

Chapter 6
Multiple Choice Questions
(The answers are provided after the last question.)

1. According to your text, how many points should a rating scale have?
 - a. Five
 - b. Four
 - c. Ten
 - d. Somewhere from 4 to 11 points

2. What is the problem(s) with this set of response categories to the question “What is your current age?”
 - 1-5
 - 5-10
 - 10-20
 - 20-30
 - 30-40
 - a. The categories are not mutually exclusive
 - b. The categories are not exhaustive
 - c. Both a and b are problems
 - d. There is no problem with the above set of response categories

3. You should mix methods in a way that provides complementary strengths and nonoverlapping weaknesses. This is known as the *fundamental principle of mixed research*.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. According to the text, questionnaires can address events and characteristics taking place when?
 - a. In the past (retrospective questions)
 - b. In the present (current time questions)
 - c. In the future (prospective questions)
 - d. All of the above

5. Which of the following are principles of questionnaire construction?
 - a. Consider using multiple methods when measuring abstract constructs
 - b. Use multiple items to measure abstract constructs
 - c. Avoid double-barreled questions
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Only b and c

6. Which of these is not a method of data collection.
 - a. Questionnaires
 - b. Interviews
 - c. Experiments

d. Observations

7. Secondary/existing data may include which of the following?

- a. Official documents
- b. Personal documents
- c. Archived research data
- d. All of the above

8. An item that directs participants to different follow-up questions depending on their response is called a _____.

- a. Response set
- b. Probe
- c. Semantic differential
- d. Contingency question

9. Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?

- a. Primary data
- b. Secondary data
- c. Experimental data
- d. Field notes

10. Researchers use both open-ended and closed-ended questions to collect data. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Open-ended questions directly provide quantitative data based on the researcher's predetermined response categories
- b. Closed-ended questions provide quantitative data in the participant's own words
- c. Open-ended questions provide qualitative data in the participant's own words
- d. Closed-ended questions directly provide qualitative data in the participants' own words

11. Open-ended questions provide primarily _____ data.

- a. Confirmatory data
- b. Qualitative data
- c. Predictive data
- d. None of the above

12. Which of the following is true concerning observation?

- a. It takes less time than self-report approaches
- b. It costs less money than self-report approaches
- c. It is often not possible to determine exactly why the people behave as they do
- d. All of the above

13. Qualitative observation is usually done for exploratory purposes; it is also called _____ observation.

- a. Structured
- b. Naturalistic

- c. Complete
- d. Probed

14. As discussed in chapter 6, when constructing a questionnaire it is important to do each of the following except _____.

- a. Use "leading" or "loaded" questions
- b. Use natural language
- c. Understand your research participants
- d. Pilot your test questionnaire

15. Another name for a Likert Scale is a(n):

- a. Interview protocol
- b. Event sampling
- c. Summated rating scale
- d. Ranking

16. Which of the following is not one of the six major methods of data collection that are used by educational researchers?

- a. Observation
- b. Interviews
- c. Questionnaires
- d. Checklists

17. The type of interview in which the specific topics are decided in advance but the sequence and wording can be modified during the interview is called:

- a. The interview guide approach
- b. The informal conversational interview
- c. A closed quantitative interview
- d. The standardized open-ended interview

18. Which one of the following is not a major method of data collection:

- a. Questionnaires
- b. Interviews
- c. Secondary data
- d. Focus groups
- e. All of the above are methods of data collection

19. A question during an interview such as "Why do you feel that way?" is known as a:

- a. Probe
- b. Filter question
- c. Response
- d. Pilot

20. A census taker often collects data through which of the following?

- a. Standardized tests
- b. Interviews

- c. Secondary data
- d. Observations

21. The researcher has secretly placed him or herself (as a member) in the group that is being studied. This researcher may be which of the following?

- a. A complete participant
- b. An observer-as-participant
- c. A participant-as-observer
- d. None of the above

22. Which of the following is not a major method of data collection?

- a. Questionnaires
- b. Focus groups
- c. Correlational method
- d. Secondary data

23. Which type of interview allows the questions to emerge from the immediate context or course of things?

- a. Interview guide approach
- b. Informal conversational interview
- c. Closed quantitative interview
- d. Standardized open-ended interview

24. When conducting an interview, asking "Anything else?, What do you mean?, Why do you feel that way?," etc, are all forms of:

- a. Contingency questions
- b. Probes
- c. Protocols
- d. Response categories

25. When constructing a questionnaire, there are 15 principles to which you should adhere. Which of the following is not one of those principles?

- a. Do not use "leading" or "loaded" questions
- b. Avoid double-barreled questions
- c. Avoid double negatives
- d. Avoid using multiple items to measure a single construct

Answers:

- 1. d
- 2. c
- 3. a
- 4. d
- 5. d
- 6. c
- 7. d
- 8. d

- 9. b
- 10. c
- 11. b
- 12. c
- 13. b
- 14. a
- 15. c
- 16. d
- 17. a
- 18. e
- 19. a
- 20. b
- 21. a
- 22. c
- 23. b
- 24. b
- 25. d