

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?
- a. Experimentation
 - b. Interpretation
 - c. ***Operationalization**
 - d. Validation
10. Data analysis that examines a series of previous studies is referred to as:
- a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. ***Tertiary**
 - d. Quadrophonic
11. The road test component of a driver's examination is an example of:
- a. ***Concurrent validity**
 - b. Predictive validity
 - c. External validity
 - d. Internal validity
12. Which of the following would NOT be considered a valid hypothesis?
- a. If A, then B.
 - b. If A, then not B.
 - c. If not A, then B.
 - d. If A, then C.
 - e. ***All would be considered valid hypotheses.**
13. Which of the following is NOT a type of reliability?
- a. ***Focal-point reliability**
 - b. Inter-item reliability
 - c. Inter-rater reliability
 - d. Test-retest reliability
14. Reliability is to validity as _____ is to _____.
- a. Context; construct
 - b. ***Consistency; accuracy**
 - c. Quantitative; qualitative
 - d. External; internal
15. Which of the following is one of the key strengths of the experimental study design?
- a. ***Control**
 - b. External validity
 - c. Random sampling
 - d. 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