

**Research methods and design**  
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**Lecture 13**

1. **When we reach the final step which is “results”, we need to make “presentation. Mainly presentation consists of making easy to.....**
  - a. Guess what tables and graphs mean
  - b. Understand tables and graphs
  - c. Reorganize tables and graphs
  - d. All true
2. **Another thing to do with results is “Descriptive statistics”. In these statistics, you describe the .....in your data.**
  - a. Information
  - b. Numbers
  - c. Methods
  - d. All false
3. **Descriptive statistics are figures you (get the computer to) calculate from a lot of specific figures which arise from.....**
  - a. Data
  - b. Results
  - c. Abstract
  - d. Introduction
4. **Essentially, descriptive statistics .....certain facts just about the specific cases you studied.**
  - a. Describe in details
  - b. Define
  - c. Summarize
  - d. Organize
5. **Mainly descriptive statistics depending on what kind of thing about your people/words/etc. they measure are the following types EXEPT.....**
  - a. Measures of centrality
  - b. Measures of variation
  - c. Measures of similarity
  - d. Measures of difference

6. .... in some way indicate the one score or category that you might choose to represent a whole set of scores or categorisations for one group of cases on one variable.
- Measures of centrality
  - Measures of variation
  - Measures of relationship
  - Measures of difference
7. An example of measures of centrality is.....
- The average score
  - The standard deviation
  - The difference between two percentages
  - All false
8. .... summarize how far the individual scores were closely spread round some central measure, how far they were widely spread.
- Measures of difference
  - Measures of centrality
  - Measures of variation
  - Measures of relationship
9. An example of measures of variation is .....
- The average score
  - The standard deviation
  - The difference between two percentages
  - The Pearson 'r' Correlation Coefficient
10. ....summarize the amount of difference between pairs of samples or groups measured, or between scores the same group obtained in different conditions, usually by a figure that is the 'difference between two means', or the 'difference between two percentages' (percentage difference).
- Measures of difference
  - Measures of centrality
  - Measures of variation
  - Measures of relationship
11. Measures of difference normally run upwards from.....
- 1 to any size
  - 0 to any size
  - 0 to 1
  - Any size to any size

12. .... quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people or whatever. They are usually on a scale 0-1 (in some instances they run from -1 through 0 to +1). I.e. if such a measure comes out near 1 (or -1 where relevant), that indicates that those cases that scored a particular value on one variable also tended to score a particular value on the other.
- Measures of difference
  - Measures of centrality
  - Measures of variation
  - Measures of relationship
13. **An example of measures of relationship is....**
- The Spearman 'rho' Correlation Coefficient, Kendall's W, the 'phi' Correlation Coefficient, Kruskal's 'gamma'.
  - The Pearson 'r' Correlation Coefficient
  - Either
  - Neither
14. **Another thing to do with results is” Inferential statistics”. These in some way enable you to .....from the specific sample(s) you measured, and the descriptive measures of them (O's), to a wider 'population' that you sampled (if that is of interest to you, of course).**
- Specify
  - Generalize
  - Avoid
  - All false

### The last lecture

**1. A hypothesis is:**

- A hypothesis is a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables
- A hypothesis is a statement about your research
- A hypothesis is a statement about the problems in your research
- A hypothesis is a statement about the outcome of your research

**2. The independent variable is:**

- a. the variable that is thought to affect the dependent variable
- b. the variable that is thought to affect the hypothesis
- c. the variable that is thought to affect the results
- d. the variable that is thought to affect the abstract

**3. Research is:**

- a. Looking for knowledge only
- b. Looking for data only
- c. Looking for new ideas and findings
- d. Looking for previous studies

**4. An Abstract is:**

- a. A summary of the whole thing
- b. A summary of the whole results
- c. A summary of the whole literature review
- d. A summary of the whole methodology

**5. A good classical report will consist of:**

- a. Abstract- methodology- results-introduction
- b. Abstract-literature review- results-introduction
- c. Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results
- d. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review

**6. In the introduction:**

- a. You introduce the results
- b. You introduce the study and its significance
- c. You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them
- d. You introduce all the methods and instruments you used

**7. In the literature review:**

- a. You talk about the results
- b. You talk about the study and its significance
- c. You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them
- d. You talk about all the procedures used

**8. Plagiarism is:**

- a. Representing other authors' language and ideas as your own original work
- b. Representing your own language and ideas as your own original work
- c. Representing other authors' language and ideas as their own original work

d. Representing other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarised work.

**9. The dependent variable is**

- a. The variable that is affected by the independent variable
- b. The variable that is dependent on the hypothesis
- c. The variable that is affected by the abstract
- d. The variable that is affected by the results

**10. The significant difference has to be at the level of:**

- a.  $P= 50$
- b.  $P=.05$
- c.  $P=.50$
- d.  $P=0.50$

**11. If you have one variable in your research, then it is:**

- a. Multivariate
- b. Univariate
- c. Bivariate
- d. factorial

**12. We use questionnaires in research as a:**

- a. tool to collect data
- b. tool to analyze data
- c. tool to generate results
- d. tool to design research