

1) 1) When People watch other people or some phenomena for research purposes, they are conducting:

- a) **Observation studies**
- b) Correlational research
- c) Survey research
- d) None of the above

2) 2)..... Is about a 100-500 words summary of a research paper; and it is usually one of the last parts of a paper to be written.

- (a) **Abstract**
- (b) Introduction
- (c) Results
- (d) Conclusion

3) 3)..... examines the differences of characteristics or variables of two or more entities.

- (a) Observational studies
- (b) **Correlational research**
- (c) Survey research
- (d) None of the above

4) 4)..... is as a study on large and small populations by selecting samples chosen from the desired population and to discover relative incidence, distribution and interrelations.

- (a) Observational studies results
- (b) Correlational research
- (c) **Survey research**
- (d) None of the above

5) 5) Quantitative data collection instruments tend to:

- (a) **Produce results that are easy to summarise, compare and generalise**
- (b) Produce results that are complicated to summarise, compare and generalise
- (c) Produce too much data that makes it literally impossible to summarise, compare and generalise
- (d) Not produce any data at all

6) 6) One of the advantages of mail questionnaires is that:

- (a) **Participants tend to be more truthful while responding to the questionnaire**
- (b) Participants tend to lie when while responding to the questionnaire
- (c) Participants tend to ignore responding to the questionnaire
- (d) Participants tend to respond immediately and, therefore, it saves time

7) 7) Qualitative research attempts to answer the questions:

- (a) **“what”, “how” or “why”**
- (b) “how much”, or “how many”
- (c) “what” or “how many”
- (d) “why” or “how much”

8) 8) In ethnography, you:

- (a) **immerse yourself in the target participants’ environment to understand the goals, cultures, challenges, motivations, and emerging themes.**
- (b) isolate yourself from the target participants’ environment to understand the goals, cultures, challenges, motivations, and emerging themes.
- (c) clinically examine the participants to understand the goals, cultures, challenges, motivations, and emerging themes.
- (d) keep a moderate distance between you and the participants’ environment to understand the goals, cultures, challenges, motivations, and emerging themes.

9) 9) In qualitative research, in-depth interviews tend to be:

- (a) Moderately structured
- (b) **Semi-structured or unstructured**
- (c) Barely structured
- (d) Almost structured

10) 10) Research ethics deal primarily with:

- (a) **The interaction between researchers and the people they study**
- (b) The interaction between researchers and other researchers
- (c) The interaction between participants and other participants
- (d) The interaction between researchers and their supervisors