

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS FOR A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HEALTH, ILLNESS, AND HEALTH CARE

True/False and Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is not true of quantitative methods of inquiry?
  - a. **\*Quantitative methods are always deductive.**
  - b. Quantitative data focus on numbers and categories.
  - c. A principal aspect of quantitative methods is “control”.
  - d. Quantitative methods are driven by explanation of relationships.
  
2. Which of the following is a component of qualitative methods of inquiry?
  - a. Hypothesis-driven
  - b. **\*Hypothesis-generation**
  - c. Detachment from populations being studied
  - d. Identification of causality between concepts
  
3. Quantitative methods are to qualitative methods as \_\_\_\_\_ is (are) to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Theory; data
  - b. Data; theory
  - c. **\*Realism; relativism**
  - d. Meaning; interpretation
  
4. Qualitative methods are to quantitative methods as \_\_\_\_\_ is (are) to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. **\*Induction; deduction**
  - b. Theory; data
  - c. Interpretation; validity
  - d. Surveys; experiments
  
5. Qualitative research methods are not involved in the process of data collection.  
True  
**\*False**
  
6. A hypothesis is a statement of relationship between two variables AND an educated guess as to what is expected to happen.  
**\*True**  
False
  
7. The variable is a key component in quantitative methods.  
**\*True**  
False
  
8. The variable is a key component in qualitative methods.  
True  
**\*False**

9. Defining an abstract theoretical concept so it can be measured is a component of which concept?
- Experimentation
  - Interpretation
  - \*Operationalization**
  - Validation
10. Data analysis that examines a series of previous studies is referred to as:
- Primary
  - Secondary
  - \*Tertiary**
  - Quadrophonic
11. The road test component of a driver's examination is an example of:
- \*Concurrent validity**
  - Predictive validity
  - External validity
  - Internal validity
12. Which of the following would NOT be considered a valid hypothesis?
- If A, then B.
  - If A, then not B.
  - If not A, then B.
  - If A, then C.
  - \*All would be considered valid hypotheses.**
13. Which of the following is NOT a type of reliability?
- \*Focal-point reliability**
  - Inter-item reliability
  - Inter-rater reliability
  - Test-retest reliability
14. Reliability is to validity as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Context; construct
  - \*Consistency; accuracy**
  - Quantitative; qualitative
  - External; internal
15. Which of the following is one of the key strengths of the experimental study design?
- \*Control**
  - External validity
  - Random sampling
  - Statistical accuracy
16. Quasi-experiments and surveys are mutually exclusive methods.
- True
- \*False**

17. Survey methods are the best method to test hypotheses regarding health issues.  
True  
**\*False**
18. A longitudinal survey is the best method to test a causal relationship.  
True  
**\*False**
19. Ethnographic analysis is most closely associated with which method?  
a. In-depth interviews  
**b. \*Participant observation**  
c. Unobtrusive observation  
d. Quasi-experimental analysis
20. Trustworthiness, as a method of evaluation of quality in qualitative methods is most closely associated with which method of evaluation of quality in quantitative methods?  
**a. \*Validity**  
b. Reliability  
c. Realism  
d. Deductive logic
21. Which methodological approach is NOT compatible with in-depth interviews?  
a. Observational  
b. Quantitative surveys  
c. Documentary analysis  
d. Experiment  
**e. \*All are compatible with in-depth interviews**
22. According to the text, a definition of trustworthiness would include:  
**a. \*The truth value of a study.**  
b. The ability of the results to extrapolate to other populations.  
c. A causal understanding.  
d. A grounded theoretical research framework.
23. The principal component of grounded theory is:  
**a. \*Induction**  
b. Deduction  
c. Hypothesis testing  
d. Concurrent validity
24. According to the text, a mixed-methods approach entails the combination of a quantitative and a qualitative research design.  
**\*True**  
False
25. A principal strength of a mixed-methods design is:  
**a. \*Triangulation**  
b. Transferability of results

- c. Randomization and validity
- d. Validity and reliability