

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 thein 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 statisticscertain 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.
- a. Measures of difference
 - b. Measures of centrality
 - c. Measures of variation
 - d. Measures of relationship
13. **An example of measures of relationship is....**
- a. The Spearman 'rho' Correlation Coefficient, Kendall's W, the 'phi' Correlation Coefficient, Kruskal's 'gamma'.
 - b. The Pearson 'r' Correlation Coefficient
 - c. Either
 - d. Neither
14. **Another thing to do with results is” Inferential statistics”. These in some way enable you tofrom 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).**
- a. Specify
 - b. Generalize
 - c. Avoid
 - d. All false

The last lecture

1. A hypothesis is:

- a. A hypothesis is a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables
- b. A hypothesis is a statement about your research
- c. A hypothesis is a statement about the problems in your research
- d. 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