

CJ 310 – Research – Fisher

1. What is meant by the term “empirical research”?
 - a. Research based on observation.
 - b. Research based on opinion.
 - c. Research focused on historical empires.
 - d. Research based solely on historical records.

2. Social science research assumes that –
 - a. research is non-normative.
 - b. research is normative.
 - c. research is historical.
 - d. research is speculative.

3. Inductive theory is –
 - a. theory construction from the specific to the general.
 - b. theory construction from the general to the specific.
 - c. theory construction that is sometimes called “armchair” theorizing.
 - d. theory construction based on no empirical evidence.

4. Karl Popper notes that a good theory should show the circumstance under which the theory can be _____.
 - a. refuted.
 - b. proved.
 - c. conjectured.
 - d. postulated.

5. Which of the following is an example of nominal level data?
 - a. red, green, blue
 - b. strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree
 - c. 1 - 10, 11 -20, 21 - 30, 31 - 40
 - d. Age on your last birthday

6. Which of the following is an example of ordinal level data?
 - a. red, green, blue
 - b. strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree
 - c. 1 - 10, 11 -20, 21 - 30, 31 - 40
 - d. Age on your last birthday

7. Which of the following is an example of interval level data?

- a. red, green, blue
- b. strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree
- c. 1 - 10, 11 - 20, 21 - 30, 31 - 40
- d. Age on your last birthday

8. Which of the following is an example of ratio level data?

- a. red, green, blue
- b. strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree
- c. 1 - 10, 11 - 20, 21 - 30, 31 - 40
- d. Age on your last birthday

9. Which of the following is an example of a null hypothesis?

- a. There is no relationship between an individual's education and their income.
- b. There is a relationship between an individual's education and income.
- c. Individuals with more education are more likely to have higher incomes than those with less education.
- d. Individuals with more education will make more money than individuals with less education.

10. Which of the following is an example of a correlative hypothesis?

- a. There is no relationship between an individual's education and their income.
- b. There is a relationship between an individual's education and income.
- c. Individuals with more education are more likely to have higher incomes than those with less education.
- d. Individuals with more education will make more money than individuals with less education.

11. Which of the following is an example of a directional hypothesis?

- a. There is no relationship between an individual's education and their income.
- b. There is a relationship between an individual's education and income.
- c. Individuals with more education are more likely to have higher incomes than those with less education.
- d. Individuals with more education will make more money than individuals with less education.

12. Which of the following is an example of a causal hypothesis?

- a. There is no relationship between an individual's education and their income.
- b. There is a relationship between an individual's education and income.
- c. Individuals with more education are more likely to have higher incomes than those with less education.

d. Individuals with more education will make more money than individuals with less education.

13. The chi square statistic is a measure of _____ ?

- a. association
- b. strength of association
- c. variance explained
- d. variance unexplained

14. The R^2 is a measure of _____ ?

- a. association
- b. strength of association
- c. variance explained
- d. variance unexplained

15. Cramer's V is a measure of _____ ?

- a. association
- b. strength of association
- c. variance explained
- d. variance unexplained

16. Which of the following is an example of a probability sample?

- a. simple random sample
- b. haphazard sample
- c. convenience sample
- d. snowball sample

17. A probability sample allows you to generalize to the population while a non-probability does not.

- a. true
- b. false
- c. both types of samples allow a generalization to the population
- d. neither types of samples allow a generalization to the population

18. A classic experimental design is composed of

- a. an experimental group and a control group
- b. two experimental groups and two control groups
- c. an experimental group and no control group
- d. a control group and no experimental group

19. With a valid measure -

- a. you are measuring what you think you are measuring
- b. you come up with the same results on repeated trials
- c. neither a or b
- d. both a and c

20. With a reliable measure –

- a. you are measuring what you think you are measuring
- b. you come up with the same results on repeated trials
- c. neither a or b
- d. both a and c

21. If the independent and dependent variables are nominal what is the appropriate procedure to examine the presence or absence of association?

- a. contingency table
- b. simple regression
- c. t-test
- d. logit

22. What is an effective technique for putting together a sample of rare populations?

- a. snowball sample
- b. convenience sample
- c. stratified sample
- d. cluster sample

23. An independent variable -

- a. is assumed to cause change in the dependent variable
- b. is assumed to cause no change in the dependent variable
- c. is assumed to cause change in logit variable
- d. is assumed to cause no change in the logit variable

24. Scientific research assumes

- a. there is order in the universe
- b. events are random
- c. some events are not the consequence of natural causes
- d. none of the above

25. _____ is the proper design to test the impact of a critical event on behavior.

- a. An interrupted time-series design
- b. A time-series design
- c. A panel study design
- d. A cross-sectional design