
   B. To test whether results support the research hypothesis
   C. To permit inferences from sample results to a population
   D. To verify the accuracy of descriptive statistics

7. A t-test allows you to investigate:
   A. Differences between two sets of scores
   B. If the differences between means in two sets of scores would likely also exist in the population
   C. The probability that existing differences between two sets of scores could have happened by chance
   D. All of the above
8. A statistically significant result means:
   A. That result will exist every time you do that same calculation
   B. The first variable caused the second variable to occur
   C. The chances of that result occurring randomly is not very good
   D. The result is an important one

9. As the sample size goes up:
   A. It's easier to find a statistically significant result
   B. The standard deviation increases
   C. The more predictive of the population your sample becomes
   D. All of the above

10. A common threat to external validity is:
    A. Small sample size
    B. People might drop out of your study
    C. A poorly worded survey or measure
    D. All of the above

11. In class, we'll observe classmates working on a group activity and investigate the role of group dynamics in learning. This research study could best be described as:
    A. Ethnographic
    B. Correlational
    C. Grounded theory
    D. Ethnomethodological

12. A major difference between quantitative and qualitative research is:
    A. Attention to ethical issues and participants' rights
    B. Reliability of data
    C. The amount of work they require of the researcher
    D. Attention to context and perspective

13. Ethnographers might employ:
    A. Interviews
    B. Observations
    C. "Thick description"
    D. All of the above

14. Action research is typically:
    A. Historical, but focused on classroom practice
    B. Experimental, seeking to control all independent variables
    C. Causal-comparative, employing inferential statistics
    D. Qualitative, yet pragmatic in method
15. If we hold the belief that research is just the telling of a particular story, what does this imply?

A. There's nothing to be learned from research
B. The statistical analyses you employ are critical
C. The truth is out there
D. Existing values and beliefs shape production and interpretation of research

16. One way to analyze qualitative data is to:

A. Use triangulation
B. Categorize data into themes or patterns
C. Check your hypotheses against the views of the participants
D. All of the above

17. A good way to get started conducting any research project is to:

A. Decide if you want to use quantitative or qualitative methods
B. Imagine what you want to say in the end and pick methods to fit
C. Formulate a specific research question and pick a method that makes corresponding sense
D. All of the above

18. Can you use statistics in qualitative research?

A. Yes
B. No

19. Risk/benefits analyses:

A. Consider participants rights
B. Are conducted for ethnography and other qualitative research
C. Employ descriptive statistics but not inferential statistics
D. Are only required for federally funded research

20. If you wanted to know if girls did better than boys on your post-test:

A. Calculate a correlation coefficient and check to see if it is statistically significant
B. Calculate the corresponding standard deviations
C. Calculate an independent samples t-test
D. Calculate a non-independent samples t-test