

TEST BANK

T H O M S O N

Research Design in Counseling



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for

Research Design in Counseling ***3rd edition***

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CHAPTER 1: Science and Counseling

1. In order to advance the counseling profession:
 - a. We must solely conduct controlled, randomized experiments with clients
 - b. More studies need to be conducted from a critical theory perspective
 - c. The rigor of the physical sciences need to be incorporated
 - d. A mixture of quantitative and qualitative theory need to be used

Answer: d

2. Tenacity, one of the 4 ways of knowing, refers to:
 - a. Going forward with full energy
 - b. Conducting research in an empirically sound manner
 - c. Analyzing all methodological ways of conducting research before proceeding
 - d. What one believes equates to truth

Answer: d

3. The scientific methods is designed to
 - a. Reduce bias
 - b. Allow scientists to put ideas to an empirical test
 - c. Use a standardized method of science
 - d. All of the above

Answer: d

4. The scientific method tends to be represented by ____ paradigm
 - a. Positivism
 - b. Postpositivism
 - c. Constructivism
 - d. Critical theory

Answer: a

5. The paradigm Positivism posits
 - a. There is no universal truths
 - b. Researchers are subjective and impact what is being studied
 - c. A universal truth exists
 - d. All of the above

Answer: c

6. The Positivism and Postpositivism paradigms
- Constitute qualitative methodologies
 - Constitute quantitative methodologies
 - Do not relate to research at all
 - Encompass all counseling theories

Answer: b

7. Postpositivists believe
- A universal truth exists
 - Truths can not be fully known
 - That results are based off of probabilities and thus infer the results to possible truths
 - All of the above

Answer: d

8. In postpositivism, researchers
- Are completely objective
 - Do not influence conclusions of a study
 - Attempt to remain objective but can and do influence the scientific process
 - Are extremely subjective

Answer: c

9. Constructivism believes
- A universal truth exists
 - Individuals construct their own realities and truths based on experiences
 - Individuals' construction of truth can change over time
 - Both B and C

Answer: d

10. The paradigm that suggests individual's social constructions are shaped by society, history, the economy, and/or other powerful figures is
- Critical theory
 - Constructivism
 - Postpositivism
 - Positivism

Answer: a

CHAPTER 2: Research Training

1. The scientist-practitioner model
 - a. Originated in 1949 in Boulder Colorado at a psychology conference
 - b. Recognizes the independent of research, theory, and practice
 - c. Emphasizes the application of scientific knowledge to promote optimal development with clients
 - d. All of the above

Answer: d

2. Some difficulties that have arisen in the attempts to apply the scientist-practitioner model include
 - a. Practitioners do not find research meaningful
 - b. Some counselors may not have received adequate training on how to think scientifically
 - c. Some think that scientist-practitioner model is an idealistic model which is almost impossible to apply realistically
 - d. All of the above

Answer: d

3. One reason the scientist-practitioner model is sometimes not applied or accepted by students
 - a. The belief that counseling can not be an art if the rigor of science is applied
 - b. Is due to the amount of anxiety some students feel about taking a research course or engaging in research
 - c. The belief that research is important
 - d. Both A and B

Answer: d

4. A predictor of engaging in research in one's practice includes
 - a. A person's Holland's code
 - b. Research self-efficacy
 - c. One's past experience in research
 - d. One's philosophical paradigm

Answer: b

5. Research self-efficacy is defined as
- The belief of the importance of research
 - One's confidence in his/her ability to successfully engage in the research process
 - A person's interest in participating or engaging in research
 - The amount of research a person engages in

Answer: b

6. According to Carl Rogers
- The scientific method should not be used in counseling
 - Counselors can and do experience bias in the clinical process
 - The scientific method can help a counselor check his/her subjective feelings and hypotheses about a client with objective facts
 - Both B and C

Answer: d

7. Critical thinking means
- Solely using empirical data with a client
 - Generating a hypothesis about a client, testing it by collecting more information from the client and/or reading published research
 - Thinking hard about a client and determining next steps
 - Using previous years of clinical experience in your treatment plan with a client

Answer: b

8. The scientist-practitioner model incorporates
- A counselor's experience with clients
 - Counseling theories
 - Empirical data
 - All of the above

Answer: d

9. The scientist-practitioner model suggests a ____ split for research versus practice for counselors
- 50%-50%
 - 25%-75%
 - 70%-30%
 - There is no ideal split suggested

Answer: d

10. Counselor educators

- a. Impact student's ability to think critically with clients
- b. Should model appropriate research behaviors for students
- c. Should encourage students engaging or interested in the research process
- d. All of the above

Answer: d