

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مراجعة طرق البحث من المحاضرة التاسعة الى الثالثة عشر , د. منير القحطاني
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - طرق البحث وتصميم الأبحاث - د. منير القحطاني]

1) Qualitative Research Methods

- Ethnography , Phenomenology
- Narrative Inquiry, Grounded Theory, Case study
- **all a bove**

2) research is probably the most familiar and applicable type of qualitative method to professionals

- **Ethnographic**
- Phenomenology
- Case study

3) has its roots in cultural anthropology

- Case study
- **Ethnography**
- Phenomenology

4) Ethnography has its roots in cultural

- Phenomenology
- Case study
- **anthropology**

5) The approach weaves together a sequence of events, usually from just one or two individuals to form a cohesive story.

- Grounded Theory
- **Narrative Inquiry**
- Case study

6) You conduct in-depth interviews, read documents, and look for themes; in other words, how does an individual story illustrate the larger life influences that created it. in the

- **Narrative Inquiry**
- Ethnography
- Phenomenology

7) the doesn't need to be in chronological order. Rather it can be presented as a story (or narrative) with themes

- **final narrative**
- final Grounded
- final study

8) When you want to describe an event, activity, or phenomenon, the aptly namedis an appropriate qualitative method.

- Case study
- Grounded Theory
- **phenomenological study**

9) In a, you use a combination of methods, such as conducting interviews, reading documents, watching videos, or visiting places and events,

- Grounded Theory
- **phenomenological study**
- Case study

10) Whereas a phenomenological study looks to describe the essence of an activity or event,looks to provide an explanation or theory behind the events.

- **grounded theory**
- phenomenological study
- Case study

11) can help inform design decisions by better understanding how a community of users currently use a product or perform tasks.

- **Grounded theory**
- Case study
- phenomenological study

12) A involves a deep understanding through multiple types of data sources. Case studies can be explanatory, exploratory, or describing an event.

- phenomenological study
- Grounded theory
- **case study**

13) there are three instruments for collecting qualitative research data :

- Participant observation

- In-depth interviews
- Focus group discussions
- **all a bove**

14) is appropriate for collecting data on naturally occurring behaviours in their usual contexts.

- Focus group discussions
- **Participant observation**
- In-depth interviews

15) It is one of the most common methods for qualitative data collection,is also one of the most demanding.

- **participant observation**
- In-depth interviews
- Focus group discussions

16) often requires months or years of intensive work because the researcher needs to become accepted as a natural part of the culture .

- In-depth interviews
- Focus group discussions
- **Participant observation**

17) are optimal for collecting data on individuals personal histories, perspectives, and experiences, particularly when sensitive topics are being explored.

- **In-depth interviews**
- Participant observation
- Focus group discussions

18) (as opposed to surveys, which tend to be more quantitative and are conducted with larger numbers of people)

- Focus group discussions
- **In-depth interviews**
- Participant observation

19) is a group interview of approximately six to twelve people who share similar characteristics or common interests.

- In-depth interviews
- Participant observation

- **A focus group**

20)are a qualitative data collection method, meaning that the data is descriptive and cannot be measured numerically

- **Focus groups**

- In-depth interviews

- Participant observation

21)They are effective in eliciting data on the cultural norms of a group and in generating broad overviews of issues of concern to the cultural groups or subgroups represented .

- In-depth interviews

- **Focus groups**

- Participant observation

22) (Participants are selected to meet sampling criteria. They seek broad range of ideas on open-ended topic. They are formal, controlled pre-arranged time and place).

- **Focus groups**

- In-depth interviews

- Participant observation

23) deal primarily with the interaction between researchers and the people they study. Professional ethics deals with additional issues such as collaborative relationships among researchers, mentoring relationships, intellectual property, fabrication of data, and plagiarism, among others

- Focus groups

- **Research ethics**

24) Whenever we conduct research on people, the of research participants must be our top priority.

- **well-being**

- Survey

25) (The research question is always of secondary importance). This means that if a choice must be made between doing harm to a participant and doing harm to the research, it is the that is sacrificed.

- participant

- **research**

26) What are the fundamental research ethics principles ?

- Respect
- Beneficence
- Justice
- **all above**

27) Three core principles form the universally accepted basis for research ethics :

- **Respect, Beneficence, Justice.**
- Courtesy, Power, Selfishness.

28) for individuals requires a commitment to ensuring the autonomy of research participants, and, where autonomy may be diminished, to protect people from exploitation of their vulnerability.

- Beneficence
- **Respect**
- Justice

29) The dignity of all research participants must be

- Justice
- Beneficence
- **respected**

30) requires a commitment to minimizing the risks associated with research, including psychological and social risks, and maximizing the benefits that accrue to research participants.

- **Beneficence**
- Respect
- Justice

31) requires a commitment to ensuring a fair distribution of the risks and benefits resulting from research.

- Beneficence
- Respect
- **Justice**

32) Two key ethical issues that should be considered in any project are and

- **consent and confidentiality**

- coercion and Disclosure

33) Everyone who participates in your study should have freely to participation, without being coerced or unfairly pressurised.

- **consented**

- Confidentiality

34) may in some situations frighten the individuals you are talking to, you should at the very least obtain verbal consent.

- verbal consent

- **written consent**

35) Typically, formal is necessary for all qualitative research methods, regardless of the sampling method used to identify potential participants and the strategies used to recruit them

- **informed consent**

- Unofficial consent

36) its essential to protect the identity of the person from whom you gather information.

- consent

- **Confidentiality**

37) the identity of the participants must be protected at all times and not be left lying around in notebooks or un-protected computer files.

- consent

- **Confidentiality**

38) You should inform the participants of 1- the purpose of the research 2-what is expected of a research participant, including the amount of time likely to be required for participation. 3- expected risks and benefits, including psychological and social .

- **true**

- false

39) You should inform the participants of 1- the fact that participation is voluntary and that one can withdraw at any time with no negative repercussions . 2- -how confidentiality will be protected . 3- the name and contact information of the local lead investigator to be contacted for questions or problems related to the research .

- **true**

- false

40) Quantitative and qualitative research methods differ primarily in:

- their analytical objectives, the types of questions they pose
- the types of data collection instruments they use, the forms of data they produce
- the degree of flexibility built into study design .
- **all a bove**

41) Methods include focus groups, in-depth interviews, and reviews of documents for types of themes

- **Qualitative Methods**
- Quantitative Methods

42) Surveys, structured interviews & observations, and reviews of records or documents for numeric information.

- Qualitative Methods
- **Quantitative Methods**

43) Primarily inductive process used to formulate theory or hypotheses .

- **Qualitative Methods**
- Quantitative Methods

44) Primarily deductive process used to test pre-specified concepts, constructs, and hypotheses that make up a theory

- Qualitative Methods
- **Quantitative Methods**

45) More subjective: describes a problem or condition from the point of view of those experiencing it.

- **Qualitative Methods**
- Quantitative Methods

46) More objective: provides observed effects (interpreted by researchers) of a program on a problem or condition

- Qualitative Methods
- **Quantitative Methods**

47) Text-based

- **Qualitative Methods**

- Quantitative Methods

48) Number-based

- Qualitative Methods

- **Quantitative Methods**

49) More in-depth information on a few cases

- **Qualitative Methods**

- Quantitative Methods

50) Less in-depth but more breadth of information across a large number of cases.

- Qualitative Methods

- **Quantitative Methods**

51) Unstructured or semi-structured response options .

- **Qualitative Methods**

- Quantitative Methods

52) Fixed response options

- Qualitative Methods

- **Quantitative Methods**

53) No statistical tests

- **Qualitative Methods**

- Quantitative Methods

54) Statistical tests are used for analysis

- Qualitative Methods

- **Quantitative Methods**

55) Can be valid and reliable: largely depends on skill and rigor of the researcher

- **Qualitative Methods**

- Quantitative Methods

56) Can be valid and reliable: largely depends on the measurement device or instrument used.

- Qualitative Methods

- **Quantitative Methods**

57) Time expenditure lighter on the planning end and heavier during the analysis phase.

- **Qualitative Methods**

- Quantitative Methods

58) Time expenditure heavier on the planning phase and lighter on the analysis phase.

- Qualitative Methods

- **Quantitative Methods**

59) Less generalizable

- **Qualitative Methods**

- Quantitative Methods

60) More generalizable

- Qualitative Methods

- **Quantitative Methods**