Quiz Questions

# Chapter 4: Quantitative methodologies: An overview

Match the definition to the correct research term:

## Research term

* Correlation
* Hypothesis
* Independent variable
* Dependent variable
* Probability sampling
* Pilot study
* Descriptive statistics
* Non-probability sampling
* Inferential statistics
* Deductive reasoning
* Single-blind study
* Mode
* Double-blind study
* Bias
* Control group
* Generalizability
* Median
* Placebo

## Definition

* The presumed effect
* A statement that predicts the relationship between the variables that are to be measured during a study
* When the findings are distorted
* When either the researcher or the participant does not know which intervention or treatment the participant has received
* Enable extrapolations to be drawn to the wider population
* A small scale version of the larger planned study
* A sampling strategy that means that potential participants have an equal or random chance of being invited to take part
* Participants who receive the conventional (usual) or placebo intervention in a randomised controlled trial
* When the researcher and the participant do not know which intervention or treatment that the participant has received
* The middle value when all the scores or cases are placed in order
* Testing a theory or hypothesis
* Application of the findings to the wider population
* Measures of central tendency
* A mock or dummy treatment
* The presumed cause that causes the effect
* The most commonly occurring score or case
* Link or association

## Answers

* Correlation – link or association
* Hypothesis – a statement that predicts the relationship between the variables that are to be measured during a study
* Independent variable – the presumed cause that causes the effect
* Dependent variable – the presumed effect
* Probability sampling – a sampling strategy that means that potential participants have an equal or random chance of being invited to take part
* Pilot study – a small scale version of the larger planned study
* Descriptive statistics – measures of central tendency
* Inferential statistics – enable extrapolations to be drawn to the wider population
* Deductive reasoning – testing a theory or hypothesis
* Single-blind study – when either the researcher or the participant does not know which intervention or treatment the participant has received
* Mode – the most commonly occurring score or case
* Double-blind study – when the researcher and the participant do not know which intervention or treatment that the participant has received
* Bias – when the findings are distorted
* Control group – participants who receive the conventional (usual) or placebo intervention in a randomised controlled trial
* Generalizability – application of the findings to the wider population
* Median – The middle value when all the scores or cases are placed in order
* Placebo – a mock or dummy treatment