

Research Methods--Practice test 1
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C
2. ANS: B
3. ANS: D
4. ANS: A
5. ANS: D
6. ANS: A
7. ANS: A
8. ANS: C
9. ANS: C
10. ANS: B
11. ANS: D
12. ANS: C
13. ANS: B
14. ANS: C
15. ANS: B
16. ANS: A
17. ANS: B
18. ANS: C
19. ANS: B
20. ANS: C
21. ANS: B
22. ANS: A
23. ANS: D
24. ANS: B
25. ANS: A
26. ANS: C
27. ANS: D

SHORT ANSWER

28. ANS:

In scientific research, description begins with more systematic attention to specific details. In everyday observation, we don't have a detail plan about observing behavior, so our descriptions may be idiosyncratic and incomplete.

Scientific predictions are generally made for carefully defined and specified circumstances; casual predictions are much more vague.

Explanations in science involve careful description of the phenomena under consideration and when they will and will not occur, and the reasons the behavior does or does not occur; casual explanations typically only involve when a behavior will occur and are usually rely on loose criteria for support.

In science, the adequacy of description, prediction, and explanation that leads to control of behavior is tested in carefully controlled circumstances, often in laboratories where extraneous factors might affect the behavior in question. In everyday applications of control, the situation is likely to be so complex that it isn't possible to identify a single cause of behavior, so we don't know exactly how to control it.

29. ANS:

Research conducted in established or commonly accepted educational settings, involving normal educational practices can be exempt from approval, such as the effects of different instructional strategies.

Research involving the use of educational tests, survey procedures, interview procedures or observation of public behavior. (Surveys and interviews on sensitive or controversial topics may require IRB approval, though.)

In addition, research involving public officials or political candidates can be exempt from IRB approval.

Research involving the collection or study of existing, publicly available data, documents, records, pathological specimens, or diagnostic specimens is exempt if the personal identity of those providing the data is protected.