Nachmiass RMSS 8e Chapter 6

1. The kind of relationship that lends itself best to experimentation is:

\* A) stimulus-response.

B) property-disposition.

C) pretest-posttest.

D) independent-dependent.

2. The relationship between socioeconomic status and attitudes toward social welfare programs is an example of a(n):

A) stimulus-response relationship.

B) experimental research design.

\*C) property-disposition relationship.

D) pretest-posttest.

3. Quasi-experimental designs are more likely to be used when:

A) the causal order of the independent and dependent variables is not clearly defined.

B) property-dispensation relationships are to be explored.

C) participants are randomly assigned to experimental and control groups.

\*D) individuals cannot be randomly assigned to experimental and control groups..

4. Cross-sectional designs attempt to emulate experimental methods of control primarily through:

A) random assignment of subjects to experimental methods and control groups.

B) manipulation of the independent variable.

\* C) methods of statistical analysis and control.

D) demonstrating the causal order of the independent and dependent variables.

5. One of the most common types of research design encountered in social science is the:

A) one-shot case study.

\*B) cross-sectional design.

C) planned variation design.

D) two-control-group experiment.

6. In the contrasted-groups design, differences observed among groups may be due to any of these EXCEPT:

A) testing.

B) regression.

\*C) equivalence.

D) maturation.

7. Planned variation designs entail:

A) several observations both before and after the appearance of the independent variable.

B) applying the independent variable at various levels to a number of different groups.

C) equivalent experimental and control groups.

\*D) systematic variations in the independent variable.

8. A particular strength of the panel design is that it:

A) rules out testing effects.

B) is actually an experiment.

C) reduces the problem of getting respondents to cooperate, because so little is required of them.

\*D) helps establish the time order of variables.

9. When studying the responses of the same subjects over several points in time, one may encounter the problem of "panel conditioning." This can occur when:

A) more than half of the original subjects drop out of the study.

B) the responses of the subjects are influenced by the characteristics of the interviewer.

C) subjects give progressively more normal responses.

\*D) subjects repeat previous responses as a result of becoming sensitive to testing.

10.Which of diagram illustrates the time-series design?

A) O1XO2

B) XO2

\* C) O1O2O3XO4O5O6

D) XO1O2O3

11. Time-series designs that are extended are generally preferable to those that are not because:

A) extended time-series designs are less expensive.

B) posttest observations are crucial but pretest observations are not really necessary.

C) extended time-series designs have a control group.

\* D) they allow us to rule out hypotheses associated with instabilities in the trend line.

12. What additional feature do control-series designs have when compared to time-series designs?

\*A) nonequivalent comparison groups

B) pretest observations

C) a means for dealing with selection effects

D) contrasted groups that are exposed to the independent variable

13. A new program for reducing drug abuse in public schools is implemented first and then evaluated. This would be an example of a:

A) experimental design.

B) pretest-posttest design.

\* C) one-shot case study.

D) case survey.

14. Which research design is the WEAKEST in terms of permitting causal inferences?

A) panel study

\*B) one-shot case study

C) contrasted-groups design

D) planned variation design

15. Removal from real-life situations and difficulty in generalizing to a specific population are major criticisms of:

\*A) experiments.

B) preexperiments.

C) quasi-experiments.

D) correlational designs.

**Note:** Correct options are marked with “\*”.