

Chapter 2: The Process and Problems of Social Research
Test Bank

1. Formulating a good research question may be broken into a three-stage process. This process includes identifying one or more questions for study, refining the questions, and ____.

*a. Varies. Evaluating the questions

Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer location: Social Research Questions

Question Type: F

2. Procedural justice theory predicts that people will obey the law from a sense of obligation that flows from seeing legal authorities as ____.

*a. Varies. Moral and legitimate

Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: F

3. The integrated literature review should accomplish three goals. They are to summarize prior research, critique prior research, and ____.

*a. Varies. Present pertinent conclusions

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Reviewing Research

Question Type: F

4. You may have a negative or ____ direction of association.

*a. Varies. Positive

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: F

5. Inductive research begins with specific data, which are then used to develop a ____ to account for data.

*a. Varies. Theory

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: F

6. Causal validity is also known as ____.

*a. Varies. Internal validity

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Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Causal Validity

Question Type: F

7. When unexpected patterns lead to new insights or approaches, we call them ____.

*a. Varies. Serendipitous findings

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: F

8. Research investigations may begin at different points along the ____.

*a. Varies. Research circle

Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Descriptive Research

Question Type: F

9. Replications of a study are essential to establishing its ____.

*a. Varies. Generalizability

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Generalizability

Question Type: F

10. Scientists utilize inductive and ____ reasoning when conducting research.

*a. Varies. Deductive

Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Strategies

Question Type: F

11. What is a social research question and how do you formulate one?

*a. Varies. Students should mention that social research questions seek to find answers through the collection and analysis of firsthand, verifiable, empirical data. Not a question about who, but a question about people in groups, social processes, or tendencies in communities. There are three stages to write a research question: identifying one or more questions for study, refining the questions, and evaluating the questions.

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Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Questions

Question Type: ESS

12. What is validity and why is it important?

*a. Varies. We have achieved the goal of validity when our conclusions about this empirical reality are correct. Validity is important as it helps us understand why the social world operates as it does. This is accomplished through the three forms of validity discussed in the chapter; Measurement validity, generalizability, and causal validity.

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: ESS

13. What is the goal of searching literature? How do you go about searching literature?

*a. Varies. Students should mention that the primary goal in searching the literature is to find relevant reports of prior research investigations; focus on reports in scholarly journals; specify research question; identify bibliographic databases; create list of search terms; narrow search; check the results; and locate the articles.

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Searching the Literature

Question Type: ESS

14. Formulating a good research question may be broken into a three-stage process. This process includes identifying one or more questions for study, refining the questions, and ____.

*a. Varies. Evaluating the questions

Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Social Research Questions

Question Type: F

15. Procedural justice theory predicts that people will obey the law from a sense of obligation that flows from seeing legal authorities as ____.

*a. Varies. Moral and legitimate

Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: F

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16. The integrated literature review should accomplish three goals. They are to summarize prior research, critique prior research, and ____.

*a. Varies. Present pertinent conclusions

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Searching the Literature

Question Type: F

17. You may have a negative or ____ direction of association.

*a. Varies. Positive

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: F

18. Inductive research begins with specific data, which are then used to develop a ____ to account for data.

*a. Varies. Theory

Learning Objective: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of an inductive research approach

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: F

19. Causal validity is also known as ____.

*a. Varies. Internal validity

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Causal Validity

Question Type: F

20. When unexpected patterns lead to new insights or approaches, we call them ____.

*a. Varies. Serendipitous findings

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: F

21. Research investigations may begin at different points along the ____.

*a. Varies. Research circle

Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

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Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: F

22. Replications of a study are essential to establishing its ____.

*a. Varies. Generalizability

Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: F

23. Scientists utilize inductive and ____ reasoning when conducting research.

*a. Varies. Deductive

Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Strategies

Question Type: F

24. A social research question is a question about the social world that one seeks to answer through the collection and analysis of ____.

a. real-life observation

*b. empirical, verifiable data

c. a set of hypotheses

d. official records

Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Questions

Question Type: MC

25. A social theory is a logically interrelated set of propositions that help us make sense of inter-related ____.

*a. phenomena

b. questions

c. personal thought

d. members of communities

Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: MC

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26. Rationale choice theory assumes that behavior is shaped by ____.

- *a. cost-benefit calculations
- b. past experiences
- c. financial means
- d. race, class, and gender

Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: MC

27. Specific deterrence theory applies rational choice theory to ____.

- a. the extent to which an individual respects authority
- b. race, gender, and class
- *c. crime and punishment
- d. moral obligation

Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: MC

28. Cross-population generalizability occurs to the extent that the results of a study hold true for ____.

- *a. multiple populations
- b. another individual
- c. a single given community
- d. one sample

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: MC

29. A measurement is valid when it ____.

- a. provides an unanticipated outcome
- b. contradicts other measures
- c. reveals new information
- *d. measures what we think it will measure

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

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Question Type: MC

30. When researchers hypothesize that one variable increases as the other increases, the direction of association is ____.

- a. negative
- *b. positive
- c. absolute
- d. predictable

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: MC

31. When social scientists utilize a paradigm to guide their research, they are participating in what Kuhn (1970) refers to as ____.

- a. evidence accumulation
- b. general social processes
- c. traditional science
- *d. normal science

Learning Objective: Explain the meaning of s utilize a paradigm and its role in a scientific revolution

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms

Question Type: MC

32. A social research question is a question about the social world that is answered through the collection and analysis of verifiable ____.

- a. assumptions
- b. laws and policies
- *c. data
- d. philosophies

Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Research Questions

Question Type: MC

33. Procedural justice theory predicts that people will obey the law from a sense of ____.

- *a. obligation
- b. personal interest
- c. benefit to others
- d. cost-benefit analysis

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Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: MC

34. Symbolic interaction theory focuses on ____.

- a. community norms
- b. person thought processes
- c. internalization
- *d. social interaction

Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: MC

35. Repetitions of a study using the same research methods to answer the same research question are referred to as ____.

- a. reversals
- b. serendipitous studies
- c. exploratory research
- *d. replications

Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Strategies

Question Type: MC

36. Evaluating social theory is one of the most important objectives of ____.

- *a. social science
- b. the human experience
- c. philosophy
- d. group behaviors and experiences

Learning Objective: Define a "refine a

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: MC

37. When a large body of contrary evidence accumulates there can be a rapid shift to ____.

- a. multiple paradigms
- *b. a scientific revolution

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c. scientific variables

d. new hypotheses

Learning Objective: Explain the meaning of contrary evidence and its role in a scientific revolution

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms

Question Type: MC

38. Scholarly journals must be ____.

*a. peer-reviewed

b. deductive

c. dependent

d. inductive

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

39. If a pattern in data is out of the ordinary, it may be considered ____.

a. unanimous

b. experimental

*c. anomalous

d. obtained

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Strategies

Question Type: MC

40. Explanations developed inductively from qualitative research can feel authentic because we may understand ____.

*a. how individuals describe their experiences

b. quantifiable measurements

c. social scientific theory

d. measurement validity

Learning Objective: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of an inductive research approach

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Exploratory Research

Question Type: MC

41. Replications of a study may allow us to establish ____.

a. social research standards

*b. generalizability

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- c. research circles
- d. anomalous findings

Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: MC

42. Research questions may change or expand during ____.

- *a. data collection and analysis
- b. the development of a conclusion
- c. the peer-review process
- d. the formation of a hypothesis

Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Questions

Question Type: MC

43. Explanatory and evaluative studies are types of ____.

- a. symbolic interactionism
- b. cross-population research
- c. generalizable studies
- *d. deductive research

Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: MC

44. Validity is the state that exists when statements or conclusions about empirical reality are ____.

- a. incorrect
- *b. correct
- c. unknown
- d. empirically reviewed

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: MC

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45. Sample generalizability is a key concern in ____.

- *a. survey research
- b. quantitative research methods
- c. developing a hypothesis
- d. establishing a scientific paradigm

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: MC

46. Causal validity asserts that ____.

- a. A and B are unrelated
- *b. A causes B
- c. A may sometimes cause B
- d. A and B are the same

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: MC

47. Authenticity focuses on the subjective dimension of ____.

- a. conceptualization and measurement
- b. deterrence theory
- *c. the social world
- d. empirical generalizability

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: MC

48. Generalizability may refer to a sample, as well as a ____.

- *a. cross-population
- b. anomalous finding
- c. inductive strategy
- d. rational choice

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: MC

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49. Peer-reviews are almost always _____.

- a. conducted with others
- *b. anonymous
- c. in-person
- d. ignored

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

50. Bibliographic databases such as SocINDEX are most likely to contain _____.

- *a. peer-reviewed articles
- b. newspaper articles
- c. opinion pieces
- *d. informative videos

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

51. Some combined indexes like Academic Search Complete may be most useful for searches that should _____.

- *a. span multiple disciplines
- b. focus on one discipline
- c. ignore all disciplines
- d. establish a new discipline

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

52. Citing your sources should _____.

- a. never be done
- b. sometimes be done
- *c. always be done
- d. depends on your research

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

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53. When summarizing prior research during the literature review process, you should _____.

- *a. focus on the particular research question you will address
- b. focus on research questions that are unrelated to yours
- c. work to discover a new research question
- d. begin forming your conclusion

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

54. A researcher may go through a peer-review process. This means _____.

- a. the researcher must conduct a new study
- *b. the researcher should make changes and submit their work again
- c. the researcher is prevented from resubmitting their work
- d. the researcher is asked to submit their work elsewhere

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

55. It is important for a research question to be _____.

- a. broad
- *b. specific
- c. valid
- d. procedural

Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

56. Independent and dependent variables should be _____.

- *a. easily identifiable
- b. revealed in your conclusion
- c. open to interpretation
- d. peer-reviewed

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

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57. When we conduct social research, we are attempting to connect theory with ____.

- *a. empirical data
- b. dependent variables
- c. explanatory research
- d. the research circle

Learning Objective: Define a “theory”

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: MC

58. The research circle concludes with ____.

- a. data collection
- *b. data analysis
- c. the peer-review process
- d. external validity

Learning Objective: Diagram the research circle and explain the role of replication in relation to that circle

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: MC

59. What is the difference between deductive and inductive research?

- *a. Varies. Deductive research begins with an observation or theory, which may lead a researcher to collect data. Inductive research begins with data, which are then used to develop a theory to account for the data.

Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: SA

60. What are scientific paradigms?

- *a. Varies. Scientific paradigms are sets of beliefs that guide work in an area, including unquestioned suppositions, accepted theories, and exemplary research findings.

Learning Objective: Explain the meaning of pted theories, and ex and its role in a scientific revolution

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms

Question Type: SA

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61. What are the two stages of reviewing literature?

*a. Varies. In the first stage, you must assess each article separately. The second stage is to assess the implications of the entire set of materials for the relevant aspects of your research question and procedures, and then to write an integrated review that highlights these implications.

Learning Objective: Search and review the literature

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Research Foundations

Question Type: SA

62. What does it mean to have a positive or negative direction of association?

*a. Varies. When researchers' hypothesis that one variable increases as the other variable increases, the direction of association is positive. When one variable decreases as the other decreases, the direction is also positive. When one variable increases, while the other decreases, or vice versa, the direction of association is negative, or inverse.

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: SA

63. What is theory and why is it important to social scientists?

*a. Varies. A theory is a logically interrelated set of propositions that helps us make sense of interrelated phenomena and predict behavior or attitudes that are likely to occur when certain conditions are met.

Theories help scientists decide which questions are important to ask about the social world.

Learning Objective: Define a "theory"

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: SA

64. Causal validity refers to the truthfulness of an assertion that A causes B.

*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: TF

65. The goal of authenticity is stressed by researchers who focus attention on their own individual thoughts and assumptions.

a. True

*b. False

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Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: TF

66. Sample generalizability is not a key concern in survey research.

a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: TF

67. Cross-population generalizability may also be referred to as external validity.

*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: TF

68. Measurement validity may be assumed.

a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: TF

69. Causal validity is also known as anticipated validity.

a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Distinguish the research standards of measurement validity, generalizability, causal validity, and authenticity

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Research Standards

Question Type: TF

70. A scientific paradigm is a set of beliefs that guide most scientific work in an area.

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*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Explain the meaning of “is a set of paradigm” and its role in a scientific revolution

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms

Question Type: TF

71. Positivism is the same as constructivism.

a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Define a “theory”

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms

Question Type: TF

72. Reviewing peer-reviewed articles that report prior research is an essential step in designing new research.

*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Reviewing Research

Question Type: TF

73. Rational choice theory focuses attention on the rational bases for social exchange.

*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Define a choice

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: TF

74. Social research questions must often be refined.

*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Name the three characteristics of a good research question

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: TF

75. Procedural justice theory asserts that many individuals fail to obey laws as they are inherently immoral.

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a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Formulate three predictions about the causes of crime that reflect, respectively, rational choice theory, procedural justice theory, and symbolic interaction theory

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Theories

Question Type: TF

76. Social scientists must follow only one scientific paradigm.

a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Define a scientist

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Scientific Paradigms

Question Type: TF

78. It is important to conduct literature reviews prior to conducting research.

*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Search and review the research literature

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Reviewing Research

Question Type: TF

79. Newspapers and magazine articles are empirical sources.

a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Search and review the literature

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Reviewing Research

Question Type: TF

80. In deductive research, a specific expectation is deduced from a general theoretical premise.

*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Research Strategies

Question Type: TF

81. A hypothesis involves a relationship of two or more variables.

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*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: TF

82. If you have enough theory involved in your research, you do not need to utilize variables.

a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: TF

83. Inductive research begins with a theory, and then leads to specific data.

a. True

*b. False

Learning Objective: Contrast the process of research reflecting deductive reasoning with that reflecting inductive reasoning

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: TF

84. Anomalous findings are unexpected patterns in data.

*a. True

b. False

Learning Objective: Formulate a hypothesis and distinguish independent and dependent variables

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Explanatory Research

Question Type: TF