

Chapter 2: Research Alignment

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. A thorough _____ is useful to understand how other researchers designed and executed their studies.
 - a. research question
 - b. data collection
 - c. research design
 - *d. literature review

2. At what point is it important to consider how data will be analyzed?
 - *a. At the beginning of your research
 - b. After you have collected the data
 - c. After you have selected your study participants
 - d. After you have identified your research design

3. In Emily's case, the people who will receive the trainings are considered to be members of the _____.
 - a. control group
 - *b. experimental group
 - c. expected group
 - d. non-treatment group

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4. If your research question asks about people's experience of the first class of the year, then your _____ is the individual.

- *a. unit of analysis
- b. control group
- c. population
- d. experimental group

5. _____ data is data that is represented numerically.

- a. Scientific
- b. Qualified
- c. Qualitative
- *d. Quantitative

6. A _____ is a group of study participants who do not receive the intervention or treatment.

- a. population
- b. experimental group
- *c. control group
- d. non-experimental group

7. One aspect of _____ is discussing the implications of your research results.

- *a. reporting
- b. data analysis
- c. data collection
- d. a literature review

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8. An experimental design has an _____ and a _____.
- a. expected group; control group
 - b. experimental group; non-experimental group
 - c. expected group; non-expected group
 - *d. experimental group; control group
9. The first step in the research process is _____.
- a. performing a literature review
 - *b. identifying the research objective
 - c. establishing a research question
 - d. identifying how you will collect data
10. The seven steps of the research process are considered an _____ process.
- a. linear
 - b. sequential
 - c. random
 - *d. iterative
11. _____ is the step in the research process in which you evaluate your data in an attempt to answer your research question.
- *a. Data analysis
 - b. Data collection
 - c. Literature review
 - d. Determining the research design

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12. Determining from whom or what you are collecting data from is known as the _____.

- a. data collection
- *b. sample selection
- c. unit of selection
- d. data selection

13. In all research, the research objective is designed to address a(n) _____.

- *a. problem
- b. research question
- c. particular data set
- d. experimental design

14. Emily considers conducting a _____ assessment so that she can compare that data to data collected after the diversity training.

- a. mid-training
- *b. baseline
- c. single factor
- d. confounding factor

15. A _____ is the group of individuals or entities you select for the study.

- a. population
- b. unit of analysis

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*c. sample

d. experimental group

16. In order to make the groups roughly equivalent, Emily will assign the participants to the groups _____.

a. by department

b. based on gender

c. by age

*d. randomly

17. After establishing a research objective, the researcher should then rephrase the objective into a _____.

a. research design

b. research problem

*c. research question

d. research focus

18. For Emily's research question, "does the training decrease workplace tension?" what is her unit of analysis?

*a. the workplace

b. the individual

c. the work units

d. the departments

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19. Prior to gathering data, the researcher should identify the _____ and _____.

- *a. research objective; research question
- b. research results; study participants
- c. research objective; study conclusions
- d. research question; research results

20. Surveys, interviews, and observations are all examples of _____.

- a. research designs
- *b. data collection methods
- c. background data analysis
- d. data analysis

21. When data is collected from all participants prior to an intervention as well as post-intervention, it is a _____ design.

- a. case study
- b. cross sectional
- *c. before-and-after
- d. observational

22. A survey is an example of a _____ instrument.

- a. sample selection
- b. research design
- *c. data collection
- d. before-and-after design

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23. The final step in the research process is to _____.

- *a. report the results
- b. analyze the data
- c. interpret your results
- d. collect the data

24. Data collected in the form of narrative or statements is typically considered what type of data?

- a. Quantitative
- *b. Qualitative
- c. Verbal
- d. Non-experimental

25. _____ can occur when events external to your research impact your results.

- *a. Confounding factors
- b. Controlling factors
- c. Mitigating factors
- d. Peripheral factors

True/False

26. With any research objective, there is only one corresponding research question.

- a. True
- *b. False

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27. A literature review will likely be performed throughout the research process, not just at the beginning.

*a. True

b. False

28. In all research designs, the ethical implications should be considered throughout the process.

*a. True

b. False

29. Emily is planning to deliver the training in phases, where some employees go through the training while other employees have not, which means she will not have a control group.

a. True

*b. False

30. Clarifying both the research objective and question makes identifying what information needs to be collected easier.

*a. True

b. False

31. If the research objective is to document a change in cultural competency and you only measure the employee demographics, your research is considered aligned.

a. True

*b. False

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32. Research results may be confusing or unconvincing if the components of the research are misaligned.

*a. True

b. False

33. When performing research, it is not acceptable to utilize existing sources of data.

a. True

*b. False

34. In research, you should either have a research objective or a research question, but not both.

a. True

*b. False

35. An ethical consideration in the research process is making sure study subjects are fully informed of the study purpose and expectations.

*a. True

b. False

Essay

36. Identify and briefly describe each of the seven components of research.

*a. varies

37. Why is it important for a researcher to conduct a thorough literature review throughout the research process?

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*a. varies

38. Using Emily's case as an example, discuss the importance of alignment in research and the possible complications of misaligned research.

*a. Varies