

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