

Johnson,  
Educational  
Research,  
5th Edition

1. The variable that is presumed to cause changes in another variable is called a(n)

- a. Categorical variable
- b. Dependent variable
- \*c. Independent variable
- d. Intervening variable

2. The variable that is presumed to be influenced by one or more independent variables is called a(n)

- a. Categorical variable
- \*b. Dependent variable
- c. Independent variable
- d. Intervening variable

3. A variable that varies in type or kind is call a(n)

- \*a. Categorical variable
- b. Dependent variable
- c. Independent variable
- d. Intervening variable

4. Which of the following two types of research provides the strongest evidence about the existence of cause and effect?

- a. Nonexperimental research
- \*b. Experimental research
- c. Correlational research
- d. Ethnography research

5. Which of the following is a constant, not a variable?

- a. Income
- b. Age
- c. Sex
- \*d. Female

6. A researcher is interested in the effects of teaching students problem solving strategies on their abilities to solve complex mathematics problems. She randomly assigns students to either learn the

strategies, or participate in a control group. She then compares their performance on a complex problem-solving task. The student performance scores on the complex problem task are the:

- a. Independent variable
- \*b. Dependent variable
- c. Moderating variable
- d. Mediating variable

7. A researcher is interested in the effects of a You Tube video on student learning of a topic in statistics (e.g., how to calculate a correlation coefficient). He randomly assigns 50 students to one of two conditions. In one condition, the students read a traditional text. In the second condition, students view a You Tube video. He measures their performance on a post-test. In this scenario, type of text (traditional versus video) serves as the:

- \*a. Independent variable
- b. Dependent variable
- c. Moderating variable
- d. Mediating variable

8. A researcher carries out a study examining the effects of a new reading program on reading achievement as measured by a standardized test. He chooses two first grade classes to carry out the study. After the study is done, he finds that group who received the new reading program performed better than the control group. He also discovers, however, that the group he chose to receive the new program had better prior reading performance. In this study, the independent variable is:

- a. Prior reading performance
- \*b. The type of reading program
- c. Reading achievement standardized test scores
- d. None of the above

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- a. Prior reading performance
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test. He chooses two first grade classes to carry out the study. After the study is done, he finds that group who received the new reading program performed better than the control group. He also discovers, however, that the group he chose to receive the new program had better prior reading performance. An extraneous variable in this study is:

- \*a. Prior reading performance
- b. The type of reading program
- c. Reading achievement standardized test scores
- d. Grade level

11. A mediating variable is:

- \*a. An intervening variable
- b. A variable the moderates a relationship
- c. Extraneous variable
- d. Interaction variable

12. An extraneous variable is:

- a. A variable that moderates a relationship
- b. A dependent variable
- c. A variable that intervenes between one variable and another
- \*d. A variable that potentially competes with the independent variable in explaining the results

13. A synonym for independent variable is

- \*a. Manipulated variable
- b. Extraneous variable
- c. Outcome variable
- d. Confounding variable

14. A correlation of  $-.70$  is a small correlation

- a. True
- \*b. False

15. A synonym for dependent variable is

- a. Manipulated variable
- b. Extraneous variable
- \*c. Outcome variable
- d. Confounding variable

16. A researcher studies achievement by children in poorly funded elementary schools. She develops a model that posits parent involvement as an important variable. She believes that parent involvement has an

impact on children by increasing their motivation to do school work. Thus, in her model, greater parent involvement leads to higher student motivation, which in turn creates higher student achievement. Student motivation is what kind of variable in this study?

- a. Manipulated variable
- b. Extraneous variable
- c. Confounding variable
- \*d. Mediating or intervening variable

17. What kind of research is the inductive or exploratory scientific method most closely associated with?

- a. quantitative
- \*b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

18. What kind of research is the statement "behavior is law-like" most closely associated with?

- \*a. quantitative
- b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

19. What kind of research is "exploratory objective" most closely associated with?

- a. quantitative
- \*b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

20. What kind of research is "the use of a narrow-angle lens focus" most closely associated with?

- \*a. quantitative
- b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

21. What kind of research is the deductive or confirmatory scientific method most closely associated with?

- \*a. quantitative
- b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

22. What kind of research is the term "study behavior naturalistically (i.e., as it naturally occurs)" most closely associated with?

- a. quantitative
- \*b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

23. What kind of research assumes an "objective, material, agreed-upon reality"?

- \*a. quantitative
- b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

24. In what kind of research is the researcher especially interested in "precise measurement"?

- \*a. quantitative
- b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

25. In what kind of research does the researcher collect in-depth interview and participant observation data?

- a. quantitative
- \*b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

26. In what kind of research does the researcher most often "search for themes, patterns, and meanings" in data?

- a. quantitative
- \*b. qualitative
- c. correlational
- d. mixed

27. A major advantage of mixed research studies is that:

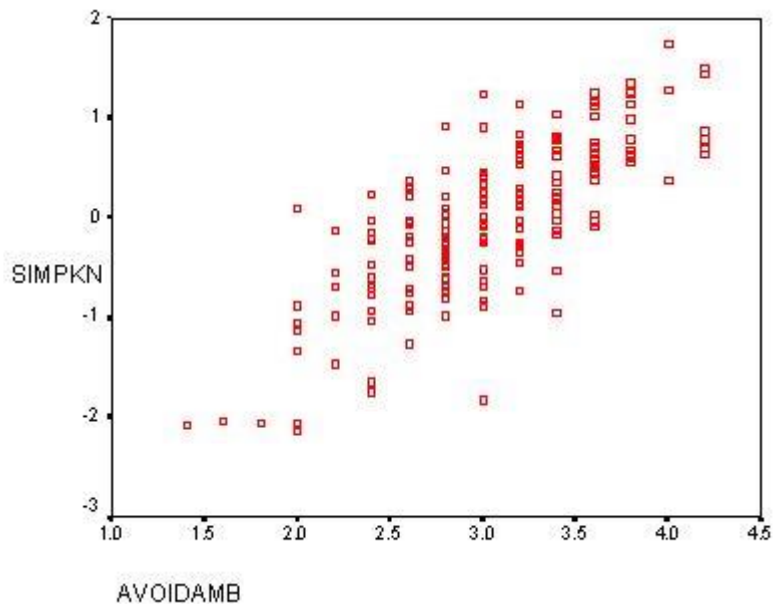
- a. There are no statistics to calculate.
- b. Mixed studies take less work.
- c. Independent and dependent variables are always included in mixed method studies.

\*d. Mixed studies take advantage of strengths of qualitative and quantitative methods.

28. A mixed method study is one that uses:

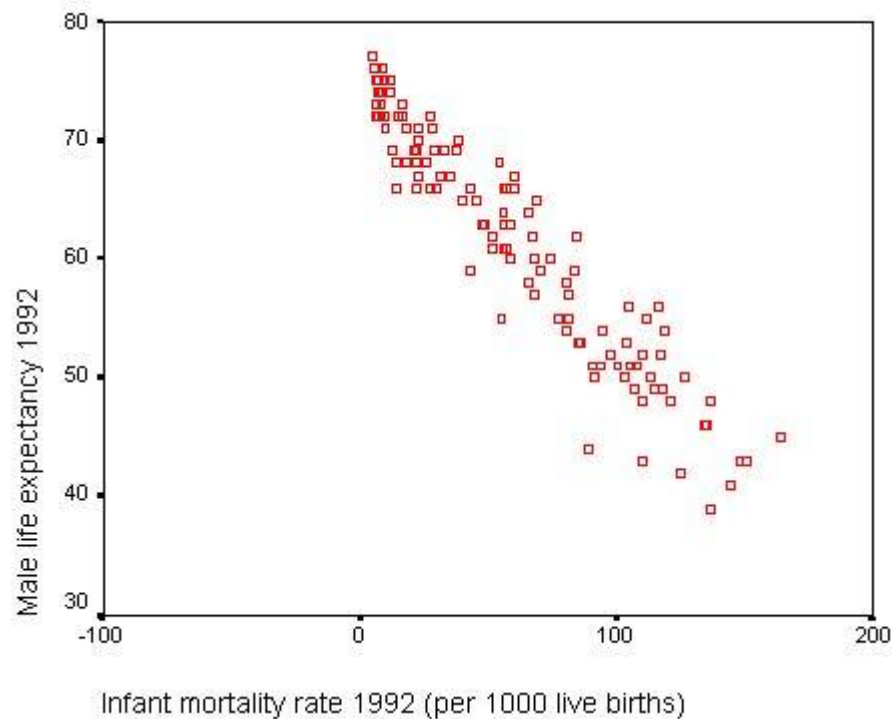
- a. Two types of quantitative methods
- b. Two levels of measurement: nominal and interval
- c. Two types of variables: independent and dependent
- \*d. Both qualitative and quantitative methods

29. The following scatterplot indicates



- a. No relationship
- \*b. A positive relationship
- c. A negative relationship
- d. A nonlinear relationship

30. The following scatterplot indicates



- a. No relationship
- b. A positive relationship
- \*c. A negative relationship
- d. A nonlinear relationship

31. Which type of research is more likely to be exploratory?

- a. Quantitative
- \*b. Qualitative
- c. Mixed
- d. None of the above

32. What is the definition of extraneous variable?

- \*a. A variable that competes with the independent variable in explaining the outcome of a study
- b. A variable that varies in degree or amount
- c. A variable that varies in type of kind
- d. A variable that is manipulated by the researcher

33. The strongest evidence for causality comes from which of the following research methods?

- \*a. Experimental
- b. Causal-comparative

- c. Correlational
- d. Ethnography

34. Which correlation is the strongest?

- a.  $+0.10$
- b.  $-0.95$
- c.  $+0.90$
- \*d.  $-1.00$

35. Which correlation is the strongest?

- a.  $+0.10$
- \*b.  $-0.95$
- c.  $+0.90$
- d.  $-0.23$

36. The correlation between test scores and grades is:

- \*a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Perfect
- d. They are not correlated

37. The correlation between education and income is:

- \*a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Perfect
- d. They are not correlated

38. The correlation between illicit drug use and life expectancy is:

- a. Positive
- \*b. Negative
- c. Perfect
- d. They are not correlated

39. \_\_\_\_\_ research occurs when the researcher manipulates the independent variable.

- a. Nonexperimental research
- \*b. Experimental research
- c. Grounded theory research
- d. Historical research



40. Which of the following can best be described as a categorical variable?

- a. Annual income
- b. Grade point average
- c. Height
- \*d. Gender

41. Experimental research is a \_\_\_\_\_ research method.

- \*a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Mixed
- d. Ethnographic

42. Phenomenology is a \_\_\_\_\_ research method.

- a. Quantitative
- \*b. Qualitative
- c. Mixed
- d. Multivariate

43. The proposition that one cannot mix quantitative and qualitative research is known as which of the following?

- \*a. Incompatibility Thesis
- b. Pragmatism
- c. Determinism
- d. Linguistic-relativity hypothesis

44. The philosophical position that "what works is what is important or valid" is known as which of the following?

- a. Determinism
- b. Verstehen
- \*c. Pragmatism
- d. Workability thesis

45. Which type of research relies more on numerical data?

- \*a. Quantitative
- b. Qualitative
- c. Phenomenology
- d. Grounded theory

46. Which type of research relies more on non-numerical data (e.g., words, images)?

- a. Quantitative
- \*b. Qualitative
- c. Correlational
- d. Mixed

47. The idea that people see and understand the world through the lens of their local language is called which of the following?

- a. Verstehen
- b. Singular Perspective theory
- c. Relative Culture theory
- \*d. Linguistic-relativity hypothesis

48. Christianity, Buddhism, Islam would be three possible responses for a variable measuring religion identification. What kind of variable would this be?

- a. Quantitative variable
- b. Mixed variable
- \*c. Categorical variable
- d. Constant variable

49. A variable that is presumed to cause changes in another variable is which of the following?

- \*a. Independent Variable
- b. Dependent Variable
- c. Mediating Variable
- d. Moderating Variable

50. Which of the following is a variable that comes in between two other variables and helps show the process by which one variable affects another variable?

- a. Independent Variable
- b. Dependent Variable
- \*c. Mediating Variable
- d. Moderating Variable

51. Assume that A, B, and C are variables in the following causal chain: A?B?C. What is variable B called?

- a. Independent Variable
- b. Dependent Variable
- \*c. Mediating Variable
- d. Moderating Variable

52. A variable that delineates how a relationship of interest changes under different conditions or circumstances is which of the following?

- a. Independent Variable
- b. Dependent Variable
- c. Mediating Variable
- \*d. Moderating Variable

53. A variable that is influenced by one or more other variables is which of the following?

- a. Independent Variable
- \*b. Dependent Variable
- c. Extraneous Variable
- d. Moderator Variable

54. What is experimental research?

- a. Research in which the researcher looks for differences in existing types of people.
- \*b. Research in which the researcher manipulates the independent variable and looks for a cause-effect relationship.
- c. Research in which the researcher correlates two quantitative variables.
- d. Research in which the researcher describes the internal characteristics of a set of people.

55. Why is it important to control extraneous variables (to the best extent possible)?

- a. An uncontrolled extraneous variable (variable "X") can cause doubt as to whether changes in one variable (variable "A") cause changes in another variable (variable "B").
- b. An uncontrolled extraneous variable (variable "X") can act as an alternative explanation for the claim that changes in one variable (variable "A") cause changes in another variable (variable "B").
- c. Uncontrolled extraneous variables rarely have an impact on empirical research and therefore it is not important to carefully control them most of the time.
- \*d. Both A and B are correct

56. Research that does not manipulate any variable is known as which of the following?

- a. Experimental Research
- \*b. Non-Experimental Research
- c. Cross-sectional Research
- d. Longitudinal Research

57. A form of qualitative research that focuses on understanding and describing the culture of a group of people is known as \_\_\_\_.

- a. Historical research
- b. Grounded Theory
- c. Case Study research
- \*d. Ethnography

58. A form of qualitative research that focuses on generating a theory is known as \_\_\_\_.

- a. Historical research
- \*b. Grounded Theory
- c. Case Study
- d. Ethnography

59. When possible, some experts believe that it is best to mix quantitative and qualitative methods in a single research study.

- \*a. True
- b. False

60. Why would we mix quantitative and qualitative approaches in mixed research?

- a. To obtain a design with complementary strengths
- b. To obtain a design with nonoverlapping weaknesses
- c. To include extraneous variables
- \*d. Both A and B

61. A group of researchers conducted a study of college freshmen to try to understand what their experience of their first year in college was like. This would be an example of which type of research?

- a. ethnography
- b. culture
- \*c. phenomenology
- d. correlation

62. An example of a mixed methods research study would be:

- \*a. Researchers conducting in-depth interviews with a limited number of participants, then creating a structured questionnaire based on those interviews, and then having a larger sample of research participants fill out the questionnaire.
- b. Researchers giving a group of participants a quantitative questionnaire to fill out; analyzing the answers; then conducting a follow-up quantitative survey of a larger group.

- c. Researchers conducting an in-depth case-study of homeless people who live near a park in a large city.
- d. Researchers developing a casual-comparative research method to explain why a group of students have begun bullying other students in their dorms.

63. Qualitative research is especially interested in the idea of verstehen.

- \*a. True
- b. False

64. The main reason to control for extraneous variables is that they clutter a research study with too many variables to effectively work with.

- a. True
- \*b. False

65. Grounded theory research focuses on further testing of a theory after the researcher has completed preliminary experiments.

- a. True
- \*b. False

66. By combining two or more research methods in a mixed methods research study you increase the strength of your study because you make it less likely you will miss something or make a mistake.

- \*a. True
- b. False

67. In a holistic description, the researcher simply describes the individuals as they go about their activities.

- a. True
- \*b. False

68. The views about research that are held by a group of researchers and included assumptions, concepts, values, and practices is known as research paradigm.

- \*a. True
- b. False

69. Probabilistic causes are most frequently investigated by

- \*a. Quantitative researchers
- b. Qualitative researchers
- c. Ethnographic researchers
- d. all of the above

70. Mixed research concerns itself with assessing subjective, intersubjective, and objective information.

- \*a. True
- b. False

71. The method of empathetic understanding of others' viewpoints, meanings, intention, and cultural beliefs is known as

- a. Ethnography
- b. Correlational analysis
- \*c. Verstehen
- d. Causal comparative

72. A constant is

- \*a. a single value or category of a variable.
- b. a characteristic that takes on different values.
- c. a set of things.
- d. a mediating variable.

73. A categorical variable is a variable that

- a. differs in degree or amount.
- \*b. varies in type or kind.
- c. is manipulated.
- d. is influenced by other variables.

74. An intervention studied in an experiment is called a

- \*a. manipulation.
- b. correlate.
- c. constant.
- d. dependent variable.

75. Causal-comparative research is used to describe experimental research with a categorical independent variable.

- a. True
- \*b. False

76. A correlation coefficient indicates

- a. only quantitative information about a relationship between variables.
- b. only qualitative information about a relationship between variables.
- c. the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
- \*d. the strength and direction of the relationship between variables.

77. The form of qualitative research that focuses on understanding people's experiences through the use of stories is

- \*a. Narrative inquiry.
- b. Case study research.
- c. Phenomenology.
- d.. Historical research.

78. Case study research only focuses on a detailed account of one case.

- a. True
- \*b. False

79. An effective way to control for extraneous variables is to

- a. measure confounding variables.
- b. measure the extraneous variables.
- \*c. random assignment of participants to groups.
- d. all of the above.