

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مراجعة شخصيه لطرق البحث , د. منير القحطاني محاضرة 6&5

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - طرق البحث - د. منير القحطاني]

1) 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

- learn about a large population

- **Survey Research**

- In cross-sectional survey

2) The ultimate goal of survey research is?

- **learn about a large population**

- Survey Research

- In cross-sectional survey

3) a researcher collects information from a sample drawn from a population. It involves collecting data at one point of time

- learn about a large population

- Survey Research

- **In cross-sectional survey**

4) data collection is done at different points of time to observe the changes.

- **longitudinal surveys**

- Cohort Studies

- Panel Studies

5) a researcher specifies population and lists the names of all members of this population.

- longitudinal surveys

- **Cohort Studies**

- Panel Studies

6) a researcher can identify a sample from the beginning and follow the respondents over a specified period of time to observe changes in specific respondents

- longitudinal surveys

- Cohort Studies

- **Panel Studies**

7) instruments rely on random sampling and structured data collection instruments that fit diverse experiences into predetermined

- Interviews
- **Data collection instruments**
- Face-to-face interviews

8) , there are..... main instruments for collecting quantitative data

- 1
- 2
- 3

9) The researcher asks a standard set of questions and nothing more

- **Interviews**
- Face-to-face interviews
- Questionnaires

10) Interviews are more than in Qualitative research

- unorganized
- **structured**
- randomly

11) One of the advantages of Face-to-face interviews questionnaires is that:

- Participants tend to be more truthful while responding to the questionnaire
- **Enables the researcher to establish rapport with potential participants and therefore gain their cooperation.**
- Can be time consuming and expensive.

12) One of the disadvantages of Face-to-face interviews questionnaires is that:

- **Impractical when large samples are involved**
- more time consuming
- The response rate is not as high as the face-to-face interview

13) One of the advantages of Telephone interviews questionnaires is that:

- Can be expensive to set up.
- Saves time involved in processing the data.
- **Higher response rate than the mail questionnaire.**

14) One of the disadvantages of Telephone interviews questionnaires is that:

- Saves time involved in processing the data.
- **The response rate is not as high as the face-to-face interview**
- Impractical when large samples are involved

15) One of the advantages of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing questionnaires is that:

- **Saves the interviewer from carrying around hundreds of questionnaires.**
- Enables the researcher to establish rapport with potential participants and therefore gain their cooperation.
- Requires that interviewers have computer and typing skills.

16) One of the disadvantages of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing questionnaires is that:

- Saves the interviewer from carrying around hundreds of questionnaires.
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- **Requires that interviewers have computer and typing skills.**