

Research methods and design

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Lecture 7

1. **An important element of research design is the sample. If it is about people in general, then it.....**
 - a. Matters who you sample
 - b. Doesn't matter who you sample
 - c. Depends on the origin of the people
 - d. All false
2. **If the research is about a particular type of person (, age group, culture, sex/gender, clinical group, occupation), then you have to.....**
 - a. Refine your sample
 - b. Include everybody
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither
3. **Another important element of a research design is the sample recruitment. In this element, you mention your reasons for choosing this sample.**
 - a. Are not supposed to
 - b. Have to
 - c. Need not to
 - d. Should avoid as much as possible
4. **Sample recruitment means.....**
 - a. Will it be on papers, internet or any other format?
 - b. Where will you get the data from that group?
 - c. Who will collect the data?
 - d. All possible
5. **Sample recruitment involves the question.....**
 - a. Will the people be interested or motivated to participate in your research?
 - b. How long will it take?
 - c. Are you willing to wait that long?
 - d. All true

6. **The third element of the research design is the data format. This involves what format will the data be in? The format could be....**
- Questionnaire? Standardized versus survey?
 - Interview? (individual versus focus group)
 - Interviewer/observer rating scale?
 - Any of the above mentioned.

Lecture 8

1. **Another element of research design is “Selecting a comparison group”. Here, we have two types of design: the first is called “between group design while the second is called....**
- Outer group design
 - Inner group design
 - Within group design
 - External group design
2. **In ,you can compare one group to itself over time(i.e., before treatment and after treatment).**
- Outer group design
 - Inner group design
 - Between group design
 - Within group design
3. **In, you can compare a group to another group (that is similar to research group except with respect to the treatment/construct you are measuring)**
- Outer group design
 - Inner group design
 - Between group design
 - Within group design
4. **.....studies do not use comparison groups. They just describe really well.**
- Qualitative
 - Descriptive
 - Quantitative
 - A and B

5. **Another element of research design is “One time vs. over time research”. The method used in this element is....**
 - a. Cross-sectional method
 - b. Longitudinal method
 - c. A and B
 - d. Neither
6. **Same group of people are observed at one point in time. This is the method called....**
 - a. Cross-sectional method
 - b. Longitudinal method
 - c. A and B
 - d. Neither
7. **Same group of people are observed at different points in time as they grow older. This is the method called....**
 - a. Longitudinal method
 - b. Cross-sectional method
 - c. A and B
 - d. Neither

Lecture 9

1. **Another element of research design is “defining your terms”. In each research we have something called variables that we want to test or measure. These variables are either independent or dependent. The independent variable is.....**
 - a. Manipulated by the researcher
 - b. Thought to affect the outcome/dependent
 - c. Variable.
 - d. Either
 - e. Neither
2. **The dependent variable isto assess the effects of the independent variable.**
 - a. Manipulated
 - b. Measured
 - c. Omitted
 - d. All false
3. **The procedure for measuring and defining a construct (i.e., what measures will you be using) is called....**
 - a. Operational definition

- b. Format definition
- c. Operational variable
- d. All false

4. A research hypothesis is the question that....

- a. You ask through your research
- b. Was previously answered by previous researchers
- c. Both
- d. Neither

5. A research question is the question that.....

- a. You ask through your research
- b. Was previously answered by previous researchers
- c. Both
- d. Neither

6.is a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables.

- a. A question
- b. A review
- c. A hypothesis
- d. A fact

7. It is a prediction that is derived from your research question.

- a. A question
- b. A review
- c. A hypothesis
- d. A fact