

للانضمام لـ قروب : مجرد عآبر .. عالتجرام .. اضفط هنا ..

1- Ethnographic Research :

- you immerse yourself with the people and become part of them.

2- Literature Review :

- search and evaluation of the available literature in your given subject or chosen topic area

3- Results:

- where you prove your point with the data

4- discussion :

- to interpret and describe the significance of your findings in light of what was already known about the research problem being investigated,

5- conclusion :

- you state what you have learned or proved.

6- Quantitative:

- research methods dealing with numbers and anything that is measurable

7- observation:

- type of data collection that involves the watching, inspection, and taking note of behavior.

8- Correlational research is :

- studies examine differences of characteristics or variables of two or more entities

9- the more you do sport the less you will have health issue

- negative correlation

10- the more you smoke , the more you will have health issue

- positive correlation

11- correlation between sleep hours and shoes size

- no correlation

12- Survey research is :

- study on large and small populations by selecting samples chosen from the desired population and to discover relative incidence, distribution and interrelations.

13- goal of survey research is

- learn about a large population by surveying a sample of the population;

14- Survey research employs:

A- face-to-face interviews

B- telephone interviews

C- questionnaires

D- All of them

15- Survey research :

- acquired by asking respondents questions related to the phenomenon that is studied.

16- when a cross-sectional survey would be appropriate :

- If the research needs a pool of opinions and practices

17- a longitudinal survey would be appropriate :

- researcher specifies the objective as to compare differences in opinion and practices over time

18- Two common types of longitudinal surveys are:

- Cohort Studies and Panel Studies

19- Cohort Studies:

- the population is the same but the respondents are different.

20- Panel Studies:

- the population remains the same, and the respondents

21- Interviews are more structured in :

- Quantitative research

22- advantage of face-face interview :

- Yields the highest response rates in survey research.

23- advantage of face-to-face interview :

- Allows the researcher to clarify ambiguous answers and when appropriate, seek follow-up information.

24- advantage of telephone interview :

- less expensive and less time consuming

25- Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing :

- the interviewer brings along a laptop or hand-held computer to enter the information directly into the database.

26- disadvantage of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing :

- expensive to set up.

27- checklist is:

- a list of behaviors, characteristics, or other entities

28- A rating scale:

- known as Likert scales.

29- advantage of Mail Questionnaires:

- Allow the respondent to answer at their leisure.

30- mail surveys:

- take longer than other types of surveys

31- The validity of such surveys may be in question as:

- people might be in a hurry to complete it and so might not give accurate responses.

32- Validity:

- refers to the degree to which a study accurately reflects or assesses the specific concept

33- Reliability is:

- the extent to which an experiment, test, or any measuring procedure yields the same result on repeated trials.

34- Qualitative Research is :

- characterized by its aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life.

35- ethnography :

- you immerse yourself in the target participants' environment to understand the goals, cultures, challenges,

36- phenomenological is :

- qualitative method.

37- grounded theory :

- looks to provide an explanation or theory behind the events

38- Descriptive research methods fall under the broad heading of :

- Quantitative research.

39- focus group is :

- The facilitator creates an environment that encourages participants to share their perceptions and points of view

40- of research participants must be our top priority

- the well-being

41- Justice :

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

42- Consent :

Everyone who participates in your study should have freely consented, or unfairly pressurized.

43- confidently :

- the identity of the participants must be protected at all times.

44- Respect, Beneficence, Justice:

- core principle for research ethics .

45- qualitative method is :

- text based

46- Quantitative method is :

- More generalizable