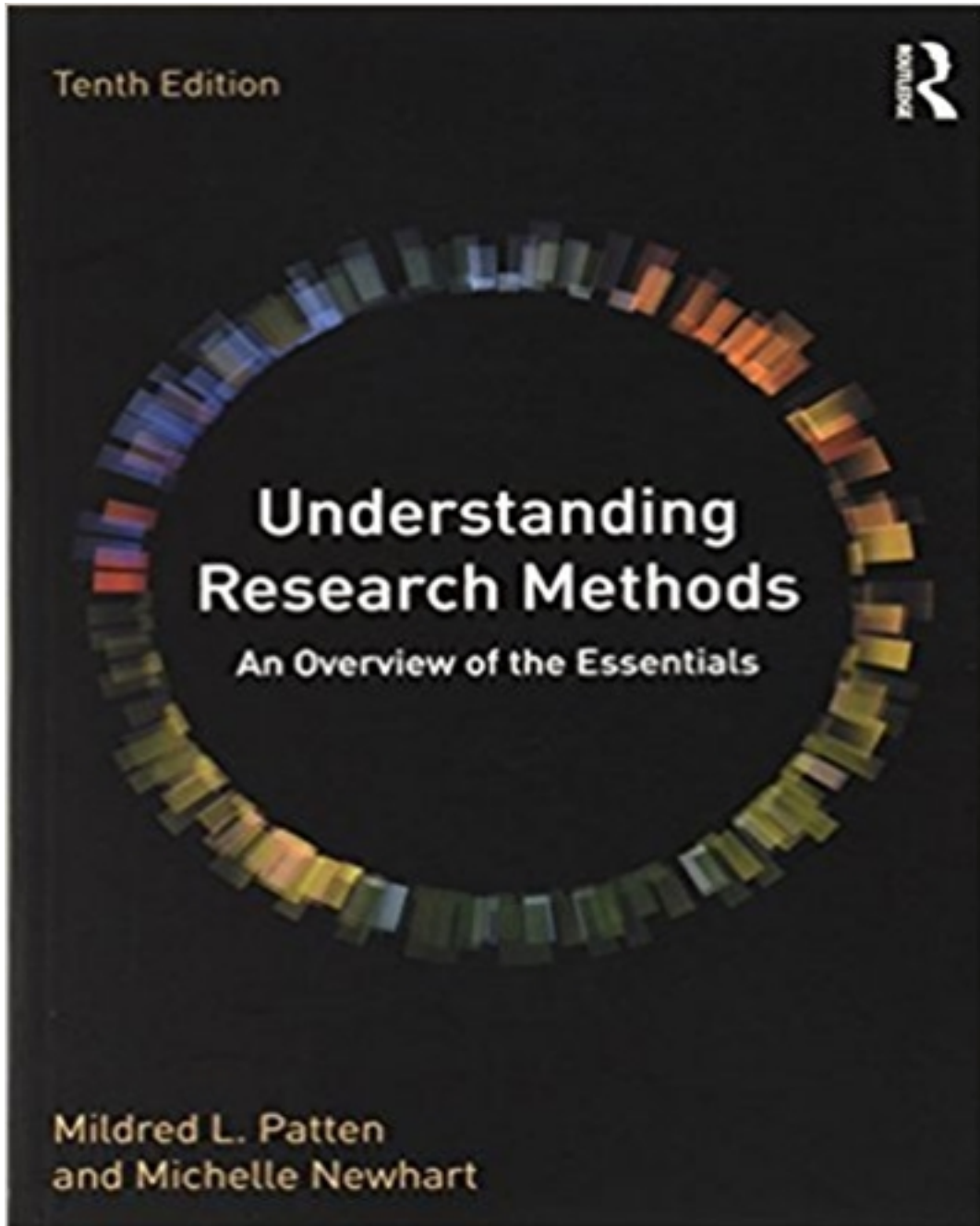


Test Bank for Understanding Research Methods An Overview of the Essentials 10th Edition by Patten

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Test Bank

Part B Reviewing and Citing Literature

Topic 12 Why Researchers Review Literature

70. When is modified replication better than strict replication?

- a. only when strict replication is impossible
- b. when the modification fills gaps in the original study
- c. when the original study results have been proved invalid
- d. never

Part: B

Topic: 12

Answer: b

71. What can a novice researcher gain from a literature review?

- a. a sense of what topics or approaches will be dead ends
- b. ideas for how to best structure the research report
- c. awareness of useful measures for investigating a question
- d. all of the above

Part: B

Topic: 12

Answer: d

72. What role does a literature review serve in a research report?

- a. establishes relevance and context for the study
- b. explains the methodology of the research
- c. provides demographic information on the study cohort
- d. operationalizes the terms used by the report

Part: B

Topic: 12

Answer: a

Topic 13 Locating Literature in Electronic Databases

73. Which Boolean operator(s) can narrow a search that uses multiple terms?

- a. OR, NOT
- b. AND, NOT
- c. AND
- d. all of the above

Part: B

Topic: 13

Answer: a

74. Which Boolean operator(s) can expand a search that uses multiple terms?

- a. OR, NOT
- b. AND, NOT
- c. AND
- d. OR

Part: B

Topic: 13

Answer: c

75. Which is a difference between web searches and database searches?

- a. Boolean operators can be used in only database searches
- b. database searches can only be done by librarians
- c. web searches will not include as many published articles
- d. database searches will not include as many published articles

Part: B

Topic: 13

Answer: c

76. Which of the following would help prepare to search a database?

- a. reviewing bibliographies of related articles
- b. identifying relevant keywords to search
- c. randomizing Boolean operators
- d. deciding how many sources you intend to find

Part: B

Topic: 13

Answer: b

Topic 14 Structuring the Literature Review

77. Where in journal articles does a literature review typically appear?

- a. at the beginning to frame the research
- b. in the middle as part of the methodology
- c. at the end for contextualizing the findings
- d. varies depending on the article's topic

Part: B

Topic: 14

Answer: a

78. A literature review typically establishes which of the following?

- a. the research hypothesis
- b. the historical scope of the topic
- c. directions for future research

d. definitions for relevant key terms

Part: B

Topic: 14

Answer: d

79. A literature review can argue for the importance of a research topic by showing which of the following?

- a. the importance of a trend
- b. surprising facts about a familiar topic
- c. inadequacy of prior research
- d. all of the above

Part: B

Topic: 14

Answer: d

Topic 15 Connecting the Literature to Your Study

80. What is the first task in doing a literature review?

- a. writing summaries of the relevant prior research
- b. scrutinizing your research question and study plan
- c. outlining the topics to include
- d. identifying the most cited authors on the topic

Part: B

Topic: 15

Answer: c

81. A literature review will best present information from other studies how?

- a. as a series of abstracts of the articles
- b. in alphabetical order by lead author
- c. summarized by topic or theme
- d. in reverse chronological order, with most recent first

Part: B

Topic: 15

Answer: c

82. What can help identify important topics or themes in articles being reviewed?

- a. the titles
- b. the authors' other published work in the field
- c. the bibliographies
- d. the headings used within the article

Part: B

Topic: 15

Answer: d

Topic 16 Preparing to Write a Critical Review

83. Which of the following is a common mistake that weakens a literature review?

- a. presenting findings as proven facts
- b. critiquing the validity of prior studies
- c. highlighting sampling limitations in prior studies
- d. using the same headings as other literature reviews

Part: B

Topic: 16

Answer: a

84. Which of the following is another common mistake that weakens a literature review?

- a. assuming some studies are more valid than others
- b. assuming all studies are equal
- c. summarizing studies by theme instead of author
- d. presenting prior studies as flawed

Part: B

Topic: 16

Answer: b

85. In assessing published studies, what can be assumed about the sampling?

- a. that it must be valid or it would not have been published
- b. that sampling procedures followed norms for the discipline
- c. that an Institutional Review Board approved the method
- d. that the sampling method was less than ideal

Part: B

Topic: 16

Answer: d

Topic 17 Creating a Synthesis

87. When in a literature review is it appropriate to devote one or more paragraphs to a particular author's work?

- a. it is the first study discussed
- b. the author is important in the field
- c. weaknesses or methods explain differences in results
- d. the review includes few sources

Part: B

Topic: 17

Answer: c

88. Including what at the end of a literature review can help readers grasp the point?

- a. a summary
- b. a bibliography
- c. a quote from a study
- d. a graph or chart

Part: B

Topic: 17

Answer: a

Topic 18 Why Academics Use Citation

89. Which of the following requires citation?

- a. any facts commonly known
- b. information found in an article
- c. definitions from a dictionary
- d. all of the above

Part: B

Topic: 18

Answer: b

90. How are claims typically tied to evidence from the literature?

- a. by grouping related data under subheadings
- b. by synthesizing multiple sources
- c. by including a complete bibliography
- d. through quotation and paraphrase

Part: B

Topic: 18

Answer: d

91. When might an article be included in a bibliography but not cited directly?

- a. if information from it is only paraphrased, not quoted
- b. if all that is quoted from it is a single word or concept
- c. if the article influenced what was written but specific ideas are not used
- d. if the article is cited by sources that you quote or paraphrase

Part: B

Topic: 18

Answer: c

Topic 19 Introduction to Style Guides

92. Which of the following do style guides address?

- a. when to cite a source
- b. whether to capitalize academic degrees
- c. whether to use a colon or a semicolon in a title
- d. how to punctuate non-restrictive clauses

Part: B

Topic: 19

Answer: b

93. How do style guides differ from grammar and usage handbooks?

- a. style guides are specific to academic grammar and usage
- b. style guides do not address punctuation
- c. style guides help ensure consistency not correctness
- d. they are functionally identical

Part: B

Topic: 19

Answer: c

94. Which are the most common style guides used in the social sciences?

- a. Modern Language Association (MLA) and American Psychological Association (APA)
- b. American Sociological Association (ASA) and American Psychological Association (APA)
- c. Modern Language Association (MLA) and American Sociological Association (ASA)
- d. American Psychological Association (APA) and American Medical Association (AMA)

Part: B

Topic: 19

Answer: b

95. Which style is used most for academic books?

- a. Chicago
- b. American Sociological Association (ASA)
- c. Modern Language Association (MLA)
- d. American Psychological Association (APA)

Part: B

Topic: 19

Answer: a