

Thanks to all who participated in this experiment. The transcript is below. I remind you to please make comments on the discussion page of the wiki to help me process this experiment. I wish all of you the very best on the final. I know this was very beneficial to me.

663 Study Group — Today, May 7

← [Yesterday, May 6](#)

May 7 6:55 PM

Jon M. The ground rules for the chat are as follows

Jon M. If you cut and paste into the interface (the chat window) it will not wrap the text for you so you will need to click on “view paste” then click on “wrap text” in the newly opened window. Please close the window when you are through so that you will not have multiple windows open when we finish. This will not effect you if you are not including hard returns as part of your copy and past.

Please allow the chapter master to post the question completely before beginning to answer

Jon M. Allow the chapter master to call for answers

Provide your answer if you would like

Jon M. Chapter master will give right correct

Chapter master will call all to the next question

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Then the Chapter Master will post the next question and the cycle will continue until the end of the chapter

Jon M.

When the last question has been asked for that chapter then that Chapter Master will indicate the group is moving to the next chapter. (please state what chapter that is).

Jon M. this is an example

The process will continue until we have covered all 16 chapters.

You are Chapter master for 1

Jon M. We will go through these as quick as possible like a game show format so try to be the first to answer. Happy chatting and now we are off!

Jon M. If a researcher identified a topic and a specific problem related to it, carefully described the ways by which data was collected and analyzed, and wrote a report reflecting on this work and its contribution to what is known about the topic, her work can be BEST described as A.) scientific and disciplined inquiry. B). quantitative research. C). qualitative research. D). evaluation.

Kathy B

Jon M. Alright any answers?

Sheryl N. b

maybe a

Sharmaine G. b

Sheryl N. anyone else?

Donna A

Nicole a?

Jon M. The correct answer is A from the link Kathy provided

Nicole yea!

Sheryl N. next?

Jon M. Donna gets the prize

Sheryl N. woo hoo

go Donna

Jon M. Which of the following describes a way to examine issues or questions by combining features of inductive and deductive reasoning with other characteristics to produce an approach to understanding that is as reliable as possible? A.) quantitative research. B.) scientific and disciplined inquiry. C.) qualitative research. D.) Data analysis.

Donna Does that mean more cookies?

Sheryl N. b

Kathy B

Jon M. here you go!

Sharmaine G. B

Jon M. any more

Donna d

Sheryl N. sean?

Jon M. Sheryl gets the prized cookie this time!

Nicole d

Sheryl N. yeah me

Cookies are the perfect food.. no cooking or dishes

Sean I'm still trying to figure out where the questions are coming from and thinking about chapter 10, 11, I think it is d

Sheryl N. next ?

Jon M. Which of the following is NOT a limitation of educational research? A.) Research cannot answer value-based, philosophical, or ethical problems. B.) Researchers have ethical and legal responsibilities that can constrain their work. C.) It provides a potentially overly simplistic view of reality. D.) Educational researchers are limited to only a single approach to conducting their work.

Donna d

Sharmaine G. d

Sheryl N. d

Jon M. The questions were made from the chapter and other sources!

Kathy DD

Sheryl N. laugh

Sean d

Sheryl N. ooo lala

Jon M. Way to go Donna

Sheryl N. kathy has a double d
wink---> Kathy

Jon M. Which of the following statements characterizes educational research? A.) It furthers our understanding of educational issues, questions, or problems. B.) It raises new topics for study. C.) It provides information that can improve teaching and learning. D.) All of the above are correct.

Donna d

Kathy D

Sean d

Sheryl N. d

Nicole d

Sharmaine G. d

Jon M. Quick draw Donna is right again!

Sheryl N. laugh.. quick draw Donna

Nicole Donna answers before I finish reading

Jon M. Educational research findings tend not to affect practice directly because A.) research findings are too neutral. B.) research findings derived almost entirely from basic research. C.) policy makers tend to see no value in research findings. D.) policymakers view research findings as only one basis for decision making.

Sheryl N. I love that.

Kathy Do I get a concession for dial-up

Sean c

Sharmaine G. c

Nicole d

Sheryl N. statistically we will make an inference
d

Kathy D

Donna c

Jon M. And the winner is Nicole!

Sheryl N. yeah Nicole

Sharmaine G. Argh!

Jon M. A postpositivist researcher would view the concept of learning disorder as A.) generalizable across cultures. B.) theory-free. C.) value-laden. D.) value-free.

Sheryl N. c

Sharmaine G. c

Nicole c

Kathy C

Sean c

Donna c

Sheryl N. dancing....

Jon M. Sheryl got this one!

The use of standardized tests, detachment from the persons being studied, and interest in finding general laws are characteristics of A.) postpositivist research. B.) positivist research. C.) interpretive research. D.) postmodern research.

Sean b

Donna b

Sheryl N. b

Kathy B

Sharmaine G. B

Nicole b

Jon M. Way to go Sean!

Sheryl N. yeah Sean

Postpositivist researchers would question the practice of quantification in the social sciences on the grounds that A.) quantifiable aspects of social phenomena tend to be unimportant. B.) numerical values of a variable can have different meanings for different individuals. C.) quantification of social phenomena assumes that these phenomena are constant across time and settings. D.) all of the above.

Sharmaine G. d

Donna D

Sean bought time with a 2 year old screaming d

Sheryl N. d

Nicole c

Kathy B

Jon M. Sharmaine gets to choose her dessert for being correct!

The statement, "Aptitude will be measured by the quantitative scale of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)," is an example of (a) a theoretical law. (b) an operationally defined construct. (c) a constitutively defined construct. (d) a hypothesis.

Sheryl N. b

Sean b

Sharmaine bb

G.

Kathy B

Donna b

Sheryl N. as in bb gun?

Sharmaine
G. sure

Jon M. Okay the correct answer was B and it goes to Sheryl. That was the last question in the lighting round of chap 1

Sheryl N. my turn?
chapter 2

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Which of the following is a null hypothesis?

a. Teachers receiving holistic stress-reduction training will be less stressed than teachers who do not receive such training.

b. Teachers receiving holistic stress reduction training will have similar levels of stress as teachers who do not receive such training.

c. Teachers receiving holistic stress reduction training will have significantly lower stress levels than teachers who are not receiving such training.

d. Teachers receiving holistic stress reduction training will have statistically significant higher levels of stress than teachers who do not receive such training

Nicole I have one question. Are teh questions based on the study guide or the whole chapter?

Sheryl N. chapter 2 study guide for me

Jon M. b

Nicole b

Donna b

Kathy B

Sharmaine
G. b

Sean sound s good

Sheryl N. Since I brought pizza and beer.. which do you want JOn-- you are the winner

Sharmaine
G. my dial up is slowwww

Jon M. beer

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A directional hypothesis...

Sheryl N. 1. Shows the direction the literature review should go

2. Does not reveal the researchers expectations

3. Fits the logic model of the inferential stats

4. Stated in terms of a positive or negative relationship between two variables.

Donna 4

Nicole 4

Kathy 4

Jon M. 4

Sharmaine G. quatro

Sheryl N. 4 is right.. yeah Donna.. pizza or beer?

Donna Both please!

Sheryl N. This one is short answer... just start typing possibilities

Sharmaine G. Directional hypothesis states the researchers expectations about what the data will show

Sheryl N. right so not 2
null does not reveal

Sharmaine G. yes

Donna suggests no relationship

Sean the oposite

Donna null that is....

Sheryl N. but it is also stated in terms of postive or neg relationship between 2 variables right?
directional

Donna directional, yes

Sheryl N. so you challenge sharmaine
?

Sharmaine G. no. you're on target

Sheryl N. k
good
ok here ya go
short answer
Name four possible reasons for doing a study that replicates and extends previous research.

Kathy i AGREE

Sheryl N. just type suggestions

Donna test alternate methodolgy
expand the study

Jon M. strengthens the rults

Kathy CONFIRMS CONSTRUCTS

Sheryl N. you guys are so good
anymore?

Sharmaine G. predicts future cases will yield similar results

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Improve generalizability
Validate or disconfirm new findings
Validate across populations

Check trends that occur over time
Improve methodology
Improve interventions

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Which of these is NOT a criterion for a good hypothesis?

Sheryl N. 1. State expected relationship between two or more variables
2. Based on Theory
3. Should be testable
4. Limited in scope as to be manageable

Sean 2

Donna 1

Sharmaine G. 2

Kathy 4

Sharmaine G. phrasing of 4th point is nebulous

Sheryl N. this is tricky and probably not a valid question... but 4 is part of criteria for research ?s
yes.. you are right

Jon M. 2

Donna yep, 1 is correct if research problem

Sheryl N. Kathy wins
but let's throw the ? out
it is a bad ?

Kathy BEER PLEASE

Sharmaine G. o.k.

Jon M. thank you

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Sheryl N. True or False
A good problem statement is written in clear, nontechnical language and stimulates the reader's interest.

Sean no that was a good example of what will be on teh test.

Sheryl N. laugh

Donna T

Sheryl N. you are probably right!

Jon M. true

Kathy t

Sean t

Nicole t

Sharmaine G. TT

Sheryl N. another beer for donna

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Is the following null or directional?

Subjects who get X do better on Z than Subjects who do not get X (or get Y)

Nicole directional

Donna directional

Sean directional

Kathy directional

Sharmaine
G. d

Sheryl N. Nicole is the winner
d?

Sheryl N. oh direction;

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Is the following null or directional?

There is no difference on Z between Subjects who get X and Subjects who do not get X (or get some other X)

Donna null

Kathy n

Jon M. null

Sharmaine
G. null

Nicole n

Sheryl N. pizza or beer Donna?

Sean n

Donna beer

Sheryl N. Ok... Nicole's turn

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1. Researcher identifies some teachers as more effective and others as less effective based on performance criteria. Researcher then observes the teachers classroom behavior to determine what makes them effective or ineffective. As an administrator you learn that a particular teacher in your building has been categorized as ineffective. Which of the following is an ethical, legal or human relations issue related to this research?

Nicole

a. The administrator denies the teacher a merit pay based on the researcher's findings

b. The researcher did not protect the teacher's confidentiality from the building administrator

c. All of the above

c

Donna c

Kathy c

Sharmaine
G. Confidentiality

Jon M.

c

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Nicole

Correct answer: C all of the above

As much as I tried I could not come up with a fourth distracter. It is important to understand the impact research has on its natural setting.

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2. Which of the following is not a criteria for IRB (Internal Review Board) approval?

Nicole

- a. Informed consent
- b. Gaining access
- c. Privacy and confidentiality
- d. Risk benefit ratio

Sheryl N.

b

Donna

b

Sharmaine

G.

b

Jon M.

b

Kathy

b

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Nicole

Correct answer: b Human consent forms are always needed and you must prove that the benefit to the subjects out weighs the risk. Additionally, you must maintain confidentiality. However, the IRB doesn't care if you gain access because of a neighbor, it's your place of employment, etc.

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3. All are ways you can debrief participants after a study involving deception EXCEPT:

Nicole

- a. Convince everyone they were deceived
- b. Tell them their behavior was normal under the circumstances
- c. Remove the undesirable effects
- d. Ignore the deception in the debriefing to prevent embarrassment

Donna

d

Sheryl N.

d

Jon M.

d

Sean

d

Kathy

d

Nicole

okay I'm thinking my questions are too easy

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Correct answer: d - You cannot ignore the deception. You must convince participants that they were deceived and ensure them that they acted normally under the circumstances.

Sheryl N.

no they are great...

good practice

at least they are valid

Donna

No, they relate to what we need to know...

Sheryl N. mine were cra*

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Nicole 4. There are two approaches for debriefing participants: dehoaxing and desensitization. Which one comes first?

Sheryl N. dehoaxing

Sean hoax

Jon M. dehoaxing

Correct answer: Dehoaxing – First you want to tell them the study involved deception (dehoaxing).

Nicole If that doesn't work then you need to move to desensitization the process of convincing participants of the deception and thus removing its undesirable effects.

Nicole Okay the last one:)

Nicole 5. Discussion Question – What are the ethical, legal, and human relation issues surrounding the following situation?

Nicole Oh, let me get the situation

Researcher presents second grader with a large stack of cards to sort into piles according to shape and color.

Nicole You're going to have to list, this is discussion:)

Sean consent

Donna assumptions made about what the student knows

Kathleen frustration, consent,

Donna stress the student is placed under to "get it right"

Sheryl N. wow.. this is hard

Donna what's the end result/

Nicole I took the example from the book. There were no 'given' answers.

Donna in other words....is there a prize and if there is, what are the implications of that prize

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Sample Answers

- Nicole
- o Proves to be overwhelming and unpleasant to students.
 - o Students are uninterested.
 - o Use a smaller stack of cards with bright colors.
 - o May play a game to it interesting

Okay, next

Sheryl N. me again

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Which of these is NOT a way that a Lit review helps a researcher design a study?

1. Limiting the research problem
2. Avoiding fruitless approaches
3. Help sets the direction of the hypothesis
4. Gain methodological insights

Nicole 4

Donna 2

Jon M. 4

Sean 4

Kathleen 2

It is 3

Donna actually that is a good questio

Sheryl N. ok this one is from the book

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An effect size is

1. a random sample measurement
2. a criterion for judging the relevance of a primary source
3. a measure of the range of a statistical result in a set of research studies
4. a measure of the magnitude of one statistical result

Nicole could it not help set the direction?

Kathleen 4

Donna 4

Sean 4

Sheryl N. I meant like directional hypothesis

Jon M. 4

Nicole 4

I'm just confused

Sheryl N. Go kathy

This is possible disadvantages

What is the disadvantage of using secondary sources in reviewing research literature?

Kathleen Yahoo

info is misinterpreted

Sharmaine G. interpretation

Nicole opinions

Donna Nicole, your lit review won't set your hypothesis direction. The lit review just tells you what is out there. Your hypothesis will be set by you once you determine specifically you want to stufy.

Nicole they don't have the advantage of actually conducting the researh

thanks Donna

Sheryl N. Changes and omissions may have been made in the description of original studies.

You guys are great!

Who has Cpt 6?

Sharmaine G. I do.

Sean Dosen't previous research give you a general idea of what it could be?

Sheryl N. well... it could .. like I said.. bad question

Sharmaine [View paste](#)

G. 1. Mr. Gallagher is conducting a study of college freshmen in Louisiana. He has been able to compile a list of every freshman enrolled in the state-

supported universities in Louisiana, but the information on students attending private universities is not available to him. The students on his list are referred to as the

- a. accessible population
- b. target population

Jon M. a

Sean a

Donna a

Sheryl N. a

Nicole a

Kathleen a

Sharmaine G. 1. Target population consists of all members of a set of persons to whom a researcher wishes to generalize the results of a study.

Sheryl N. So is it a or b

Sheryl N. sharmaine?

Donna ok, i'm thinking about the lit review question - it could help set direction, but that's probably the "least" right given what the book says....

Sheryl N. I was just looking for a PLAUSABLE "NOT"

Kathleen I agree with you Donna

Sharmaine G. Accessible population represents all the individuals who could be realistically included in the sample

Sheryl N. the suspense is killing me

Sharmaine G. target

Jon M. That would be B

Sheryl N. what did we all say?

Sharmaine G. yes

Sharmaine G. you all said accessible population

Sheryl N. we stink

Nicole How did we all miss it?

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Sharmaine G. 2. Which of the following is a basic step in selecting a sample from a population regardless of the specific technique being used?

- a. identify the population (all members of specified group)
- b. identify the data collection methods

Jon M. why is that

Nicole a

Sheryl N. a

Sean a

Jon M. a

Sharmaine G. Nicole wins!

Jon M. let's discuss the other one
how did we miss that

Kathleen a

Sharmaine G. ok

Nicole I agree with Jon, what went wrong?

Sheryl N. repeat the ?

Donna Isn't the key word "realistically?" If accessible population is all who can "realisitically" be included, isn't accessible the right answer?

Jon M. if he only had access to the public not the private isn't that accessible

Sharmaine G. Gallagher wishes to generalize the results of his study of college freshmen in Louisiana

Nicole Yes, but he doesn't have access to them all

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Jon M. 1. Mr. Gallagher is conducting a study of college freshmen in Louisiana. He has been able to compile a list of every freshman enrolled in the state-supported universities in Louisiana, but the information on students attending private universities is not available to him. The students on his list are referred to as the
a. accessible population
b. target population

Nicole The people on his list are accessible, his target s all

Sharmaine G. but he ideally wants to generalize to that particular group

Donna what group? public or private or both?

Jon M. if he doesn't include private, aren't there diffs in student makeup

Sheryl N. I see how it is target

Sharmaine G. The target population includes all the members of a real or hyptohetical set o fpeople, events or objects to which researchers wish to generalize the results fo their research pg 167

Jon M. it is important we are clear on this

Sheryl N. right...
I am just saying.. I understand
He has his target population because the private universities are accessible

Donna But the question ask what is the list....

Sharmaine G. toss otoss out the question

Donna Isn't the target all students, accessible public students?

Kathleen They are not accessible if you can't get the info - I like the Q - it is Bass like

Sharmaine G. next question

Donna I think target is public and private students, accessible are the public school students

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3. Ms. Washington is investigating teachers' attitudes toward year-round schooling. She is particularly interested in describing the attitudes of teachers from small, medium, and large schools. Which sampling procedure should she use to ensure her sample is representative of these types of schools?

Sharmaine G. a. stratified random
b. cluster
c. random
d. systematic

Sean a

Donna as

Nicole a

Kathleen a

Jon M. a

Sheryl N. a

jerry a

Sharmaine G. Stratified random sample because the subgroups will be adequately represented

Sharmaine G. Sean wins

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5. Mr. Norris is studying the effects of two innovative instructional strategies on student achievement. He randomly selected 60 students from the 1,512 students in his community college to participate in the study. These 60 students are referred to most appropriately as the

Nicole d

Sharmaine G. a. target population
b. accessible population
c. stratified sample
d. the sample

Nicole d

Sharmaine G. The sample because they are the actual participants in Norris' study; the sample, 60 students, was randomly selected from the accessible population, 1,512 students in his community college

Donna D

Kathleen d

Sheryl N. d

Jon M. d

jerry d

Sean d

Sharmaine G. oops good job Nicole. Hard to focus with Chicken Little on and daughter needing to go to bed

Sharmaine G. last question

Sharmaine [View paste](#)

6. To improve the rate of volunteering for participation in research one

- G. should
- a. Communicate that volunteering is the normal thing to do
 - b. make the appeal for volunteers as non-threatening as possible
 - c. offer small courtesy gifts
 - d. all of the above

Nicole d

Sean d

Donna d

Sheryl N. d

jerry d

Kathleen d

Jon M. d

Sharmaine G. Nicole you are all over it tonight!

Sheryl N. Go Nicole
chapter 7

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. Which of the following are approaches used for determining test score reliability?

- a. Internal consistency
- b. Inter-tester reliability
- c. Test-retest reliability
- d. Alternative form reliability
- e. All of the above

Jon M. c

Sharmaine G. c

Sean e

Kathleen c and d

jerry e

Sheryl N. These are from Holly... and Sean is so right!and Jerry too!

Donna e

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. The probable range in which an individual's true test score lies is known as :

Sheryl N.

- a. Effect size
- b. Standard deviation
- c. Standard error of measurement
- d. Stanine
- e. a & c

Nicole c

Sean b

jerry c

Kathleen c

Sharmaine G. c

Sheryl N. I guessed same as Sean.. but it is c
go Nicole

Jon M. c

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When assessing the reliability of performance assessments, which kind of approach is

generally used?

- Sheryl N.
- a. Quantitative
 - b. Hermeneutic
 - c. Constructivist
 - d. Semiotic
 - e. None of the above

Nicole b

Jon M. a

Sharmaine G. b

Donna a

Kathleen b

Sean b

Sheryl N. b it is... nicole.. come on down!

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. In evaluating a test to be used for research purposes, the test itself should be examined

for which of the following?

- a. Evidence of reliability and validity
- b. Theoretical constructs
- c. Face and content validity
- d. Determination of the population for whom the test is appropriate
- e. c & d

Nicole Yea!

Sharmaine G. I'm touching Nicole for good luck :-)

Jon M. a

Sean a

jerry a

Kathleen a

Nicole a

Sharmaine G. A

Donna a

Sheryl N. e

Sheryl N. you are all losers
muahahahaha

Sean of course we are

Nicole isn't a important?

Sheryl N. It is

Sheryl N. but e is more specific

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- . As the reliability coefficient increases, the standard error of measurement:
- a. Becomes larger
 - b. Becomes more difficult to determine
 - c. Becomes smaller
 - d. Remains the same
 - e. Is not a factor

Nicole yes, I see

Donna c

Sean c

jerry c

Jon M. c

Sharmaine c

G. c

Kathleen c

Nicole c

Sheryl N. you all are winners

ok Karen sent me hers too

Sheryl N. they are in a wierd format

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The BEST data collection method to ensure a high response rate, quick data collection, and wide geographical representation is [Hint]

telephone.

Sheryl N. questionnaire.

interview.

observation.

Sean interview

Sharmaine G. interview

Donna telephone

Sean opps did not finish reading can I change

Nicole questionnaire?

Kathleen Interview

Sean questionnaire
Jon M. questionnaire

Sharmaine same
G.

Sheryl N. Donna gets the prize
telephone cause "quick"

[View paste](#)

The cover letter to a questionnaire study should contain all of the following EXCEPT [Hint]

a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Sheryl N. purpose of the study.

reasons to respond.

a list of participants.

Nicole once you take qualitative you'll forgo the 'quick' for interviews

Sean high rate though?

Nicole participants

Donna list

Jon M. list of participants

Sharmaine list
G.

Kathleen a list of participants

Sean list

Sheryl N. Beer for everyone

Nicole won't phoning take a lot of man power?

Sharmaine or woman power?
G.

Sheryl N. This is Karen's ?

Donna high rate because you can just keep calling people

Nicole got it

[View paste](#)

If the researcher promises anonymity to research participants, she cannot use [Hint]

cross-sectional research.

Sheryl N. questionnaires.

participant observation.

self-report research.

Sharmaine G. observation
Nicole observation
Donna observation
Kathleen observation
Jon M. observation

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Researchers should follow up with nonrespondents if their initial response rate after one mailing is less than [Hint]

Sheryl N. 100%.
80%.
60%.
40%.

Nicole 40
Donna 60

Sheryl N. oooo I blew this one

Sharmaine G. 60

Jon M. 40

Nicole oh, I didn't see the less than, change to 60

Kathleen 60

Sheryl N. Sean ? Jerry?

jerry 60

Sheryl N. 100%

Nicole trick question: _

Jon M. was the other one observation

Sheryl N. I guess her thinking is if you do not get 100% follow-up

jerry darn trick questions

Donna Trick question!

Sheryl N. yeah I said sharmaine had it right Jon sorry

Sean sorry went to type some questions. 60

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Meta-analysis is [Hint]

the collection of multiple sources of data.

Sheryl N. a means of summarizing the results of many studies of a topic.

data analysis using complicated statistical techniques.

a means of analyzing data in longitudinal research.

Jon M. but you shoot for 80

Sharmaine G. means of summarizing

Sean b

Donna many studies summary

Nicole summarizing

jerry b

Jon M. b

Kathleen 2

Sheryl N. yes.. Again Sharmaine.. the winner

Nicole I think over 60 is good?

Sharmaine G. Yes!

Sheryl N. ok.. chapter 9
is Karen too

[View paste](#)

Ms. Bertel has coded her observations to hide the identity of each of the three participants in her study. She is ensuring [Hint]

protection from harm.

Sheryl N. confidentiality.

informed consent.

anonymity.

Correct answer is confidentiality

Sheryl N. dang

I gave you the answer

sorry

sorry

Jon M. well now we know

[View paste](#)

Which of the following sampling strategies was used when the three students with the highest GPAs were selected? [Hint]

Extreme case

Sheryl N. Snowball

Maximum variation

Normal case

Donna hmmm.....confidentiality?
extreme

Sean Extreme case

Kathleen ext

jerry extreme

Jon M. extreme

Sharmaine
G. To the extreme

Sheryl N. Indeed... good job Donna

Donna Is snowball when you ask experts or use experts/high ranking people?

[View paste](#)

In which of the following situations would Mr. Paternostro use normal case sampling? [Hint]

He is interested in understanding the perceptions of all tenth-grade students in one high school.

Sheryl N. He is interested in the concerns of the coaches whose teams finished in the middle of the conference.

He is reflecting the desires of the school board to understand the thoughts of the faculty in the poorest-performing schools.

He needs to work through several informants before identifying the participants who have the traits he is studying.

snowball is when people recommend people with expertise

Donna A

Jon M. b?

Kathleen A

Sheryl N. it is the first one

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Which sampling strategy was used when subjects who were very pleased or very displeased were selected? [Hint]

Snowball

Sheryl N. Extreme case

Confirming and disconfirming cases

Maximum variation

Donna confirnaing/disconfirming

jerry c

Nicole same as Donna

Jon M. c

Sean same

Kathleen c

Donna What's maximum variation?

Sheryl N. nope..

Maximum variation

Donna Ok, well I guess that answers my question

Sheryl N. widest range of variables in sample

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Which type of observer is likely to get a reasonable insight into the participant's views and develop a good rapport with him? [Hint]

Nonparticipant

Unstructured participant

Participant

Structured participant

Nicole Um, this has people on both sides. maximum variation would have people in the middle, right?

Sheryl N. Maximum variation is a qualitative term

it is the widest range

possible

Jon M. structured

Kathleen sP

Sean structured

Sheryl N. we will never know... she said.. the right answer is ...Correct answer is participant

Donna this isn't in the book...don't think we will have to know this

Sheryl N. who has 10

Sean I do

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One of the main limitations of causal comparative research

Sean

a.it is more expensive

b. it does not reveal possible causal relationships between variables

it does not reveal the magnitude of the relationship between variables

the null hypothesis cannot be tested

Sheryl N. b

Nicole c

Sheryl N. brb

Jon M. c

Kathleen c

Donna d

Sean Nicole wins

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If a researcher matches individuals in the group being studied on a particular characteristic, the appropriate t test is for

- A: independent means
- b. equal variance
- c. correlated means
- d. unequal means

Nicole in b it says possible that is the key

Sheryl N. yeah Nicole

Jon M. b

Nicole no clue, the t-test confuses me

Donna c

Kathleen c

Sean # 4 in the book you are able to see the relationship not magnitude.

Jon M. talk a little about this one to help me and nicole

Sheryl N. and me

Sean c is the correct answer for the 2 question also

Sheryl N. huh?

Jon M. why?

Sheryl N. Kathy and Donna why c

Sean why c

how can we remember

Kathleen matching is correlating

Sean Okay I screwed up I am so sorry it was d

It came from # 8 in the book. Sorry about that again

Donna I assume qualitative study (b/c of the chapter we're on) and qualitative studies are about correlations

Nicole how do you get d and not c?

Jon M. but the answer was d

Sean Should I just stop now.

Sheryl N. laugh

no no

just give us another question

Sean Okay let me start over.

Sheryl N. ok

fresh start

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The purpose of computing a correlation statistic following a t test or analysis of variance is to determine

- Sean
- A: whether the sample variance is equal
 - B: the magnitude of the relationship between the variables
 - C: the direction of the observed differences
 - d. all of the above

Sheryl N. d maybe

Sean 12

Jon M. d

Donna d

Kathleen b

Sean B is correct.

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A trend study involves

A: sampling different members of an accessible population at each data collection point

Sean B: collecting data from the same sample of individuals at each data collection point

C: following a specific populations of individuals over a period of time

d. collecting data about different time periods from aa subjects at the same time.

Jon M. c

Sheryl N. b

no it is a I think

I am changing to A

Sean The question just asked is #1

Sean yes sheryl you are correct

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Chapter 11A perfect negative correlation is represented by

Sean

A0

B1

c-1

d. -.5

Nicole c

Donna c

Sheryl N. c

Jon M. c

Sean c is correct

Sheryl N. yeah.. we all win

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A major advantage of the correlational method is that it

Sean A can be used to study causal relations

B: allows simultaneous study of relationships between a large # of variables

C: provides a measure of both degree and direction

d. all of above

Sheryl N. b

Sean d is correct

Jon M. b

Sheryl N. oooo

it is d

Sean for time do you want to do chapter 12

Sheryl N. or b

Donna I have 13

Sheryl N. go

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When nonrandom assignments are made this procedure helps to reduce initial group differences.

Donna

- a. Analysis of variance
- b. Analysis of covariance
- c. Multivariate analysis of variance
- d. All of the above.

Nicole no fair, you remembered I didn't understand this

Sean a

Sheryl N. a

Nicole a

Jon M. a

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The main threat to the internal validity of a nonequivalent control group experiment is:

- Donna
- a. the possibility that group differences on the posttest are due to pre-existing group differences rather than the treatment effect.
 - b. the possibility that group differences on the posttest are due to statistical regression.
 - c. the possibility that group differences on the posttest are due to compensatory equalization of treatments.
 - d. the possibility that group differences on the posttest are due to participants becoming "test-wise."

Sean a

Nicole a

Jon M. what was the answer

[View paste](#)

The static group comparison design has which of the following characteristic(s):

- Donna
- a. Research participants are not randomly assigned to the two treatment groups.
 - b. No pretest is administered
 - c. No posttest is administered
 - d. 1 and 2
 - e. 1 and 3

Sheryl N. dont know

Sheryl N. Donna answers?

Donna the first question is analysis of covariance

Sheryl N. both a

Nicole d

Donna the second question is 1

The third question is 4 - 1 and 2 and can be found on page 402

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The experimental design well suited for behavior modification studies is:

- a. Static-group comparison design
- b. Single Case Design
- c. Factorial Design
- d. Aptitude-Treatment Interaction Research

Nicole a

Sean a

Jon M. a

Donna It's actually Single Case Design 0 page 416

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The ceiling effect can create challenges when using gain scores to measure change because

Donna

- a. scores are artificially restricted.
- b. it assumes equal intervals at all points of the test.
- c. the score may reflect different types and levels of ability.
- d. they are not very reliable.

Sheryl N. a

Donna The answer is a - which is the definition of ceiling effect

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6. To control for the problems inherent in the computation of gain scores researchers can use which of the following statistical measurement(s)?

- a. Multiple regression
- b. Analysis of variance
- c. Analysis of covariance
- d. all of the above

Sheryl N. a or d

Sean a

A bibliography is considered a

- a. preliminary source
- b. secondary source
- c. references source
- d. primary source

Donna

2. Historical research is least likely to include:

- a. a study about the transition to home schooling
- b. a study of the increase substance abuse among students
- c. a study of the learning styles among minority groups
- d. a study to "disprove" the Holocaust

3. History means interpretation therefore the following is false:

- a. Values and beliefs play a role in how history is told.
- b. Defining the true cause of a historical event is possible.
- c. Historical events are unique.
- d. By ignoring history, we have replicated unsuccessful reform.

4. Which one of the following is not an example of external criticism in

historical inquiry?

- a. Who wrote it?
- b. When and where was it created?
- c. Is this a biased account?
- d. Where did it originate?

5. Which one is not a type a primary source in historical research?

- a. Written interpretation
- b. Oral records
- c. School budget
- d. School building

Nicole a

Sheryl N. what was the last one

Nicole what was the answer?

Donna It's "d" all of the above

Donna And I have just mistakenly sent all my questions for chapter 16

Nicole 1 - a

Sheryl N. 1=a

2=c

Nicole 2-c

Sheryl N. no maybe b

what are those 2?

Sean 1- a

2- d

Donna Ok, so I really screwed this up.

1 is A

Nicole 4 - c 5-a

Donna 2 is c

Jon M. 1=a

Donna 3 is b

Donna 4 is c

Donna 5 is A

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. Qualitative research traditions are focused on which of the following?

- Sheryl N.
- a. Degree of usefulness
 - b. The nature of lived experience
 - c. Understanding cultural and social phenomena
 - d. Understanding language and communication phenomena
 - e. b, c, & d

Sheryl N. let's do 15 and call it a night

Sean e

Donna e

Jon M. e

Sheryl N. yes e

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Cognitive psychologists use which of the following research methods?

- a. Phenomenology
- b. Phenomenography
- c. Life history research
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

Nicole e

Sean I agree with 15 and then call it. Anyone is welcomed to call me if you need anything for 10 and 11 898-0558

Jon M. e

Sean a

Nicole can you email them from bb

Donna b

Sheryl N. d

[View paste](#)

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of ethnography?

- a. Focus on the etic perspective
- b. Focus on the emic perspective
- c. Focus on discovering cultural patterns in human behavior
- d. Focus on studying the natural settings of the culture
- e. None of the above

Nicole oh, that's what I meant

Nicole a

Donna a

Sean a

Jon M. a

Sheryl N. yes..

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Which of the following could be considered a strength/strengths of ethnographic research?

- a. Holistic orientation
- b. Ability to identify diverse elements of a culture
- c. Ability to examine the complex phenomena of a culture
- d. The validity of ethnographic reports
- e. a, b, & c

Sean e

Donna e

Nicole e

Sheryl N. yes....

and the last question of the night....

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. A weakness/weaknesses of ethnographic research might include which of the

following?

- a. A lengthy apprenticeship is required
- b. It is difficult to obtain data
- c. The use of the etic perspective
- d. The validity of reports of ethnographic findings
- e. a & d

Jon M. e

Sean d

Nicole e

Donna d

Sheryl N. And Jon has it! All the cookies and beer go home with Jon it is e!

Nicole thanks again!

Sheryl N. oh I mean nicole

Jon's was from before

Nicole no, jon had it

Jon M. no i was answering the previous

Case study researchers need to become personally involved in data collection because (a) a great deal of data must be collected. **(b) they need to develop a holistic understanding of the phenomenon.** (c) researcher involvement helps ensure the reliability of the findings. (d) the researcher must continually triangulate the data while it is being collected.

In grounded theory, constructs are derived from (a) a pre-existing theory about the phenomenon being studied. (b) reflections by the case study participants. **(c) the data that have been collected.** (d) all of the above.

Usefulness, contextual completeness, researcher positioning, and reporting style are features of **(a) interpretive validity.** (b) case study generalizability. (c) case study verisimilitude. (d) audit trails.

Jon M.

The term emic perspective refers to a.) a positivist researcher's view of the phenomenon being studied b.) an interpretive researcher's view of the phenomenon being studied. **c.) the research participants' view of the phenomenon being studied.** d.) the reader's view of the phenomenon being studied.

The unit of analysis in a case study is a.) the population from which the case is drawn. b.) the type of term selected for structural analysis. c.) the database segment selected for category analysis. **d.) an aspect of a phenomenon that is sampled from possible cases.**

Which of the following is NOT one of the four criteria of Altheide and Johnson's interpretive validity? a.) usefulness **b.) construct validity** c.) contextual completeness d.) researcher positioning

Answers are b,c,a,c,d,b

Evaluation research is most similar to other types of research in its concern with

Jon M.

(a) providing information to facilitate decision making.

(b) using systematic procedures to collect and analyze data.

(c) obtaining findings that apply to a wider audience than those studied in the research.

(d) collecting data to shed light on the worth or value of educational phenomena.

Qualitative approaches to evaluation differ from quantitative models primarily in their

- (a) concern for identifying stakeholders affected by the program.
- (b) assumption of the availability of objective criteria to judge program worth.
- (c) concern for the value and perspectives of different stakeholders.**
- (d) use of external evaluators to determine program worth.

Educational evaluation can be used to improve

- (a) program management.
- (b) policy analysis.
- (c) political decision-making.
- (d) use all of the above.**

A basic principle of goal-free evaluation is that

- (a) the evaluation design should not have goals.
- (b) the evaluator should be given free rein to determine goals for the program.
- (c) the evaluator should not know in advance, the decisions that need to be made about the program.
- (d) the evaluator should not know in advance the program goals.**

In the Context-Input-Process-Product (CIPP) model of evaluation, close collaboration between evaluators and program decision-makers is required for every state *except* to:

- (a) delineate the kinds of information needed for decision-making.
- (b) synthesize obtained information so that it is maximally useful in making decisions.
- (c) obtain information as to the extent to which the goals of the program have been achieved.**
- (d) determine whether an evaluation should be carried out.

An emergent design in evaluation research is specified

- (a) before the stakeholders are identified.
- (b) at the time that program delineation occurs.
- (c) as the evaluation process occurs.**
- (d) after concerns have been identified, using the CIPP model.

Educational research and development (R & D) differs from other approaches to developing instructional programs, because it

- (a) places heavy emphasis on evaluation as a basis for program revision.**
- (b) focuses on maximizing the marketability of the educational program being developed.
- (c) avoids the use of qualitative data to make decisions about program revisions.
- (d) does not depend on needs assessment to define instructional goals.

Educational evaluation can be used to improve

- (a) program management.
- (b) policy analysis.
- (c) political decision-making.
- (d) use all of the above.

...

answers are b,c,d,d,c,c,a

663 Study Group

People in this transcript

- Donna
- Jerry F.
- Jon Messer
- Kathy
- Nicole
- Sean
- Sharmaine Grove
- Sheryl Nussbaum-Beach