✔ Published　　　✎ Edit　　　⋮

This is a graded discussion: 100 points possible　　　　Show Due Dates

Since this is a group discussion, each group has its own conversation for this topic. Here are the ones you have access to:

- Core Group 9 - TA: Justin Park　　　　　　　　　　　　　18　18
- Core Group 10 - TA: Rachel McKenzie　　　　　　　　　19　19
- Core Group 11 - TA: Kate T. Luong　　　　　　　　　　19　19
- Core Group 12 - TA: Katie Kileen　　　　　　　　　　　17　17
- Core Group 13 - TA: Rachel McKenzie　　　　　　　　　18　18
- Core Group 14 - TA: Kate T. Luong　　　　　　　　　　17　17
- Core Group 15 - TA: Justin Park　　　　　　　　　　　　18　18
- Core Group 16 - TA: Rachel McKenzie　　　　　　　　　17　17

Note: for differentiated group topics, some threads may not have any students assigned.

Groups 9-16: Week 2 Study Guide Short Essays (ignore the engagement activity)

Jan 11 at 8:58am

Please read carefully to ensure that you receive full credit for this assignment.

This is a collaborative, core group assignment that will allow you to complete a portion of the study guide prior to the exam. Follow the instructions below carefully to earn full credit for the assignment. Please submit your work using a browser rather than the Carmen tablet/phone app. There is a known bug that may send your answers to everyone in the class rather than your specific group.

Instructions

1. **Determine your letter**. View this Google Sheets document   (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1i12PG8ULK-70q_uUwYSwpUh7rHfDVhCvBb1wSd9nzOY/edit?usp=sharing) , find your name, and note the letter to the right of your name.
2. **Determine your questions**. Refer to the legend below and locate all of the questions that match your letter.
3. **In a single reply (i.e., response box), answer your questions**. Answer all of the questions that match your letter in complete sentences by replying to this message. Place all of your answers in a single reply. Use the question numbers you were assigned to number your own answers. Aim to compose a paragraph for each question. Others will be answering the same questions. Use their answers to learn different ways to approach the same question. You will not be able to see the posts from others until you submit your own post. Be professional-- Carmen tracks your edits so don't do anything that makes you look like a dishonest person.

Grading

- If you provide a complete answer to all of your assigned questions prior to the deadline, you will earn full credit. We will not count off for inaccurate answers but we reserve the right to reduce credit for sub-par work. We will compare your effort level to your peers' efforts across the entire course. Aim to impress.
- -25% for every unanswered question assigned to you
- -20% for sub-par answers (this deduction varies from -5 to -20%)
- -10% for multiple responses (i.e., answers are not in a single reply)
- -5% for each question that you forget to number correctly (remember, we need to know what questions you are answering)
- Standard lateness penalties apply to late submissions (see syllabus)

Note: the question numbers start at 17.

Lesson	Question	Ch. 3 - Weighing the words	Legend
2.1	17	Objective theory must have predictive ability. What does this mean (reference human behavior in your answer)? Objective theory must have explanatory power. What does this mean? Use the social media example provided in lecture in your answer. Make sure to explain the notions of "the why" and "control" in your answer.	A
2.1	18	Objective theory must be parsimonious. What does this word mean? What is the rule of parsimony (i.e., Occam's razor)? Objective theory must be falsifiable. What does this mean? If a theory lacks falsifiability, why is that a bad thing?	B
2.1	19	Objective theory must be practical. What does this mean? Objective theory must	C

Lesson	Question		Legend
		have quantitative consistency. What does this mean? Why is it powerful? Use an example to justify your answer.	
2.1	20	Subjective research must provide clarification of values. What does this mean? Subjective research must provide a new understanding of people. What does this mean?	D
2.1	21	Subjective research should have aesthetic appeal. What does this typically look like? How is this different from the writing of social scientists?	E
2.1	22	Subjective research should aim to reform society. What does this mean? Why do subjective researchers aim to reform society? What is the overall aim of qualitative research (reference motivations, thoughts, and meaning making in your example)?	A
Lesson	**Question**	**Ch. 4 (Keyton) - intro to Quantitative Research**	**Legend**
2.2	23	What does the word quantitative mean? What are examples of quantities? What type of logic do quantitative researchers use to answer their questions? Explain this type of logic in your own words?	B
2.2	24	What is a concept? Reference "abstract" and "class of things" in your answer. Give an example that illustrates your answer (use the slides if you'd like).	C
2.2	25	What is a construct? Describe the example of a construct from lecture in your own words.	D
2.2	26	What is a variable? Where do variables appear in the research process? Provide an example of some variables in research questions or hypotheses (use the slides).	E
2.2	27	What is operationalization? Using the slides, give some example operationalizations of the variable: exposure.	A
2.2	28	What is a hypothesis? What is a directional hypothesis? What is a non-directional hypothesis? Why are directional hypotheses considered better than non-directional?	B
2.2	29	What is a positive correlation? Give an example of a positive correlation and say why it is a positive correlation. What is a negative correlation? Give an example of a negative correlation and say why it is a negative correlation.	C
2.2	30	What is a research question? Why would a scientist use a research question instead of a hypothesis? Give an example of a research question and explain why it is a research question.	D
2.2	31	What is the difference between independent and dependent variables? In this hypothesis, "As the number of violent movies watched by children increases, the amount of aggression will increase." Identify which variable is the independent variable and which is the dependent variable and explain why.	E
2.2	32	What is reliability? What is validity? At what part of the research process are scientists concerned with these (e.g., developing their question, finding concepts, defining variables, operationalization, etc.)?	A
Lesson	**Question**	**Ch 14 (Keyton) - Intro to Qualitative Research**	**Legend**
2.3	33	What does the word qualitative mean? When do researchers use qualitative methods? Related to communication, what types of things do qualitative researchers study?	B
2.3	34	What does the word subjective mean? How is this different from objective? Use the slide on subjectivity (phone use) to explain in your own words the difference between objective data and subjective data.	C
2.3	35	What does the term intersubjectivity mean? Why is it important for qualitative work? What is the role of theory in qualitative work?	D
2.3	36	What does it mean for research to be socially situated? Why is this desirable? How is this different than a laboratory study?	E
2.3	37	What does the term 'mutual simultaneous shaping' mean? Why is this desirable? How is this different than a laboratory study?	OMIT
2.3	38	What is inductive reasoning? Qualitative methods use induction and they are somewhat non-linear. What does it mean when we say the methods are less linear? What do we mean when we say qualitative researchers do fieldwork ("enter the field") instead of laboratory work?	OMIT

2.3	39	What is credibility? What does authenticity have to do with credibility?	OMIT
2.3	40	What is triangulation? What is data triangulation? What is investigator triangulation? What is interdisciplinary triangulation?	OMIT
2.3	41	There are 3 ways for a qualitative researcher to produce data. What is researcher construction? What is subjective valuing? What is contingent accuracy? Rank order them from best to worst.	OMIT

Search entries or author	Unread	👁	⬆	⬇

↩ Reply