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Quiz 1

Question 1: Explain the steps in the research process. Note: This problem may be easier to write in a bulleted fashion (versus a paragraph).

Step 1: Identify a topic.

Step 2: Find, read, and evaluate past research.

Step 3: Refine topic and develop hypothesis.

Step 4: Design the study.

Step 5: Cary out the study.

Step 6: Analyze the data.

Step 7: Communicate results.

Question 2: Explain the difference between scholarly versus popular sources. Provide an example of each. Finally, which of the two should be more commonly used by you in developing your thesis and why?

-Scholarly sources can be primary or secondary. They must advance knowledge and scientific study in the field. The author needs to have expertise in the field. The work should be written for an audience with knowledge in the field as opposed to the public and the work builds upon other sources that are cited clearly. Examples of scholarly works are journals, books, conference presentations, and/or lectures. Popular sources are to educate or entertain a general audience that includes those without specialized training or expertise in the field. Examples of popular works are newspapers, magazines, and/or popular books. The one that would ne more commonly used by me in developing my thesis would be scholarly sources since the thesis is not meant for entertainment, rather requires expertise in the field.

Question 3: Briefly describe the purpose of each section in a primary research article.

-The purpose of each section in a primary research article is it includes details about the method and results of at least one study that was conducted by the author of the article. Also, a primary research article may include methods and results of several related studies. These sources include words like "this study examined" and also include data collection. They are descriptive, correlational, experimental, or all in one.

Question 4: Compare and contrast reliability and validity.

-Reliability of a study is one that refers to the expectation that we will find similar results when a study is repeated. This helps find patterns or behavior. They show how consistent the studies are. The validity of a study is how accurate the results are. It is examined in two ways, internal and external validity. In comparison, the result of a study can't be valid unless reliable, and vice versa.

Question 5: What are the four scales of measurement in statistics? Explain each and provide an example of each.

-The four scales of measurement in statistics are nominal ordinal, interval, and ratio. Nominal scales represent categories. Examples of nominal are gender, marital status, college major, and blood type. Ordinal scales represent rankings. Examples of ordinal are customer satisfaction rating, socio-economic status, and education qualification. Interval scales are ratings that have both order and equal intervals between values on the scale. Examples of intervals are temperature Fahrenheit, temperature Celsius, and SAT scores. Ratio scales measure quantity. Examples of ratios are miles per hour/speed.