Nachmiass RMSS 8e Chapter 12

1. Qualitative research is distinguished from quantitative research by:

A) its unscientific approach.

B) its neatly ordered sequence of steps.

\*C) the setting in which its observations are made.

D) its sensitivity to ethical concerns.

2. Which statement is true concerning field research?

A) Hypotheses are formulated and tested much as they are in quantitative research.

B) Data collection and data analysis are distinct and separate stages of the research process.

C) Subjects must be unaware of being observed.

\* D) Data collection and data analysis are ongoing activities.

3. One of the major strengths of field research is its:

A) objectivity.

B) generalizability.

C) rigorous model of scientific proof.

\*D) flexibility.

4. Contemporary fieldwork, which originated in the social reform movement at the turn of the century, found its academic expression in the:

\*A) Chicago School.

B) populist movement.

C) gestalt philosophy.

D) Verstehen theory.

5. The possibility that a field researcher might lose his or her research perspective by "going native" poses the greatest danger when the researcher adopts the role of:

\* A) complete participant.

B) partial participant.

C) complete observer.

D) moderator.

6. What occurs when the researcher acts in the role of complete participant?

A) The research focus is explicitly defined.

B) The identity of the researcher is made known to those being observed.

\* C) The identity of the researcher is typically concealed from those being observed.

D) The identity of the researcher is made known to those being studied, but the purpose of the study is not made known.

7. Which element is NOT an important part of fieldwork?

A) establishing rapport with subjects

B) recording observations and interactions

C) selecting an appropriate site for observation

\*D) all of these are important to field work

8. In field research, the method of analytic induction involves:

A) developing a preconceived scheme for coding observations.

\*B) attempting to verify a tentative hypothesis by meeting a small number of observations.

C) exploring cause-effect relationships between precisely measured variables.

D) transferring recorded observations to computer storage devices for purposes of data analysis.

9. As a complete participant, a researcher typically:

A) discloses their research goal.

B) makes their professional credentials known to the group being studied.

C) does not engage in small talk with research participants.

\*D) avoids taking notes on the spot in order to avoid suspicion.

10. Each stage is typical in the practice of field research EXCEPT:

A) selecting a research topic.

B) finding reliable informants.

C) analyzing the data gathered.

\*D) establishing a control group.

11. The selection of an appropriate site at which to conduct field research is determined principally by:

\*A) choice of research topic.

B) type of methodology used.

C) type of observations to be made.

D) expected barriers to communication.

12. An important requirement in the researcher's job of establishing good social relations with the group being observed is:

A) "going native" in order to put the group at ease.

B) recording observations as soon as they are made.

\*C) understanding the jargon used by the group.

D) maintaining social distance from members of the group.

13. Opportunities for distortion and misrepresentation of observations are most likely to occur when:

\* A) the observations are not recorded immediately.

B) codes and symbols are used to record observations.

C) the researcher comes into the study with an explicit research goal.

D) audio devices are used to record observations.

14. A researcher begins the process of analyzing data from a study by developing conceptual categories from the data and then making new observations to clarify and elaborate these categories. Such a strategy is most consistent with the:

A) analytic induction method.

\*B) grounded-theory approach.

C) participant-observer model.

D) categorical role theory.

15. Two ethical issues commonly associated with fieldwork are the problem of potential deception and:

A) the misapplication of data to social welfare programs.

B) misappropriation of research funds for personal use.

C) lack of an adequate control group to serve as the basis for generalizations.

\*D) impact the fieldwork may have on the lives of those being studied.

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