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 trendb. surprising facts about a familiar topicc. inadequacy of prior researchd. 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 knownb. information found in an articlec. definitions from a dictionaryd. all of the abovePart: BTopic: 18Answer: 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